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THE NEW YEAR—1868.

BY WM. J. M'CLURE.

Full many years have come and gone,
Since order out of chaos came;
Still roll the years sublimely on,
Through light and darkness, shade and flame.

Hope fondles to her heart the New,
And Memory enshrines the Old;
'Twas youthful, hopeful, glowing, too,
Till grief o'erflecked its locks of gold.

The cottage and the palace beam,
And wars are feebled 'midst the joy
That laughs the New Year in, and seem
Too unimpassioned to destroy!

Methinks in ev'ry breast there beats
A universal throb of cheer,
And ev'ry voice the prayer repeats:
O God, be this a glad New Year!

GENERAL WILLIAM G. HALPIN.

BY J. H. GREENE.

My good friend Halpin must not rot in his living tomb without an obituary. Buried alive for fifteen years—dead to liberty, he is dead to existence. My first friend on this continent, his friendship till this hour has been proof against time and tide—that tide in the affairs of men of whose ebbing and flowing we are all the sport. Once or twice it dashed us square against each other, severing the golden chain that bound us; but there he was the next morning impatient to be the first to mend the broken link. How true for Goldsmith: "If the cord of friendship be too tightly drawn it will snap." Would to God, that among Irishmen it would snap more frequently *in the same way!*

Of all days in the year, it was on the 4th of July, 1859, that I first made his acquaintance. He was then associated with Mr. P. O'Beirne as proprietor and editor of the Cincinnati *Examiner*. An invitation from the latter brought me to the Queen City from Louisville, where I had spent the first few weeks after my arrival in this country; and the first citizen of Ohio to whom I was introduced was the subject of this sketch. His indomitable propensity for castigation, wherever he saw, or thought he saw, either humbug or pretension, killed the paper; but Halpin was independent of it. A civil engineer, surveyor and draftsman by profession, having (I soon learned) no superior in Southern Ohio, and holding the first place in point of local knowledge and ability, in Cincinnati, he made money fast and spent it with a lavish hand.

As a writer "Gulielmus" was fluent, ready, aggressive and severe, with an irrepressible penchant for phillipic; but he did not measure his blows by opportunity or necessity, by time or place, and many of them fell with no more visible effect than to exhaust himself. He thought it beneath him to touch small prey, except with the nippers of satire, turning it over to show its littleness. He delighted in high quarry, and the music of thick, rapid and heavy thwacks over the collar bone and around the ribs pleased him more than the groans of his victim; he would wrestle with Achilles, but would never take advantage of the vulnerable heel, nor even think of it. And yet he could tell a love story in moveable types and versify a joke with an ease, softness and sustained interest which the aforesaid penchant would appear to preclude. "Many are poets, but without the name, and perchance the best" (let the metre go), and "W. G. H." is a good illustration of the truth of Byron. Anonymous, he enjoyed the joke that others were frequently fathered with the paternity of his bantlings. Every vigorous leader of the *Examiner*, from its birth till its death, was from his pen, yet credited to another. Though its editor—*the* editor—and co-proprietor, he studiously kept his name and identity out of its columns from first to last, and not the snap of his finger did he care about the loss of his investment when it kicked the bucket. Notoriety and money he despised about equally; but liked just so much of the one as identified him among the chosen few around the festive board, and so much of the other as enabled him to act the host and pay the entire bill.

With social proclivity so prominent, how he ever found time to read and acquire the stock of information he possessed upon almost every topics is to me a mystery, if the midnight lamp does not throw some light upon the subject. He loved Junius, Moore, and classic mythology; liked a good, racy, rollicking song, but hated opera and music. I have never met his match for defying sleep and food, and never knew him to be regular in paying his addresses to either. He would not cross the street to breakfast, sup, or dine at his hotel, if he thought it would detain him five minutes or oblige him to "cut" the humblest acquaintance that crossed his path; yet his attention to business was severe. With all this he was, so to speak, "as broad as he was long," with the neck of a young Devon bull, and a chuckle head that would suit the trunk of Cotter O'Brien himself. But his heart was the largest part and taxed him more than all the other organs put together. A big heart needs a big pocket, and both in company are seldom far away from a big crowd.

In the Fall of 1861 he commenced to raise a military company, mainly Irish, in which his unrivalled popularity soon enabled him to succeed. Commissioned its captain, he at once stepped into line in Company K of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, then being organized at both sides of the river; and, under the command of Colonel Pope, a Westpointer, and a rigid disciplinarian, plunged into the maelstrom of the terrible conflict. How Captain Halpin behaved I cannot say from personal knowledge; but how Major and Lieutenant Colonel Halpin conducted himself I know a thing or two. I know that I spent eight months at one post with him, encamped, encompassed, and besieged at Chattanooga during the fall, winter, and spring of '63 and '64, in the midst of some thirty or forty thousand Union bayonets, where I had the best possible opportunity of reading his record from rosters that were alive—hundreds of them—and that record was creditable to the officer, to the soldier, and to the gentleman. Among officers and men he was the greatest favorite of his rank I have ever met in the army. The entire Tenth Ohio Infantry would shed the last drop of their blood for him. Rank and file loved him; and the ovation he got on receiving his last commission, while quartered at the above post, was not the only evidence of this affection and esteem. Hundreds of miles behind on the banks of *la belle* Ohio he was remembered on this occasion, the evidence being a magnificent field officer's equipment from his admirers in Cincinnati. Brave men are the best judges of brave men. They like manhood, and they saw it in Halpin from his big toe to his big head. No poltroon wanting the man ever yet commanded the inner heart of a soldier.

Early in his military career he had the temerity to publish some strictures which gave mortal offence to his brother officers of the Fifteenth, including the Colonel and staff. As they did not, *in a body*, call him out, at ten paces, they did the next best thing—the *safest* at all events—they met in a body (I suppose I must title it a council of *war*) and by solemn resolution called for his resignation. Captain Halpin thanked them kindly for their good intentions, begged to be excused just *at that particular time*. Perryville came like a clap of thunder, and the next day the thanks of the Fifteenth Kentucky, through the mouthpiece of Colonel Pope, were publicly tendered to the commander of Company K in the presence of the regiment! Thus ended the solemn resolution aforesaid. He was still more conspicuous on the disastrous field of Chickamauga, where he had the sole command of the regiment under the most trying circumstances, holding his ground with the immortal Fourteenth Army Corps, which kept the flushed legions of victory at bay while all the rest of the Union Army were retreating and forming in the rear. I happened to be one of the latter, and found my friend the next day in the trenches of Chattanooga, within which the entire Union Army fell. From Perryville to Atlanta, like Jordan, is a hard road to travel, but he traveled it under Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant and Sherman successively, via Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Rockyface Ridge, Small Creek Gap, Resacca, Kennasaw, and the rest of that terrible topographical litany—hundreds of miles paved with dead bodies. But hardest of all, when ordered home for muster-out (the full term of three years having expired) to be stopped almost within sight of home and detained several months longer to finish up with the last great kick of the rebellion at Nashville!

Such is a hasty glance at his military record from my own personal knowledge. His cultivated address, extensive information and talent for debate pointed him out among thousands of commissioned officers for laborious duties on military commissions and general courts-martial, both as judge and advocate. When these services to the great republic, in the dark hour of her adversity, shall fail to be remembered in the heyday of her prosperity, how have the mighty fallen since the days of Kosuta!

I come now, in the last place, to his arrest, trial and conviction: how the former was effected let himself tell.

KILMAINHAM JAIL, Dublin, 15th Aug., '67.

My Dear Greene:

Your very kind letter, dated 30th July, reached me yesterday. I need not say that I was glad to hear from you and know that you are yet on *terra firma*.

I shall not thank you for the prompt interest you have taken in my case, until I see you face to face, which I hope to before long. As I am no lawyer, I shall leave to you the task of drawing up such a paper as you deem fit to lay before the proper authorities in Washington. With this view I shall recount the manner of my arrest (the cause I have not yet learned) and leave you to add the American part of my history, which is well known to you.

After a hasty run through Ireland, England, France and Germany, I returned to England in the latter part of June, and finding my funds getting too low to remain many days, I concluded to start for home by the end of June. On the 3d of July I shipped per the steamer City of Paris, for New York. I do not know what the nationality of the the vessel is, but she carries the United States mails. On the afternoon of the 4th July she put into the bay of Queenstown to take on board the English and Irish mails, and while there I was arrested by a police officer named Graves and a posse of police in citizen's clothes; Graves was also in citizen's dress. The passengers were mustered on deck, and asked to pass in single file through his squad of police, when I was arrested without a warrant and taken from beneath the United States flag that floated at the mast-head. I will now explain how I came to be arrested at Queenstown. The day I got on the steamer at Liverpool a runner, belonging to the office where tickets are obtained, pointed me out to a Liverpool detective as a suspicious character. This man knowing nothing of me, and not having a warrant, could not make the arrest in England, but telegraphed to the Dublin authorities, and they ordered Graves to make the arrest, as stated. Here you see a plain distinction between the laws of England and of Ireland. I could not be arrested in England, but was allowed to go to the Irish coast to be "Burked," where no law exists. I was sent up that night to Dublin, in company with a young Dublin man who was on his way to the States and arrested along with me. I am since confined in this prison without being brought before a magistrate or told what charge there is against me.

The signature "John J. Hart" to this letter has cost him the terrible price of his liberty. Identified as Halpin by those who would *swear* to that identity, the concealment of his proper name was *prima facie* evidence against him, and only served to raise presumptions of guilt, as guilt is defined by the infinitely more guilty law; while here at the seat of his own government, where his only hope of protection lay, it nailed the diplomatic shield to the wall. I hereby declare my conviction that William G. Halpin would be a freeman to-day on his own soil but for "John J. Hart." By no orthographical necromancy can "John" be tortured into "William," yet a prior letter to the above, written to another and forwarded to me, (evidently his very first from the Hades of Kilmainham,) was subscribed by his *nom de plume* "Gulielmus!" As an expression of contempt for the education of the "old gorilla," this was refinement with a vengeance—the vengeance falling on himself. Let the record of Mr. Seward's "truckling" be filled up and brought forth, and let him be acquitted or damned for all eternity upon that record as read, by all means, in the light of law—the present international *status quo*—and that Mr. Seward *has* truckled by conceding the infamous and revolting doctrine of non alienation upon the repudiation of which our very existence as a nation stands, and which repudiation we have asserted in two wars—that Mr. Seward has done this *de facto* if not in words, I hold; yet it is only right to say that the representations on behalf of General Halpin at the State Department were received in the handsomest manner and immediately acted on. This was on the first day of August last. Mr. Seward happened to be then out of town, but as no time should be lost, an unofficial letter, marked "confidential," and covering some five pages of diplomatic note, was instantly written to the American Consul at Dublin, the press copy of which was kindly mailed to my address next day, with the request to return it, which of course I did. The following is an extract from this very friendly communication; in fact the concluding words:

"I observe, on referring to your record of correspondence transmitted to the Department, that in February last Lieut.-Col. William G. Halpin addressed to you a letter in anticipation of his arrest and on behalf of others then arrested, a copy of which is among the other papers. I am sure you could safely promise Col. Halpin, in the event of his adopting the course suggested, he could count on a very strong appeal from this Government, either upon the ground of right or as a matter of favor, in his behalf, as the case might warrant."

Unfortunately this letter to Consul West was never sent! So I learned some five weeks after on calling to hear the Consul's report, which could not be expected in a much shorter interval. Second thoughts prevailed—the matter was delicate; confidence reposed had to be inviolably respected; "John J. Hart" was a nonentity; Mr. Seward was out of town; and the responsibility, in the absence of the responsible head, was not assumed. There can be no question about it—that letter was penned in good faith, and withheld in the same *bona fides*; the latter at the instance of an official whom I know only by name and whom I have never seen. I regret only that I was not informed of this advisory proceeding, or rather want of proceeding, in time; though up to this hour not a circumstance has turned up to give assurance that the time so gained could have, by any possibility, served "John J. Hart." In this emergency I sought the Hon. Fred. Seward, who promised to do with his father whatever could be done for a citizen who deserved so well of this Government, if I would present a statement of the case including the proper name of the party. But I had no authority to give that name to the British Government—and poor Halpin having gone security for one "Hart" is paying the debt.

His trial and conviction are public property which I have no title to deal; but I have yet to find a detailed report of the evidence, and should feel obliged for the same to any one. The following summary is from the Dublin *News* or *Nation*:

"Meanwhile the dock was not empty. There was a prisoner belonging to quite a different batch on hands; and, as judges and lawyers were in good trim for the work, the trial of General W. Halpin, who, it is said, was to have commanded the insurgents in Dublin last spring, but didn't, was proceeded with. The trial, which may be said to be the most interesting of the present series, occupied the Court up to Tuesday evening. General Halpin was, it is alleged, a confederate and a companion of Colonel Kelly, and the informers, Massey, Corydon and Devaney, were the leading witnesses against him. The prisoner was unassisted by counsel, but in many respects his case was not the worse for the want of professional advocacy. In one vital point he suffered through the want of counsel. The jury, being chosen just as the crown lawyers read them off the panel, *the supervision necessary to secure a proper jury was unexercised, and the consequence is to be seen by the ready verdict returned last Tuesday*. Otherwise the defense was admirably conducted. The cross-examination of the informers by the prisoner was able and pertinent, his handling of the wretched Massey being particularly effective. General Halpin's bearing was singularly cool and collected. He spoke calmly, slowly, and deliberately; his manner was throughout that of a scholar and a gentleman, and not a shade of eagerness or anxiety was evidenced in his defense. His quiet smile, his clear, well-modulated accents, and his graceful gesture, added immensely to the effect of his words. The most wonderful part of the defense, however, was the speech of the hapless man when commenting on the evidence for the prosecution.

"It is not exaggerating the facts to say that no counsel at the Irish bar could have handled the case with more ability and eloquence. The speech, of which we are sorry to say, nothing more than the bare skeleton has been published, was a concentration of subtle argument, sarcasm of the keenest and closest kind, and powerful invective. If eloquence and argument could avail him, there would be little danger of conviction; but under the circumstances they were actually thrown away, and the prisoner knew it well. But if he could not wring a verdict of acquittal from the jurors, he could, at least, demonstrate the hollowness of the case against him, and expose the hideous system under which the political prisoners of the present day are tortured in such dungeons as Kilmainham. This he did in forcible language, and his scathing exposure of the tactics practised by Governor Price, whom, by the way, every political prisoner under his charge appears to have learned to detest, will never be forgotten by those who heard it. Hardly less remarkable was his well merited castigation of the *Irish Times*, for its rabid, scandalous attacks upon every one falling within the denomination of Fenian, and its indecent attempt to procure the conviction of the untried prisoners, by exciting odium against them in the minds of the class from whom the jurors would be drawn. We are sorry it is not possible for us to give a fuller report of this extraordinary speech, every sentence of which went direct to the point, and every line of which was inspired by a high order of talent. The jury, however, were unmoved by it, and after an hour's absence—we will not say consideration—they returned to their box with a sentence of "guilty," and General Halpin was removed from the dock."

Touching that "draft" from America, abstracted from a letter received by him "the day before yesterday," to which he is reported as having drawn the attention of the court, requesting that it be given up, it is my turn now to claim said "draft!" The second of exchange is in my possession; the amount is ten pounds sterling, payable in London to the order of "John J. Hart," without which endorsement it can't be cashed. The doctrine of the judge, that convicted "felons are not allowed personal property," will *apply*, when the personal property in question is vested, by *possession*, in the payee. There was neither actual nor constructive delivery, and, therefore, no possession, as respects the occupant of "Cell No. 1" and a certain bill of exchange. Will the Chief Baron be good enough to note this flaw in his law, and remit a little legal fee of £10, which will save Lord Stanley the costs of an "action" in trover or Ridgeway? How d—d *interesting* this Fenian business is getting of late, when every step taken by the great *stumper-out* is only tossing the stock up by swelling the demand even among non-Fenians.

So far from claiming credit for the little I have attempted on behalf of my friend, I freely confess that the same is only a small instalment of what he has done for me. When producing the little geographical lucubration which bears my humble name, I should have utterly failed, in disgrace, to keep my obligations with subscribers and printer, but for the never failing friendship and generosity of William G. Halpin; and that with the full knowledge that my prospects of repayment were then gloomy in the extreme. He actually refused payment when tendered, insisting that I was not in his debt at all, when the same was about one hundred and twenty dollars in gold. To others he was equally generous, and I have known his generosity and uncomplaining disposition to have been most shamefully abused. He had his faults; so have I; so have you, Mr. Editor; so has every mortal son of Eve; but when I think of his large heart, his open pocket, his uncalculating liberality, his great talents, his severe industry, his unrivalled popularity, his military record, his love of country, and that defiant attitude in the dock—bearding the lion in his den and meeting his fate like a great hero—I have neither eyes nor stomach for picking holes, and would rather say, with Eliza Cook—

"Be not ready to condemn
The wrongs thy brothers may have done;
Ere ye too rashly censure them
For human faults, ask—'Have I none?'"

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, Dec. 11, 1867.

"SANGUIS MARTYRUM."

DUBLIN has done its duty. On last Sunday it turned out as it hardly ever, if ever, did before. The blood of Manchester has already fructified in "the City of Hurdles" to an hundred fold. Of a truth it has proved the "seed of patriots;" nor could any other event that I could fancy, short of the recovery of independence itself, evoke such a spontaneous outburst of national sentiment. Cool, calm, reasoning, determined, defiant, as the bloody deed which has consecrated anew the national cause.

THE PROCESSION.

Lest the files of the Dublin daily organs should not reach you as soon as this, I proceed to supply you with a brief outline of the glorious and ever-memorable proceedings, premising that, unfortunately owing to the accident I lately met with, I dared not take my place in the cortege, and thus supplement my homage at the bier and grave of Terence Bellew McManus. Up to that day I had not left my room—my eye bandaged up the whole time, "to be or not to be" being the question for a time of its ultimate safety. However, I wrote to say I would be there in spirit; and when the hour came I, against the orders of my medical attendant and remonstrances of my friends, proceeded to my church, where, when my worthy curate had finished Mass, I addressed the congregation on the subject, said what I ought to say and they ought to hear, and finally got them to kneel and join me in the Holy Rosary for the eternal repose of the brave and patriot departed—a suffrage which they proceeded to offer with a fervor and heartiness which I never witnessed before. But this is a digression.

Let me pass by all the preliminary procedure both of Saturday and Sunday morning—the country arrivals by all the late Saturday trains, the incredible and indescribable run on all the haberdashery establishments for green ribbon, green favor and crape, so much so as to leave them all empty of those commodities—the panic meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday evening, presided over by the Lord Lieutenant, to discuss the question of "proclaiming" the funeral *a la meeting at Clontarf*—the prevailing of moderate counsels—the vain suggestions of a few Orange papers to have a counter demonstration in favor of West Britonism—the successive arrivals of the different bodies from all directions—muffled drums, band instruments in crape—the affecting yet fairy and heavenly appearance of the female corps as they arrived and were assigned their places, each and all dressed with a taste and elegance not to be rivalled in the Boulevards Italien or the Bois de Boulogne, the bonnets and shawls being either entirely green and crape, or else most tastefully trimmed with these colors and materials. Thus the never-ceasing flow of procession after procession continued up to near twelve o'clock, the whole space of Beresford Place (an immense area to the west and north of the Custom House, as most of your readers know) was crowded choke full, and all the avenues leading thereto crammed to suffocation.

At ten minutes to twelve o'clock the head of the procession began to move from Sackville street, as follows:

Lower Abbey street, Middle Abbey street, Capel street, Upper Ormond quay, King's Inns quay, Arran quay, Ellis's quay, Pembroke quay, King's bridge, Stephen's lane, James's street, Thomas street, Corn market, High street, St. Michael's hill, Winetavern street, Wood quay, Essex quay, Parliament street, Dame street, College street, Westmoreland street, Carlisle bridge, Sackville street, Cavendish row, Rutland square, East, North Frederick street, Blessington street, Upper Berkely street, and out by the ordinary route to Glasnevin.

At twelve o'clock the head of the procession had reached the south entrance of Capel street, at Essex bridge, and passed that point in the following order:

Two hundred file of men, walking ten deep, all dressed in green and crape.

Sixty file of most respectable-looking, well-dressed young women, eight deep, wearing crape and green head-dresses, &c.

About three thousand men wearing mourning emblems.

Followed by one hundred and twenty file of young lads, from about eight to sixteen years of age, walking twelve deep.

Band playing the *Adeste Fideles*; the instruments draped in black.

Men twelve deep, calculated at about eight thousand—three bands dividing this body at equal distances.

Next about six hundred ladies dressed in white and green, and mourning head-dresses.

Two hundred men dressed in black, followed by a brass band.

One hundred and fifty file of young girls, six deep, carrying green branches, and decorated with white and green.

Another band, dressed in green and black.

HEARSE.

Drawn by four horses, draped in black, and bearing on the panel the words

WM. P. ALLEN

in large white letters;

Followed by John Martin, Esq., Alexander M. Sullivan, T. C., and several other gentlemen, walking arm in arm,

Next came two thousand men, similarly dressed as those preceding them.

About two hundred children, neatly dressed, and wearing green ribbons.

A HEARSE,

similar to the first, and followed by mourning carriages and other vehicles.

A large body of men.

About two thousand well-dressed and respectable-looking females, a large proportion of whom were matrons, having children by the hand, dressed in white and green.

Sixty file of men twelve deep.

A HEARSE,

bearing on the panels the inscription in large white letters

MICHAEL LARKIN,

Followed by three mourning coaches and other vehicles.

Seventh band, with muffled drums.

A large body of young men, comprising about one thousand from the commercial houses of the city, dressed in green, bound with gold, and wearing crape.

About two thousand young lads.

A large number of fine-looking men, apparently of the seafaring class.

The last of the immense cortege passed the point mentioned above, at five minutes past two o'clock.

INCIDENTS.

Where everything was so remarkable it is hard to select incidents for special notice. But the passage by No. 36 Thomas street commands especial attention. It was in front thereof Emmet met his fate, and from its windows were suspended long stripes of crape with a flag of green. The men as they passed took off their hats, the women waved their handkerchiefs, and hundreds burst into tears. The young women ran out wildly shrieking, in an agonizing cry: "God save Ireland"—"Ireland must be free."

CARLISLE BRIDGE.

Here the view was magnificent. I can well realize it from what the scene presented just six years and four weeks before, when the body of T. B. M'Manus was conveyed the same way. Nothing to be seen as far as the eye could reach north and south but those dense moving masses, liveried with black and green, while now the bands began to play the several airs suited to the solemn occasion. No music while passing by houses of worship (before two o'clock) or hospitals. The vessels—most of them—in the river had their colors half-mast high, thus adding to the solemnity and impressiveness of the whole scene. It is estimated that at least 50,000 persons walked in procession, while fully as many more accompanied the cortege on either side of the street, most of them wearing black and green badges, ribbons, rosettes, &c.

THE GRAVES.

Mr. John Martin, than whom an honester Irishman breathes not, delivered a piquant address on the arrival at the cemetery. Owing to the drenching rain which had continued more or less during the day, he was obliged to proceed to the balcony of one of the houses outside the gate of the cemetery.

Mrs. Luby, Mrs. Roantree, Miss Mulcahy, Mrs. Boland, and other friends of the brave men who are expiating the sins of patriotism in Portland, Pentonville, Woking, &c., with Mr. and Mrs. Mulloy, uncle and aunt of Larkin, accompanied the cortege in mourning coaches.

THE MORAL.

Now this display is portentous. Taken with that of Cork and those of Kanturk, Youghal, Limerick, &c., &c., it distinctly enunciates one thought, it reiterates the one great sentiment that the cause for which Allen, O'Brien and Larkin were murdered, is the cause of Ireland, and that the Irish people will never be content, never will rest, never will cease to plot, to work, to move every lever within their reach for the accomplishment of the great end for which their fathers fought and bled, the complete recovery of National Independence. True, with England's power and wealth, and no serious occupation for her arms abroad, this end cannot just now be accomplished. True, it would be sheer madness to attempt it. But, equally true, the Irish mind is now at length disciplined to make ready at once and to wait its opportunity. It is no longer daunted by disappointment—no longer scared by treachery. The bone and sinew, the heart and head of the body politic are sound. And by the exercise of firm resolve, energy in work, and patience for the opportune moment, so sure as God is above, so sure will that blessed day come, and that sooner than most imagine, when our land will be once more as it was ten hundred years ago, the admiration of the world. Free herself, and dispensing the blessings of freedom.

I trust the meeting at Cooper Institute, the account of which reached me by last mail, will bear fruit.

I am proud to see that a funeral procession is contemplated (or has taken place already), under the auspices of your excellent Mayor, Mr. Hoffman. "God save Ireland." Amen.

PATRICK LAVELLE.

P. S.—I beg to acknowledge, with very lively gratitude, the sum of $14, from Miss Catherine Rooney, of New York, this being the third remittance which the kind-hearted lady has sent me, in aid of the suffering poor. I shall expend the amount in Christmas offerings to the most destitute. The names of the generous subscribers are as follows: Miss Mary Ellen Good, Miss Davis, $3 each; Mrs. Checharis, Miss Rooney, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Ross, $1 each; Mr. O'Mahony, 50c.; A Friend, $2 50; total, $14 00.

THE EXILE'S CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

A Reminiscence.

BY T. O'D. CALLAGHAN.

"And might the singer claim a sigh, he, too, could tell how lost
Upon the stranger's dreary shore, his heart's best hopes were lost;
How he, too, pined to hear the tones of friendship greet his ear,
And pined to walk the river side, to youthful musing dear,
And pined, with yearning, silent love, amongst his own to stay—
Alas! it is so sad to be an exile far away!"
—MACDERMOTT.

'Tis Christmas Night—alone I sit in dreamy silence here—
Far, far from home and land, from all my dreary heart holds dear;
The fire before me glimmers bright; but not its brightest glow
Can chase the clouds which round my heart their murky shadows throw.

Quaint forms are woven by the frost upon the window pane,
Adown the street the night wind chants its all-unearthly strain,
As if the wail of spirits lost were borne upon the blast,
Reminding of the Banshee's caoine outknelling in the past.

'Mid other scenes, in other times, my spirit lives to-night—
Up through the line of vanquished years it wings its airy flight,
Till with a joyous group I sit around the Christmas hearth,
And, raptured, list the circling laugh and wildly-ringing mirth.

And hear the merry jokes go round—the fun and frolic flow,
The while the turf-fire's pleasant blaze sets all the house aglow;
And in its light the holly green is glistening fair to see,
And round the thatch the ivy hangs, dark-green and solemnly.

And tales are told—wild, thrilling tales—old legends gray with years,
Of ghost or fay, or, yet, perchance, the story of the Seers,
And of the star which led them erst to the lowly crib where lay
Him whom they sought with steady faith beneath its guiding ray.

Swift wanes the jovial Christmas Night 'mid story, joust and song,
Till Stephen's morn comes blushing o'er the eastern hills along;
And pales the turf-fire's dying glow before the eye of day;
And thus we passed, in days agone, the Christmas time away.

How changed the scene!—beside that hearth, with furrowed cheek and brow,
And age-dimmed eye, a father keeps his lonely vigil now;
No happy faces glow around that grief-bowed mourner there—
No joyous strains are wafted on the mystic midnight air.

Ah! many an Irish hearth, like mine, is desolate to-night,
And many an Irish spirit droops 'neath sorrow's scorching blight,
And many a Christmas fire is quenched by Irish plain and vale,
For tyrant laws have scattered wide the children of the Gael.

But Christmas fires shall be relit, and in their mellow sheen
Our scattered race will meet once more beneath the holly green;
And hearths which now are desolate shall then with laughter ring,
And Irish harps in brightest strains of Christmas pleasures sing.

Then shall the land wax young again in Freedom's fervid noon,
And joyous anthems ring instead of sorrow's wailing croon,
And Celtic homes grow bright once more where darkness loomed erewhile,
And severed ties of love renewed throughout the storied Isle.

And each the memories and the hopes enshrined within my heart,
Which e'er shall fondly cherished be though brighter dreams depart;
And still, through chance and change, where'er my future lot be cast,
Resolving Christmas times shall bring those memories of the past.

(FROM THE SHAMROCK.)

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE;

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAP. IX.—THE BATTLE OF OULARD HILL.

WEARY of his night's dread work, and loaded with a heavy sorrow, Donal O'Byrne sat in the second room of the old cabin, which was the headquarters of the patriot camp. A sense of sadness and hopelessness had crept over him, such as, after fierce and great excitements, the stoutest hearts at times succumb to. On the low couch by which he sat lay the slender form of the beautiful child whom he had rescued from the control of the ruffian Horseley. Indeed, the word "child" is hardly an adequate one to describe those graceful womanly outlines. She slept; but it was the restless, fitful sleep of fever. Her fair soft cheek was flushed; the rich profusion of her soft silky hair hung in bright but wild dishevelled tresses down upon her breast; her eyes were closed; her hands moved nervously; and low inarticulate mutterings escaped her parted lips.

"Poor child!" sighed the giant, "she's begun life's sorrows early. It might be the greatest mercy that Heaven could grant her that she should end them here. And yet the heart shrinks from the thought of the blighting touch of death falling on one so young and beautiful. But what shall I do with her? My rough hands were not made for nursing; and this is a miserable place for a child so young and tender, with no familiar face near, with none of her own sex to tend her."

The regretful thought had hardly passed ...

Fenian Union—Constitution of Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 20, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I MAY be permitted to express, through your columns, the deep pleasure and unfeigned satisfaction I felt in reading your issue of the 21st inst. the articles of agreement concluded between Mr. Savage, Chief Executive of the legitimate organization of the F. B., and the Senatorial Committee, representing our seceded brethren. While fervently praying that union may be happily consummated, for in truth the want of it was never felt more than now, to the end that the scattered elementary forces of our race and the divided and wasting resources of the Brotherhood in the United States may be consolidated for effectual service in the attainment of Ireland's independence, I would ask your attention to the following facts: Embraced in the "first" of the articles of agreement it is stipulated "that the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood adopted at Philadelphia, in October, 1865, * * be proclaimed the supreme law of the F. B."

Now, the undersigned, being one of the committee that drafted the said Constitution at that unfortunate Congress, scouted the idea of introducing certain "high-sounding titles" (very properly so denominated by Mr. Savage in his correspondence upon union) into laws for the guidance of a revolutionary body, which could not proclaim jurisdiction over an acre of ground. It is needless to add that my objections did not prevail. In drawing up that instrument which, in the hands of some, proved a deadly weapon, the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the committee, to be their guide; hence the creation of the body called the Senate, and certain powers defined in Art. II., Sec. 7 and 8 Philadelphia Constitution, in the version circulated by authority of Mr. Roberts, a copy of which was furnished me from the Senate Chamber. Art. II., section 2, first paragraph, provides for the election of representatives for the popular branch of the Fenian Congress, and to be exercised only by the representative body. The following powers were unmistakeably defined in paragraph 2, section 2, same article, viz.: "The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES shall choose their speaker and other officers, and SHALL HAVE THE SOLE POWER OF IMPEACHMENT." This latter paragraph received my vote in committee, was approved and adopted by the Convention. IT WAS AFTERWARDS CAREFULLY EXCLUDED BY THE SENATE, to whom were entrusted the laws to be printed, for immediate delivery to the various Circles throughout the country. The duty was never fulfilled, but the omission, subsequently, well served their purposes in illegally deposing the constitutionally elected President of the F. B. Were he as odious as Satan, his removal was illegal. Art. II., section 8, declares "The Senate shall have the sole power TO TRY all impeachments," &c.; but nowhere does the Senatorial version of the Philadelphia Constitution say who, what, or which shall impeach. In the case of O'Mahony, the Senate arrogated to themselves the powers conferred upon the delegates in convention by ...

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SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," Gen. Fariola, National School Masters who were Fenians.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE FOR 1868.

THE IRISH PEOPLE will soon have completed its Fourth Volume. During the short period of its existence it has, we are proud to feel, acquired a character second to none for sincerity of principle, soundness of judgment and steadfastness of purpose. Its reputation for literary ability and good taste already surpasses that of many old established and widely circulating journals.

The special mission of the IRISH PEOPLE is to unite and organize the now widely scattered branches of the Irish Race in a harmonious bond of national brotherhood; to combine their energies and resources; and to direct their whole force and power from all sides, according to some systematic and undeviating plan of political action, towards one common centre—THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

It has also for its object to foster and encourage a taste for sound national literature among our Irish fellow-citizens by placing before them choice selections from the writings of our best poets, literateurs and historians, living and dead.

The IRISH PEOPLE will continue to be, in the future as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent in American politics. It will, nevertheless, recommend and sustain, without fear or favor, any individual aspirant to political power or official dignity in this country, who has given or who may give real practical proof of his sympathy with the cause of Ireland. All tried and true friends of Ireland's freedom may count with certainty upon the advocacy of this journal in every [illegible] contest. All who are her declared enemies, or who have in any way covertly pandered to her oppressors, whether by commission or omission, shall ever find in it a strenuous and unrelenting opponent, no matter how momentous the partisan issue immediately involved. It will, moreover, expose and denounce every disingenuous attempt on the part of venal political intriguers to traffic in the patriotic feelings and hopes of our people by luring them upon false pretences to give their suffrages to candidates totally unworthy thereof.

With respect to events taking place in Ireland, and to such general European events as may be calculated to influence her fortunes, the IRISH PEOPLE shall strive, on all occasions, to give the earliest and most reliable information to its readers.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following liberal terms, trusting that every lover of Ireland and every friend of ours will encourage us in the work we have set before us by taking a zealous interest in the extension of its circulation:

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contributions.

J. C., Lafayette, Ind.—Your letter is too laudatory of the IRISH PEOPLE for insertion in our columns without your full name. We thank you for your kind exertions in our support. The revival of the true Fenian spirit in your State—once the banner State of the Brotherhood—is cheering in the highest degree. We hope that ere long the patriotic Irishmen of Indiana will regain the high character they won for themselves under the State Centreship of the Rev. Edmond O'Flaherty, that devoted and ever to be regretted apostle of Irish nationality in the West.

P. H., Cleveland.—Pending the present preparations for "Union" we think it better not to publish your strictures upon the parties in question. We shall not hesitate to castigate them, should they renew their schemes of discord.

Co. K. U. S. I.—No life of Thomas Davis has been published. A collection of his poems, edited by John Mitchel, has been printed by Haverty in this city.

P. O'D., of Philadelphia, proposes to us to get out a badge commemorative of the Fenian Union. We feel obliged to him for his suggestion, but it does not lie in our way.

T. C., Green Bush, N. Y.—We rejoice to learn that the Fenians of the "Sarsfield Circle" are alive to the duties of the present crisis. The good and earnest Irishmen everywhere are fast awaking from the torpor into which they were thrown by the late unfortunate dissension in the Organization. The blood of the Manchester martyrs has not been shed in vain.

J. B., Maple Grove.—It was through an uncorrected error on the part of the printer that the number "29" appeared in one of our late issues instead of "258." Pius IX. is the 258th successor of St. Peter. Thanks for having called our attention to the mistake.

J. O'BRIEN, Moriah, N. Y.—You should write to the Central Office of the Fenian Brotherhood with respect to forming Fenian Circles in your locality. It is a pity that a district having so large an Irish population should have remained so long unorganized. By addressing John Savage, Esq., Box 3,821, P. O., New York, you will get all needful instructions towards starting the movement amongst your friends and neighbors.

P. McL., Litchfield, Ill.—For reasons which must have become obvious to yourself ere now, we did not publish your able and patriotic letter of the 20th ult. Though certain important facts, to which you would recall the attention of the Fenian Brotherhood, are incontrovertible, still we do not deem it judicious to put them too prominently forward at the present moment. If the "Union" now on the tapis between the "two wings" of the Brotherhood should fail to produce the result expected by our fellow countrymen therefrom, it shall never be said that its progress was impeded or its consummation prevented by the IRISH PEOPLE.

TYRONE, Quebec.—We shall give in our next your exposure of proceedings of those Irish flunkies in your city, who have gone over to the "Party of British Origin." As your postscript conveys a suggestive piece of news, we make room for it to-day:—"The River Police, numbering from 30 to 40, which had been recently disbanded, was re-organized and re-sworn on yesterday for active service during the winter. The City Police has been furnished with revolvers. Some say that these precautions are taken against some expected Fenian uprising in this city ('British origin'). Others attribute it to the fear of a raid upon the provision stores by the half starved ship carpenters who are now on strike. Whatever it means, stirring times seem to be at hand. No such measures were taken by our authorities since Sweeney's raid."

VINEGAR HILL, Calais.—The advanced state of the union negotiations prevents us from publishing your excellent letter.

SHARP, Quebec.—Your communication was found too long for these exciting times. We will be happy to hear from you again, but would prefer your telling us something as to the state of Irish feeling and the progress of Democratic principles in your quarter of the British Provinces.

DENIS BRADY AND OTHERS, Savannah, Ga.—Your communication will appear next week.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE English press flings defiance at President Johnson and the Government of the United States, and ridicules the presumption of that gentleman in offering any suggestions to England as to whom she shall claim as subjects of the British Crown and whom she shall not. The *Morning Post*, after remarking that the proposal on this head in the late Message of Mr. Johnson is intended to meet the case of the American-Irish who may be charged with sedition against the Queen, says that the President and his advisers "*know very well that the American Congress cannot effect to legislate for any country but its own. The allegiance which a natural-born British subject owes to the British Crown cannot be dissolved by any other legislature than that of Great Britain.*" The *Times* notices that all the great American jurists have "*recognized the limits to naturalization,*" and have enunciated doctrines contrary to the views of Mr. Johnson. Here we have the gage insolently thrown down to the American people. Shall it be taken up? Or must we, the Irishmen of America, be compelled to take steps towards renouncing our allegiance to the Government of the United States (in order to be prepared for another war and another draft) on the clear, honest grounds that, though we fulfilled our part of the naturalization contract, the American people are unable or *afraid* to fulfil theirs, and that we have been shamefully swindled.

A RELIABLE correspondent has informed us that three wealthy Irishmen, farmers in a Western State, have sold out their real estate and left for "parts unknown," determined to devote the proceeds, as well as their own persons, to exacting vengeance for the Manchester murders.

PREVIOUS to his receiving notice of a second prosecution by the British Government, John Martin, the Good, addressed a letter to the Irish papers in which he proposed to inaugurate a movement that deserves the earnest and immediate co-operation of every Irishman throughout the world. He suggests the starting of a national subscription for the relief of the families of the Manchester Martyrs, to whom the Irish people should henceforth stand in the light of guardians and protectors. The great Archbishop of Tuam has consented to act as Treasurer of the fund, and Mr. Martin himself [illegible], both heading the list with £100 each. Is there any Irishman in America who will not come forward a dollar to Dr. MacHale for this most holy and charitable purpose?

IT was announced last week that Minister Charles Francis Adams is to be recalled from the scene of his flunkeyism at London, and—ignominiously dismissed from the service of the country he has disgraced? No; but promoted to the position of Secretary of the Treasury! This is the way that Mr. President Johnson "punishes" the man who insults Ireland, and betrays and shames America.

OUR readers will be rejoiced to learn that the movement to demand from Congress the immediate settlement of the question of naturalized citizenship is spreading all over the country. We should wish to be able to give detailed accounts of the proceedings in each locality, but the very names of the towns and cities in which these monster meetings are held would occupy our entire space, to the exclusion of every other subject.

THE British Government has withdrawn the notice which it had given to Parliament of its intention to demand the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in England. This is a very significant fact and proves that, willing as they may be to tyrannise, the insolent aristocracy who rule in Great Britain dare not yet attempt any of the atrocities in England which in Ireland they daily commit with impunity. Parliament is adjourned, and we learn that one of the effects of the Fenian excitement is a serious falling off in the Revenue.

AN Englishman named Brown, the Catholic Bishop of Leeds, denounced that portion of his "flock" who intended to take part in the funeral procession which was to take place in that city in honor of the Manchester martyrs. "Speaking as a bishop, he not only condemned the movement but forbade any one taking part in it, under pain of sin"—which means, if it means anything but hatred of Ireland, that what "purchases damnation" at Leeds is "a holy and a wholesome thought" in Dublin! Lord Bishop, let us have your next piece of theology.

AUSTRIA is progressing faster and faster every day. She has recently granted the Jews their religious freedom and perfect political equality with the other subjects of the Kaiser. What a contrast between the "despot" of the Hapsburgs and the "liberal and enlightened" servants of Victoria R. Guelph.

A DISPATCH from the Sandwich Islands says: "The British war vessel Chanticleer lay alongside of the United States steamer Lackawanna, at Honolulu, recently, and her band struck up Dixie and Bonnie Blue Flag, rebel war songs. They were effectually silenced, however, when the Americans played The Wearing of the Green." The more effectual and proper way to have silenced the insolent Britisher was to have regarded his music as an insult to America, and given him a broadside between wind and water. Had the people of the South harmoniously played a "rebel tune," some military satrap would have arrested and punished the whole band. We manage these things differently when English commanders are the offenders.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1868.

THE IRISH NATION IN AMERICA.

SOME years since it was thought fashionable by the rich and influential Irishmen of the United States to become more Yankeefied in their political sentiments than the Yankees themselves. In becoming naturalized citizens of this Republic, they would fain persuade both themselves and their more numerous but less influential compatriots who happened to be similarly circumstanced, that they had severed all the ties that bound them to labor for the liberation of the land of their birth. They considered that they might out-American the Americans as Democrats or Republicans, as Pro-slavery men or Abolitionists, without infringing upon their civic duties to the land of their adoption; but they would make it out to be a violation of their oath of allegiance to the American Constitution and laws to avail themselves of the facilities afforded them by their position as freemen here, and as co-partners in the national sovereignty of this free Commonwealth, for the redemption of Ireland from the tyrannical grasp of England. The doctrine of non-interference in European politics was preached up by the narrow-minded and ungenerous statesmen of America as the height of diplomatic wisdom; but some of the Irish-American leaders of public opinion went much farther. They openly proclaimed it to be downright high-treason against the United States to take any action towards bringing about a revolution in Ireland by force of arms, that might lead to a direct breach, or even to an evasion of our Neutrality Laws. The general sentiment among the more favored of our Irish-born fellow-citizens was that their compatriots should merge their distinct nationality in that of this conglomerate people, among whom their lot has been cast, and that, when once naturalized, they should think and act in all political matters as Americans only, without ever looking back to the country they left behind them. Such was the all but universal teaching and such the practice of our leading men some eight or ten years ago. The low demagogues and the grog-house politicians who drive so profitable a trade in the Irish vote, as a matter of course, availed themselves of such distinguished authority to decry all attempts at organizing the Irishmen of America for any purely Irish purpose. Their unprincipled traffic would be seriously obstructed thereby.

For another, and no doubt a better motive, the Catholic clergy were zealous advocates of the speedy obliteration of the national characteristics and the home-longings of the Irish immigrants. They build churches and they help to fill them when built. They carry with them the faith of St. Patrick, St. Columba, and St. Bride of Kildare to the remotest quarters of this continent, whilst their constant labors, wave after wave, serve to hide the unproductiveness of missionary labor in the sterile field of native American evangelization.

By these combined influences the Irish element of the population of this Republic was for a long time turned away from the contemplation of its own potency as a means towards the liberation of Ireland. There were, however, a few who never forgot their duty to the country of their sires. They felt themselves bound by a higher law than any contemplated by the framers of the Neutrality Laws of the United States. As conscientious believers in Republican institutions, and as lovers of their kin and their kind, they deemed it to be a paramount duty on their part to avail themselves of all the privileges and advantages which their American citizenship afforded them for the purpose of extending to all enslaved peoples that liberty and those blessings which they enjoyed themselves, and inasmuch as the people of Ireland were nearest and dearest to their hearts, and as Ireland was most accessible to their enterprise, they resolved to make the freedom of that country their primary object. Animated by these sentiments they founded the Fenian Brotherhood as a centre round which they proposed to rally the strength and manhood of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA for Ireland's regeneration. In founding their organization they did not stop to consider whether it might or might not lead them into a violation of any of the statutes of the American Congress; neither did they care much whether their action might embarrass the American administration in its relations with the monarch of Great Britain, or with any other foreign tyrant. They knew that they were acting in accordance with the true spirit of American Republicanism, and for the best interests of American liberty.

Nor was their loyalty to the United States allowed to remain long in question. When the integrity of this Republic was attacked, the founders of the Brotherhood were among the foremost to rush to its rescue, and thousands of the best and bravest of their disciples died gallantly in its defence. Thus, instead of having been a nucleus of lawlessness and disloyalty, this Fenian movement for the distinct organization of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA for the redemption of Ireland, has thus far proved a bulwark and a safe-guard to American institutions. No other association on this continent, political or social, produced so many devoted and gallant soldiers for the armies of the Republic in the hour of need. Should a similar danger threaten its integrity again, a like result would be witnessed; and this not from any feeling of gratitude to America or her statesmen—the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA owes them none—but from a genuine loyalty to the Democratic-Republican principles which they represent.

The Fenian Brotherhood, as the representative of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA, has proved its loyalty and performed its duty, and more than its duty, in this country. It is prepared to do it again and again should its services be required, notwithstanding the ingratitude which it has recently experienced from the American Government. Hitherto it has abstained from purely American politics. But it is time that it should make its weight felt by the parties that aspire to direct the foreign and domestic policy of this land. The Irish element of our population—that is, that composed of persons of Irish birth and lineage—is computed at something like TEN MILLIONS. Two-thirds at least of this number are Irish patriots at heart. If the Fenian Brotherhood be reorganized and reunited on a fair and satisfactory basis, it will have the sympathy of the whole of these two-thirds, while it can control and direct the political action of the great majority thereof. It may command a million of votes within six months from now. The IRISH NATION IN AMERICA, under the direction of the incoming administration of the Fenian Brotherhood, should make these votes available at once for the inauguration of a Domestic Irish Policy here. We need such a policy now, and the time is ripe for its exhibition. Hitherto we have had only a Foreign Policy, inasmuch as our entire action has been till now directed towards Ireland and Great Britain only. Consequently the statesman of America paid no more regard to the wants and wishes of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA than they might have done to those of the French and Italian revolutionists, or to those of the Irish nation at home or in Great Britain. Now, it is time that these statesmen should be made to know and feel that the Irish electors constitute one of the most influential and important political elements in this community. Being divided hitherto, however unequally, between the Black Republicans and the Democrats, their full weight has never been felt by either. Henceforth we must have a party of our own—the party of Ireland's Liberators—knowing neither Republicans nor Democrats, and voting for no man but a pledged friend to freedom and Ireland, and avowed and determined enemy to tyranny and England. Were this understanding once come to by our naturalized compatriots, all those political aspirants who are now but mocking us, even though some express a hollow and clap-trap sympathy for our cause, would find it indispensible to the interests of their own personal ambition to prove themselves by the performance of actual deeds, not by buncomb speeches, to be earnestly and sincerely desirous to work both for the liberation of our native land, and for the overthrow of her oligarchical enemies.

It may be objected to such a course, that it might tend to unite the whole of the native-American element against us, and thus revive the spirit of Knownothingism. It will not. The two great rival factions that are contending for the mastery and direction of the national counsels cannot unite on any such grounds. Both the parties are in equal need of our votes to waft them into power. If we be united upon a purely Irish issue, that party alone can succeed in attaining it, to which we give our undivided support at the hustings. For the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA holds the real balance of political power between the Democrats and Republicans to-day. And as for Knownothingism, the Fenian Michael Corcoran crushed its head and laid it prostrate in '62. The Irish soldiers of the Union army trampled its corpse into the earth, never to rise again in this world or the next, upon a hundred red battle-fields. The IRISH NATION IN AMERICA has indeed purchased an inheritance in this land with rivers of its best blood. If the natives thereof claim it as theirs by right of birth, we claim it as ours by right of blood; we claim, moreover, that America owes us Ireland's freedom, in payment for the myriads of Irish lives which have been so freely and so recently sacrificed for her own salvation. Besides, thousands of the most American of the Americans hate the British oligarchy as much as any Fenian of us all. There are thousands of noble and generous souls to be found amongst them, who would go fight for the freedom of Ireland to-morrow.

We, therefore, trust that whatever parties may be placed at the head of the Fenian movement, henceforth will turn their immediate attention to the establishment of a bold and clearly-defined plan of policy for the consolidation of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA, with a view to its future guidance in its domestic and foreign relations. It should be such a plan as will enable its administration to act on all occasions where Irish interests are directly and indirectly at issue, with as much system, promptitude and determination as the regularly established government of a distinct and independent nation.

No doubt, the existence of such an organized body may give offence to a certain class of political aspirants. The English Government will growl at Messrs. Johnson and Seward and will threaten them with all sorts of horrible things. British gold may be lavished upon venal members of Congress. But what can all this amount to? The organization of the consolidated IRISH NATION IN AMERICA can only be suppressed by a Suspension of the Habeas Corpus throughout the whole length and breadth of this Union—a thing that will not be attempted—and even so its suppression would be merely temporary. We say this, because we do not suppose that even our Ambassador, Minister Adams, British flunkey as he is, would advise the expulsion, *en masse*, from American soil, or rather the destruction of, a fourth or a fifth part of the entire population of these States at the command of the British aristocracy. There is, then, no means or appliance within reach of the American or British Governments to prevent the distinct and independent political action of the IRISH NATION IN AMERICA, or, in other words to suppress Fenianism in this country, except the complete establishment of the national independence of Ireland. Until this desirable result be accomplished, the Irish Question will be used as a test to every candidate for an Irish vote here, and the revolutionary masses in Ireland and Great Britain will be maintained perseveringly in a state of disciplined, hopeful, and ever watchful expectancy by means of pecuniary subsidies, and military emissaries furnished to them by their brothers and allies in the United States.

No enslaved people, in ancient or modern times, ever had such advantages against its oppressor as the Irish people at home have to-day in this IRISH NATION IN AMERICA. It were a folly—nay a crime against suffering mankind—to forego them, to suit the diplomatic convenience of any minister or government. England, by the operation of her cruel laws, has herself placed in our hands this trenchant sword for her own destruction. Why fling it from us, and thus, perhaps, frustrate the designs of an avenging Providence? No, the Fenian Brotherhood shall persevere in its work in spite of all obstacles, and the Irish people of America shall be guided and controlled by it, a nation within a nation, *imperium in imperio*, ever until it shall have established the complete freedom of Ireland upon the ruins of the British oligarchy. When this result shall be accomplished, there will be no longer any excuse for the maintenance of an IRISH NATION IN AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

NEVER in the history of the world has any country afforded such a spectacle as poor old Ireland presents at the present day—never were a people so unanimous in their desire for political freedom, for the independence of their native land, for national autonomy.

The enrolled members of the Fenian Brotherhood, who were regarded a few years ago as comprising all the practical nationalists in Ireland, have come at last to be recognized merely as representatives of the National Army. To-day the Fenians comprise the whole Irish race at home and abroad.

Three years ago, the Fenians could not claim from the great majority of the people of Ireland a recognition as even true and earnest men who were determined to free their country or die in the attempt. Very good Irishmen in their own way pronounced the poor Fenians as ignorant braggarts, fierce when war was afar off, and cowardly in the hour of danger. To-day the great mass of the people give the Fenians their earnest support, and glory in the deed; while the more prominent Irish patriots who heretofore regarded them with a mixed feeling of suspicion and contempt, unhesitatingly offer them sympathy and encouragement. In fact, that class of Irish patriots which is worthily represented by honest John Martin, is at last convinced that the time has come when all who would make any pretence to the character of true Irishmen should be found somewhere in Fenianism, and accordingly Mr. Martin and those whom he represents identify themselves with our movement—all within the "law," of course, but they are with us, nevertheless. Fenianism, is like one of those charming women whom everybody meets with at one time or another: she gains your friendship to-day—your undying love to-morrow. From the first moment when you commence to coquet with her, she owns you, body and soul, for ever. And so John Martin and others have become Fenians.

Again: the world has been assured in Queen's Speeches and through the press of the enemy, that Fenianism in Ireland is a mere poisonous shrub, transplanted from America like Sir Walter Raleigh's potatoes; but that the great mass of the Irish people have never given it sufficient culture to make it racy of the soil; that they are rather inclined to crush it than otherwise, and that the idea of their carefully watering and nursing it is a most absurd pretension on the part of its original cultivators. But, above all, we are most emphatically told, day after day, that no man or woman who is "respectable," high-minded, honorable, or educated in Ireland could be found to sympathize with Fenians or Fenianism.

It is, no doubt, correct to say that Fenianism is originally of Irish-American growth; but it is also true that, like the national tuber, it was transplanted to a more congenial soil, where it grew and flourished until it became a vital principle. As for the slander that the mass of the Irish population is hostile to Fenianism, loyal to the British Government, and "satisfied" with the present state of things—to prove the utter grossness of the lie, we need only point to those popular demonstrations in Ireland, some of which have just taken place, and the great majority of which were suppressed by the armed hand of that Government to which the people were supposed to be "loyal," and which feared the popular decision challenged by its own press and Parliament. We claim that the people of Ireland hate the Government which grinds them to powder. The ministers of that Government and their abettors on the English press insist that our people are contented, and hate the Fenians instead. They put the people of Ireland to the proof. They take three Fenians at Manchester, call them murderers and hang them, and they tell the world that, as a proof of their loyalty, contentment, and all the rest of it, the people of Ireland stamp the horrid act with their approval. Then up rise fifty thousand men in Cork to answer; thousands in Dublin, thousands in Limerick, in Middleton, Mitchelstown, Skibbereen, Bandon, Belfast, Macroom, Fermoy, Clonmel, in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds; all over not only Ireland, but England and Scotland, the thousands swell into millions, and the terrified Government, in shame and fear, roar down the popular voice with cannon—that million-mouthed voice that cries to the rulers of England—"You lie! We are not loyal to you. We do not approve the murder of our brothers. You have butchered them for hating you as we do. We love their memory; it is holy to us, and we will cherish it for ever. We bless them for their love of Ireland; we glory in their devotion; we are ready to follow them, and we rise *now* in our might and strength to weep aloud for their fate, because we feel within our souls that the hour is close at hand when we shall be enabled to exact a bitter revenge on their murderers!"

Such is the spirit of Ireland to-day. Two years ago that spirit existed, but it lay dormant, and no magic charm could awake it. Two years ago we were told that Irish Nationality was no more; that Fenianism was dead! To-day it rises from its torpor like a giant refreshed, and its enemies tremble. Two years ago, it was regarded as a small detachment of ardent patriots, and some men even from its own ranks, grew despondent and fell away. To-day, Fenianism claims the whole Irish race, and no small share of the English. Two years ago, Fenianism was a conspiracy of a section of Irishmen to drive the foreigner from their native land; to-day, Fenianism is the embodiment of all that is patriotic, progressive and liberty-loving in Ireland and without it. What will Fenianism be in two years more?

UNION.

REPORTS in the evening papers—the *Post*, *Express*, *News*, of Monday evening, December 30—respecting the Council of the reunited Fenian Brotherhood have created much comment, not to say ill-feeling, in consequence of the evident intention of the statements made to interfere with the consummation of the union to which we, in common with all Irish nationalists, have been looking so hopefully for some weeks.

Upon inquiry, we found that these reports were utterly without foundation, and that neither Mr. Savage, the Chief Executive, nor his Council, who were in his office all day, had the slightest knowledge of them. We shall refer to them *seriatim*.

The *Express* says in substance that "Mr. Savage had already sent into the Senate the names of seven persons selected to represent his section," &c.

Mr. Savage did not send in any names to the Senate, that course not having been stipulated for in the BASIS OF UNION.

The *Express* says Mr. Savage's nominees had not arrived in the city, and that there was no meeting between them and the Senate. The reverse is the fact, the meeting having been prevented by the absence of the Senate.

The *Express* states that "the Roberts or Senate party" claim the election of a President. It is scarcely necessary to show the stupidity of this, as by express stipulation the joint Council is to be made before a President is to be elected, or the Philadelphia Constitution adopted as the law of both organizations.

That paper also states that The Senate will appoint Gen. O'Neill to the Presidency. The *Post* and *News* have notices of similar import, but the BASIS to which Gen. O'Neill was a party, provides for an election and not the appointment of a president, in case of Mr. Mitchel's refusal to accept the office.

The *Express*, with peculiar grammar remarks that "the Savage branch are determined on the election of that gentleman as the future President;" and the *Post* with apparent authority says "Colonel Roberts says that he is not a candidate for the position, and under no circumstances will he accept it if chosen." The *News* has a similar statement.

We learn, as stated above, that there is not the slightest authority from the Executive Office of Mr. Savage for any of the statements made by these journals. Where *is* the authority for them? We refer to them in reply to numerous inquiries which reach us: inquiries which exhibit the deep feeling of our people on this important subject, and which suggest a suspicion that efforts are afoot to thwart the broad and high-toned efforts of Mr Savage for the consummation of a Union.

Now, in reference to all these rumors, we desire to enter our solemn protest against any and all unions in name only and not in spirit and truth. The IRISH NATION IN AMERICA looks to the representatives of both "wings" to elect a president who will be universally unobjectionable, in Ireland as well as in the United States.

If the blood of the Manchester Martyrs does not speedily cement an union of the Fenian Brotherhood it will have been spilled in vain.

IRELAND AND HER LIBELERS.

BY D. HOLLAND.

The wrongs of an oppressed nation, and the power and unscrupulousness of the enemy that oppresses her, should be the measure of the struggle she makes, and of the means by which she carries on that struggle, to overthrow the tyranny of which she is the bleeding victim. Therefore, in the wild and almost despairing struggle which they are carrying on against the gigantic might and malignity of England—by which phrase, of course, I desire to be understood as meaning the ruling English oligarchy—the people of Ireland, and not foreign nations who look so coldly and indifferently on their sufferings, should be *a law to themselves*; and, therefore, wherever Irishmen reside, they should treat with scorn and contempt the adverse comments presumptuously offered by insolent strangers on the blind warfare urged by their maddened countrymen at home against the terrible tyranny whose purpose, pursued with fiendish pertinacity through the long centuries, has been the extermination of their race.

I write thus strongly and, I hope, clearly, because of the shamefully unjust, ungenerous and most ungrateful comments which have appeared in certain New York journals in reference to events which have occurred recently in England and Ireland. One newspaper, in particular, never noted for consistency of principle or integrity of motive, has attacked the brave and self-devoted men who are sacrificing their lives for Ireland, with a malignity and mendacity, which, in any other quarter, would be as startling as unwarranted. Let me, in this crisis of our native country's cruel fate, when assassins, who cannot stab at her with steel, fling into her bleeding wounds the poison of envenomed tongues, humbly try to help Irishmen in America to take a right view of the attitude, the struggle and the policy of Ireland to-day.

Let me, at once say that, for the conduct pursued by the gallant Fenian conspirators against the English tyranny up to the present hour, I see no excuse necessary—I see nothing that any insolent, foreign libeler (in the pay of the British Government) has any right or privilege to condemn. The comments of such creatures (who disgrace the name of American citizens, and bring dishonor on this noble democratic republic, by their fawning on the English aristocracy that despises, whilst it uses them) the comments of such men, I say, on the deeds of my brethren at home, I, for one regard, with supreme contempt; and, I only ask now that none of my brethren here, who have stood so faithfully by the Union, will be misled or disheartened by them. Short as my residence here has been, I am rejoiced already to find that those who represent the highest manhood and intelligence of the Republic sternly reprove the vicious and insolent newspaper diatribes against a struggling and cruelly outraged nation to which I have referred. I opine that the brave American naval commander and sailors, who, at Honolulu, the other day, responded to the stupid insolence of an English war ship by playing the Irish rebel air, "The Wearing of the Green," close beside her, would not sneer at the gallant Fenian forlorn hope, which is fighting war to the knife for Ireland.

What are the acts for with which our countrymen are assailed here, where a great nation's gratitude for signal service done for her in her hour of need should be demonstrated, not by offensive speech, but by words and deeds of encouragement and sympathy? When two brave soldiers, in whose fidelity to the cause of country their companions relied, were unjustly seized in an English town, a number of gallant young patriots rescued them from their captors; and in the *melee* a rash and foolish policeman was accidentally killed. For this act three young men were tried, as murderers, and on evidence that, in no other case, would have been received in any court of justice, were sentenced to be hanged. In every civilized nation a voice of remonstrance was raised against this iniquitous proceeding. All men declared that the days of capital punishment for political offences were gone for ever—even Russia joined in the protest. The ablest and honestest publicists of the age declared that it was an outrage against common sense and humanity to convict these young men of the crime of murder. But all was vain: the English Government, as cowardly as it was atrocious, thirsted for blood: it sought not for justice—it only desired to strike terror. Amid the execration of mankind these ardent young patriots were killed like dogs; and then, indeed, a most truculent and bloody murder was committed. And who will wonder—who dare complain of it—that throughout all Ireland, and wherever men of Irish blood existed, a cry went up for vengeance for that infamous crime? Irishmen of America, wherever through this continent you may be fated to reside, from the great cities of its eastern border to the placid waters of the Pacific ocean, from the snow-whitened plains of Canada to the lush savannahs that fringe the Mexican Gulf, let that cry thrill upon your hearts and find echo on your lips—"Vengeance for the blood of the young patriot-martyrs of Ireland!" Whoso denounces that righteous cry is a traitor against humanity, a knave and a liar: where you meet him, spurn him from your path.

"Strike Terror!" is now the hellish gospel of the oppressors of Ireland. "Strike Terror!"—be that henceforth the first commandment of Irish statesmen and soldiers, till vengeance is exacted, wrong requited, and Ireland free. Then let lessons of peace and charity go abroad; but not till then let there be peace with the enemies of our country. *Delenda est Carthago*: the English tyrant in Ireland must be destroyed.

Hired libelers, who profess to be friends of Ireland, denounce our patriots as assassins and incendiaries. Believe it not, my brethren; it is a lie before high Heaven. The Fenians of Ireland have done no deed at which brave and self-devoted men should blush. The gallant youths who rescued Kelly and Deasy gave their beautiful young lives as the sacrifice for their heroic daring; and as heroes and martyrs are they now enshrined in the temples which have been built for them in the hearts of a nation. The men who sought to blow down the barriers of an English prison, and rescue from death leaders so chivalrous and devoted as Richard Burke, were true to their vows; and if the daring deed proved a failure, and innocent lives were sacrificed by the want of forethought which followed the madness of the hour, let us mourn the calamity; but for its responsibility, let that rest on the heads of the tyrants who trample on the heart of Ireland. But do not believe the vile reports which come across the channel of unjustifiable deeds of atrocity alleged to have been committed by your Fenian brethren at home; they are the wicked inventions of the enemy. Remember who the men are who coin these falsehoods; they are the representatives to-day (still trained in the same hellish schools) of the scoundrels who, seventy years ago, were wont to thrust "treasonable" papers and fire-arms into the thatch of the peasants' cottages and then swear away the lives of innocent men. Allen, a lad who never fired a shot in anger, was hanged, on the evidence of a most abandoned harlot, on charge of shooting a man he had never seen. America's brave young citizen soldier, Captain O'Brien, was murdered on the same perjured testimony, whilst America's representative, Adams, looked calmly on, and crawled, like the slave he is, at the feet of the English aristocratic murderers. *You* know your enemies, my brethren; you know how false, treacherous and malignant they are; you know that centuries ago, whilst they assassinated our princes with the dagger and the poisoned cup, at the festive board, they pictured our race to the world as cut-throats and savages; you know that the lineal representatives of the assassins of Mullaghmast are capable of any crime that ever was coined in hell; and *you* will not believe them when they try to damn with perjured lips, and all the machinery of falsehood, the people they have not, after seven centuries of bloodthirsty tyranny, been able to exterminate by force.

But to those journalists and other recipients of English gold in America, who dishonor the grandest republic the world has ever been blessed with, by echoing the lies and perjuries of our country's oppressors, I would say: "How dare *you* lift your voices in a quarrel such as this? How can creatures of your mental and moral calibre estimate the feelings and the yearnings that stir the heart of Ireland? What know you, who nestle here under the shelter of the noble flag you dishonor, of the agonies, the maddening tortures which the great and inextinguishable Irish race have endured, through seven centuries, from the bloodiest and most malignant tyranny that ever cursed humanity? How can you judge their motives, estimate their conduct, or decide how they, weak, bleeding, fainting, deserted by mankind (even by the miserable rulers of this mighty commonwealth, which owes them so much), should make war, or what weapons they should use, against their tyrants? *You*, to preach morality to that nation in its agonies! Satraps of our enemy—you! Drop your hireling pens, libelers, and hush your blatant tongues!

To the Great American people, on the other hand, I would appeal in such earnest, entreating words as these: "Do not misunderstand—do not misrepresent the conduct of my countrymen whose blood is kindred to your own. You are witnesses of their valor, their intellect, their fidelity to every good cause they have espoused. You know how they have bled for you to save your grand Republic from most unnatural treason. Even I can plead that two of those nearest and dearest to me, who drew their life-current from the same bosom, laid down their lives on the battle-field in your cause. This Irish nation is now struggling with heroic resolution against a horrible tyranny: do not listen to the infamous lies of its enemies and yours, and of their traitorous and corrupt tools here; but give all your sympathy, encouragement and support to this poor Ireland in the agony of deliverance through which she is now passing—and so will you receive the blessing of a free nation, and find a chivalrous ally, faithful to death, against all your foes."

To my countrymen throughout America I would again, in this crisis, repeat my earnest appeal of last week—"Union! Union! Union!"

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

THE following note has been addressed to the editors of the New York press:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
823 BROADWAY, 30th Dec. 1867.

Will you be kind enough to state that the mischievous reports in this evening's papers relating to the selection of the new Council for a reunited Fenian Brotherhood, and the connection of my name with the same, are in every particular untrue, and only calculated to throw obstacles in the way of the union so earnestly desired by all true lovers of human liberty.

Very truly, JOHN SAVAGE, C.E.F.B.

THE "CITIZEN QUESTION" IN CONGRESS.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

IT is a satisfaction to know that Congress seems disposed at last to bestow a fair share of attention on the great question affecting the rights of ten millions of our people—the status of the American adopted citizen in his relation to the government of his native land. I was afraid, at first, when it was raised in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that it would share the fate of a certain question referred to the same committee one year ago. But public opinion is evidently forcing Congress to a proper consideration of the grave question now presented, and we may be encouraged to hope that it will be settled forever before the "Ides of March." Several members of both houses have plainly expressed their opinions on the outrageous treatment of our citizens in Great Britain; and one or two have boldly hinted at war in case such a course should be persisted in. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has solemnly promised a report at an early day, and, as our citizens have professed friends in the committee, we have just ground for belief that the report will be favorable to *America*.

I say America, because it is not one class of our citizens against another; it is English common law *versus* the Constitution and laws of the United States; it is the Government of Great Britain against the whole American people! The highest tribunal in this country ought to know which side has the best claim to its favorable decision.

The Constitution of this Republic has established Naturalization as a means of strengthening the nation, and has delegated to certain State and Federal courts power to transform aliens into citizens, upon their observance of of certain forms prescribed by law. Millions of our people have availed themselves of this privilege, believing themselves thereby placed upon an equal footing with *natural-born* citizens. If they were deceived, law and etymology are at war on the meaning of the word *Naturalization!* These naturalized citizens have been allowed to vote and hold office, have been taxed to support the Government in time of peace; and in time of war have been drafted into the service just like the natives of the country. So far native and naturalized citizens seem to have been served alike. Both classes, in this country, enjoy the same privileges and share the same dangers—reap in common the fruits of peace, and suffer the dread perils of war. And abroad?

The native American citizen travels in any christian country on the globe, and if he violates no law in any of those foreign countries, he roams as free as the freest. His rights as an American are respected, and no government claims to exact service of any kind from him, or make him responsible for his acts at home.

The adopted American citizen goes abroad likewise. He visits the land of his birth and renews his acquaintance with old friends and associates. But how different his treatment! The government under which he was born seizes his person and property on some slight pretext and thrusts him into prison. He demands the cause of his arrest. He has been "suspected," he is told, and will be tried at a convenient time. After five months imprisonment he is brought to trial. Twelve British subjects sit in the jury box, sworn "well and truly to try, and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady the Queen and the prisoner whom they have in charge, and a true verdict to give according to their evidence." The prisoners demurs to the procedure—avers that he is an American citizen, and claims an alien's right to be tried by a mixed jury! The jurymen grin, the prosecuting attorney is startled, the judge blandly smiles and informs the prisoner that it may be all very well to be "adopted" in America, but his original allegiance is as binding as ever; no absence nor naturalization can absolve him from that. His "lordship" reads the law as it was before the landing of the Conqueror, looks grave, and commands the trial to go on. The prisoner claims the protection of America, his country. His appeal is unheeded—the trial *does* go on. The indictment is read—a horrid catalogue of crimes—"Conspiring to overthrow the empire at the instigation of the devil—compassing the death of our good lady the Queen and of the royal family," and so on through a fearful chapter. The evidence is brought forward—the prisoner at the bar "made a speech in New York City," in which he spoke his sentiments as a Fenian, and in no complimentary terms of the government in whose court he is now on trial. The jury retire and bring in a verdict of guilty! His lordship reads a lecture to the prisoner at the bar, and an American citizen is sent to serve a fifteen years' sentence with the vilest of criminals in a foreign prison—and for what? For daring to exercise, in an American city, the American right of free speech!

Citizens! this is no ideal case! The American adopted citizen thus outraged in a foreign land is Stephen Joseph Meany.

The *native* American citizen referred to is the Hon. Fernando Wood.

Both made Fenian speeches in New York; both went to Great Britain; Wood returned to this country unmolested; Meany is buried alive in an English dungeon! The one is an American, natural *born*; the other is an American citizen, natural-*ized*. This is the only difference.

Here, then, is a clear case. The judges of the English courts quote the law of a thousand years ago, against the Constitution and laws and customs of America in the nineteenth century! They claim to exercise jurisdiction over five millions of inhabitants of the United States, and declare null and void all American laws which conflict with their doctrine of perpetual allegiance. England is the oppressor. She has boldly trampled upon every cherished right of the adopted citizen, and she contemptuously sneers at American law which provides for the freedom of those unfortunates who flee from countries subject to her sway.

American Consuls and an American Minister have coolly borne all this and never murmured.. Whether they did right or not will soon be decided.

Stephen J. Meany's case is but one of a number. Nearly a score of Americans have been as illegally arrested, imprisoned, tried and condemned, and are now serving out their sentences. The British hangman took away the life God gave another American—Michael O'Brien. Two hundred others are, or have been, in prison, "on suspicion," by order of the same British Government. And America, thus far, has done nothing.

To be sure, our astute Secretary of State has sent his smooth, apologetic, diplomatic notes to the Court of St. James; and our minister has made salaams at the Foreign Office in London—playing "Our American Cousin," and cringing before the titled representatives of "our mother country;" and Admiral Farragut's war-ships have dipped the Stars and Stripes in honor of "our common origin." But the voice from the prisons and the dock are unheeded by our representatives, and our citizens go daily to their doom!

No wonder, then, the *people* begin to act. No wonder we hear the voice of thunder from New York echoed all over the country from New Hampshire to the Rocky Mountains. Our Government has been asleep. The people mean to wake it up. They call upon Congress to pass an act declaring that naturalization absolves an alien from his original allegiance, and demand that the Executive shall use all the power of the nation to enforce that law. "If our diplomatic agents abroad have played the flunkey, recall them and send *Americans* to fill their places. Open the doors of foreign jails and set our citizens free, with full indemnity for all injuries they may have sustained at the hands of foreign governments. Do this peaceably if possible; forcibly if necessary!" This is the gist of the resolutions adopted by our citizens—soldiers and civilians in the late war—at the mass meetings held in all our great cities.

Citizens! let the resolutions pour in. Show Congress and the Executive that you are in earnest. *We* believe that we are citizens, and insist that it shall be so declared by the men to whom we have delegated power to declare the national will! Let Congress declare it; and, if Andrew Johnson fails to do his duty then, let us thank the Congress—be it radically Democratic or Republican—that proposes to impeach him. Hold meetings in every great city—small places need none—and send the resolutions directly to Congress. Divest the question of everything having a tendency to impart to it a sectional or party character; make it a strong *American* question, and force Congress to decide it.

Fellow-citizens, do you measure its importance? Do you know the principles involved? Does naturalization make a citizen—is British law superior to the American Constitution—SHALL ADAMS BE RECALLED? SHAWMUT.

Cable Despatches.

INCREASE OF THE LONDON POLICE FORCE.

LONDON, December 23—Evening.—The regular police force of this metropolis has been largely increased.

Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perpetrators of the Clerkenwell explosion, were brought before a magistrate to-day, and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded to jail.

MORE FENIAN SCARES—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE GASWORKS AT GLASGOW AND WARRINGTON.

LONDON, December 24—Noon.—The Fenians are still active. The newest sensation is the effort made last evening to destroy the gasworks at Glasgow.

Attempts had been made the night before to destroy the gasworks at Warrington, near Liverpool. In both cases the efforts were unsuccessful. The authorities in those cities are doubly watchful, and no further trouble is apprehended. Dispatches received from various parts of the kingdom report everything quiet to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTION AGAINST FENIANISM THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

LONDON, December 23.—The precautions of the Government against the Fenians continue. Very extensive and unusual preparations have been made to-day, which indicate that the authorities are in possession of information that a general attempt is to be made by the Fenians to rescue the prisoners confined in various parts of the United Kingdom for complicity in the late outrages, both in England and Ireland. In addition to the regular police force, special constables are everywhere on duty, and other precautionary measures have been adopted by the Government, which, it is hoped, will result in the preservation of order.

NO FENIAN TROUBLES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

LONDON, December 26.—The expected rising of the Fenians yesterday did not occur, and the day was one of tranquility and good feeling. The extraordinary measures of caution taken by the Government to guard against lawlessness were apparently unnecessary.

ANOTHER SCARE—EXPLOSIVE LETTERS SENT TO PROMINENT PERSONS IN DUBLIN—ONE MAN HURT.

LONDON, December 27—Noon.—Another of those fiendish outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood, has just been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams from there received to-day, give the following particulars: "An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Post-office in Dublin directed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive materials designed to kill the persons addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the policemen of the city who received one of these letters was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been dispatched. Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this—the latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating, and will, no doubt, probe the matter to the bottom.

THE "THUNDERER" SOUNDING THE NOTE OF ALARM—THIRTY THOUSAND SPECIAL POLICEMEN ON DUTY IN LONDON.

THE London *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

ACTIVITY OF THE FENIANS—AN ARMED TOWER STORMED AT CORK.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement of the Brotherhood, or its absolute occurrence. Telegrams of a quite serious nature have been received to-day from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian *coup de main*. Last night, about midnight, a large body of men, with blackened faces, stormed the Martello Tower, near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition and escaped with it without molestation.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement, which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by the British war-vessels. A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed the true culprit has at last been captured.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE AT DUBLIN.

Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters, no great damage was done.

THE FAVERSHAM POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP.

A large powder mill at Faversham, about 50 miles from this city, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright and a large number injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

DEC. 29.—The London *Observer* says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian plots or disturbances.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, the talented lady lecturer of California will give one of her choice readings before the Children's Aid Society, at the Newsboy's Lodging House, No. 128 Fulton street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 5, 1868. We have not, as yet, had the pleasure of hearing this accomplished lady, but we are assured by the press of the interior that she has been highly successful in the cities and towns. The following extract from the Syracuse *Journal* will show how she has been appreciated in that place.

"For our part, we must say explicitly and frankly that we like Miss Goodrich. Her simple, unaffected, modest, feminine, yet eloquent rendering of the touching and pathetic story of "Nat Nevins," moved the hearts of her hearers and awakened the kindly feelings of their sympathy and respect for God's unfortunate ones. It certainly was an intellectual treat to hear from woman's lips this tale of sorrow, told so naturally yet so feelingly, and we wish to hear it again. We would advise all to go this evening, remembering that 'a thing of beauty is a joy forever,' and believing us when we say that they will not regret their listening to an accomplished and beautiful rendering of the sad yet true tale of suffering crowned at last by that success which God gives to those who believe in doing nothing wrong that something good may come at last. Let there be a full house to-night to welcome Miss Goodrich."

Artemus Ward, Junior.

THE people of New York have a new sensation—a rich treat—in store for them. The worthy successor and namesake of the renowned Artemus the wonderful, will appear before a New York audience at an early day. In voice, in gesture, in piquant humor, in side-splitting wit, the spectator is half forced to believe that Artemus Ward, Junior, is the returned ghost of his distinguished predecessor; while in the extraordinary comicality of his facial expression, he is the first of his line. The very poster which he has designed for the announcement of his coming, and which shows the genious of his predecessor throwing his mantle over the "young 'un," is in itself a marvel of humorous conception. We anxiously await the coming of young Artemus.

Special Notices.

NOW READY.

THE CATHOLIC DIARY FOR 1868.

CONTAINING A BLANK SPACE FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR, CALENDAR, &c., &c. ALSO, PRAYERS AT MASS, THE LITANY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, AND VESPERS.

This is the first book of the kind ever published, and every care has been taken to make it complete and reliable. The publisher, who is a young Catholic, feels confident, from the encouragement he has already received from the Reverend Clergy, and others to whom it has been submitted, that it will meet with a very large and rapid sale.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Send orders at once to
THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.
119 and 121 Nassau St.,
Agents for the Publisher.

WANTED, AGENTS,

$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

From the New York Citizen, Dec. 21, 1867.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

[These ignorant and savage rioters should know that the whole military force now available within the United Kingdom, in case of emergency, cannot be much less than two hundred thousand men, including soldiery, constabulary, the armed police, volunteer rifle-clubs and enrolled militia."—*London Exchange.*]

Honor the brave who battle still
For Irish right in English lands!
No rule except their quenchless will,
No power save in their naked hands.
Who wage by day, and wage by night,
In groups of three or bands of ten,
One savage, undespairing fight
Against two hundred thousand men!

No pomp of war their eyes to blind,
No blare of music as they go,
With just such weapons as they find,
In desperate onset on the foe.
They seize the pike, the torch, the scythe—
Unequal contest,—but what then?
With steadfast eyes and spirits blythe
They face two hundred thousand men!

The jails are yawning through the land,
The scaffold's fatal click is heard—
But still moves on the scanty band,
By jail and scaffold undeterred.
A moment's pause to wail the last
Who fell in Freedom's fight—what then,
With teeth firm-set, and breathing fast,
They face two hundred thousand men!

Obscure, unmarked, with none to praise
Their fealty to a trampled land—
Yet never knights in Arthur's days
For desperate cause made firmer stand.
They wage no public war, 'tis true,
They strike and fly, and strike—what then!
'Tis only thus these faithful few
Can front two hundred thousand men!

You call them ignorant, rash and wild—
But who can tell how patriots feel
With centuries of torment piled
Above the land to which they kneel?
And who has made them what we find—
Like tigers lurking in their den,
And breaking forth, with fury blind,
To beard two hundred thousand men!

Who made their lives so heard to bear
They care not how their lives are lost?
Their land a symbol of despair—
A wreck on ruin's ocean tossed?
We, happier here, may carp and sneer,
And judge them harshly,—but what then?
No gloves for those who have as foes
To face two hundred thousand men!

Honor the brave! Let England rave
Against them as a savage band—
We know their foes, we know their woes,
And hail them as a hero-band.
With iron will they battle still,
In groups of three or files of ten,—
Nor care we by what savage skill
They fight two hundred thousand men!

IRELAND AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

BY W. M. C.

I deem it may not seem uninteresting if I devote this letter to a final review of the more prominent events connected with the Irish Revolutionary Movement during 1867. I may possibly repeat what has been said before by myself or others, to some extent. But there are many things connected with the progress of the Irish question which bear repetition well: there are some which can never be rehearsed often enough. I do all in my power to show how infinite is the cause of Ireland; how everything important that transpires in the world affects the Irish question; how our national revolution has become central in the universe, touching with some one of its numberless angles every great interest of humanity. Heaven and earth sympathize with human liberty, and the mighty forces, which restore order and destroy evil throughout creation, are evoked and coerced to accomplish their beneficent mission by the potent spell of Freedom. Every great incident that vibrates through the world affects Ireland for good or evil. Everything that befals England has a very immediate bearing on our cause. The mutual relations of the several nations is not a matter of indifference to us. Our interests

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IN BOSTON.

According to announcement our talented and energetic friend, G. F. Train, Esq., appeared before a Boston audience to deliver a lecture on behalf of the family of Colonel John Warren. The *Pilot* says that the stage was filled with the Chiefs, Centres, Presidents, and Leaders of the Irish-Americans in Boston. None of the Boston papers noticed the meeting, no advertising. Yet, there were but two complimentary tickets in the house. A paid audience, and no advertising, brought together for love of country, sympathy with Warren, and to hear their long-lifed friend, George Francis Train, who seems to be the friend of our race. The meeting was marked from the fact of the terrible enthusiasm and earnestness of the audience. The applause was so wild, the cheers so loud, while Mr. Train moved them from tears over our fellow-citizens in Irish jails, to the loudest laughter at some apt story against a Radical Congressional delegation.

Mr. Train, who was introduced by the Hon. P. A. Collins in a short but clever and appropriate speech, was received as he was entering with the committee, by uproarious cheering, lasting for several seconds, which he gracefully passed to the credit of Captain Warren and Irish nationality. He then came forward and said:

Thanks my friends—but so generous a reception you must let me pass to the credit of the brave men in English prisons; and the noble Warren—whose family we speak for tonight (cheers)—and those cheers must go for Ireland and Irish nationality (applause)—for Meany and the American citizens in the jails of Ireland. In the words of the boy Allen: "*God save old Ireland*"—(loud cheers). The time for talk has past—no more long letters—no more despatches—no more sixty days—no more arbitration letters—no more Adams-Stanton-Seward long-winded notes—no more wishy-washy paragraphs in the President's message—no more neutrality swindles like that of Banks', and the Radicals' last Session; but a short dispatch like this sent over the cable tomorrow—"Pay the Alabama claims or fight." Then another despatch—"Liberate Meany, Warren, and the other American citizens—or war to the knife" (cheers!) Let us settle the Fe-

Starve and be damned replies the Secretary of the Treasury (shame, applause, and hisses for McCulloch.) Shall four hundred thousand foreign bondholders make slaves of forty millions of American citizens? (cries of "No") Shall Walker, and Lanier, and Cooke, and McCulloch sell us out again in another foreign loan? (No). Walker's letter, and McCulloch's report, and Johnson's message read that way.

Mr. Train spoke for two hours and a half, and as he talks about seven columns an hour, it will be seen how meagre must be our report, owing to the pressure on our space. The meeting was a great success—to the committee, to the societies—to the noble cause of the Union soldier, Warren.

Captain Plunkett moved, and Mr. Collins seconded a vote of thanks to the friend of the Irish, George Francis Train, which was carried by acclamation, the audience rising, with loud cheers for Mr. Train. Hundreds reached forward to shake hands with him as he left the hall. It was a grand demonstration, and will long be remembered in Boston.—*Pilot.*

NEWS FROM TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

It may be of interest to your readers to know that on last Friday, December 12, at St. Mary's Church, of this city, a solemn requiem high mass was celebrated by the Pastor, Rev. Peter Havermans, for the repose of the souls of Capt. O'Brien, Allen and Larkin, the latest of Ireland's political martyrs. This is but one of many actions whereby the reverend clergyman referred to testifies his appreciation of the sufferings of our country and the righteousness of our cause. His example in this instance would well commend itself as a noble precedent worthy of imitation by our *Irish* clergymen (he is not an Irishman) in the States. These brave, heroic men are beyond the reach of our assistance and earthly sympathy, but we can and should show our esteem for their memory, in the only but essential way of serving them, by general prayer and services for their eternal happiness and rest.

The Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 1 of Troy is connected with St. Mary's Church. Their efforts to raise the necessary funds to build their grand temperance hall is receiving cordial support and encouragement from all classes now. They have already purchased the ground for the site of the hall, four lots for $6,000. At present an extensive distillery is located on this ground, but it will soon be replaced by a structure raised for the promotion of the cause of temperance.

The reformation caused by this society in this vicinity has been wonderful. It is only three years in existence, and it has made intemperance indefensible and unfashionable. Prior to its formation, it required a considerable amount of moral courage to be a consistent total abstainer; it is not so at present. It is found now to be a matter of self-interest and something to be proud of to be identified as a sober Irishman; and I presume you know, Messrs. Editors, that such Irishmen are the most active and persevering nationalists.

It was a noble sight to see, on last Sunday, the Society (over 300 strong) going to Holy Communion in a body, to invoke the blessing of Heaven on their projects, and to enable them to carry them out to a successful issue.

The present officers of the society are: Wm. J. Nicholson, President; P. J. Guerin, Vice-President; John Coffey, Treasurer; Thomas Delany, Recording Secretary; Thomas Egan, Financial Secretary; and James M'Donnell, Marshal. HABANAH.

JOHN SAVAGE IN TARRYTOWN.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

Once more have the friends of Ireland met in this village, under the auspices of the Fenian Circle here, to listen to a lecture on Theobald Wolfe Tone, by John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B. Never before was an assembly held so spellbound by the utterance of any man as were those who listened to him as he portrayed the several attempts made by that patriot to free his native country. After this he spoke of the

UNION IN WEST MERIDEN.

WEST MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 25, 1867.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

Financial, &c.

THE
Safe Deposit Co.
OF NEW YORK,
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THIS STATE FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING OF **VALUABLES**
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
RENTING SMALL SAFES,
ON SATISFACTORY INTRODUCTION,
AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
Lessee having exclusive access, and only singly, and then only with a safe-keeper,
IN ITS
Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
Private desks for lessees—Separate apartment for Ladies.
IN THE
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY
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FRANCIS H. JENKS, President
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SIX PER CENT. FREE OF TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK
82 NASSAU, NEAR FULTON STREET, N. Y.
Interest on new deposits will commence immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Sec. WM. VAN NAME, Pres.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
THIRD AVENUE,
Corner Twenty-sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1854 .... Deposits, $5,000,000
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
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Hair Rejuvenator.

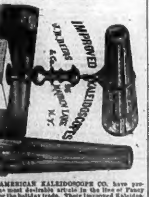
IMPORTANT TO BOTH OLD AND YOUNG.
PEARSON & CO'S
CIRCASSIAN HAIR REJUVENATOR,
THE BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD, IS NOW OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
In two weeks it restores the hair, at any period of life, to its original color, giving it all its youthful softness and luxuriance.
ITS CLEANSING PROPERTIES ARE TRULY MAGICAL,
removing in a few days all scruff or dandruff, all irritations or soreness of the scalp.
Thousands of testimonials can be furnished by the Proprietors.
J. S. PEARSON & CO.,
No. 286 Jay street,
BROOKLYN,
without whose signature none is genuine.
For sale by all druggists and hair-dressers generally.

Miscellaneous.

An Invention of Rare Merit!

PATENT
METAL TOP
LAMP CHIMNEY.
THAT WILL NOT BREAK BY HEAT.
Burns up all gas and smoke, never breaks by putting on a shade; short, and not top-heavy; is easily cleaned by removing top; in fact, the most perfect chimney known—and is fast superseding all others where it has been introduced.
No dealer can afford to be without them.
NEW LAMP CHIMNEY CO.,
254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

RICH HOLIDAY GIFTS.



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For sale by the general Agents, J. B. BEERS & CO., 27 Maiden Lane, and by Fancy Goods Stores generally.

PRICES:

Plain, with brass cap and eye piece	$3 00
Embossed cloth, plated cap and eye piece	3 50
" morocco, " " "	4 50
Silver Plated Tube, " "	6 00
Mountings extra.	
Plain stand	2 00
Silver Plated	$3 00 to 6 00

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
495 Broadway, New York.

Clothing.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 BOWERY,
OVERCOATS, $10 TO $40,
BUSINESS SUITS, $12 TO $40,
BOYS' SUITS, $5 TO $12.
CLOTHING!
MADE TO ORDER,
290 & 292
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NEAR HOUSTON STREET.

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FINE READY-MADE AND CLOTHING TO ORDER.
563 BROADWAY,
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436 GRAND STREET,
(Cor. of Attorney.—Entrance through Dry Goods Store.)
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ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—GROCERIES, Fine New Teas and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail., PETER LYNCH & CO., 41 VESEY STREET. Our old customers, and the public are informed that we are receiving daily, choice new Teas, Coffees, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup Molasses, Spices, &c., which we are selling for cash, cheaper than any other establishment. Our long experience gives us many advantages over others who purchase from second and third hands, each having a per centage.
P. S.—Ship and Sloop stores put up at the shortest notice.
P. S.—Goods shipped Free of Cartage to all the Rail roads and Steamboats.

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS and GOOD TEA COMPANY, 27 and 29 NEW BOWERY, corner Madison street, New York.—Millbrook Bridge, Boston Road, Morrisania and Union Corners, East Chester, Westchester Co.
We have always on hand a large and fresh stock of TEAS, GROCERIES, and FAMILY FLOUR.
we sell for CASH and give the BEST VALUE in City or Country. Remember 27 & 29 NEW BOWERY.

Coffee.

ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE
EVANS'S FAMOUS EAST INDIA COFFEE.
EVANS'S DANDELION COFFEE,
AND
CELEBRATED "AMERICUS CLUB" COFFEE,
is manufactured at the AMERICUS MILLS," late "Kent's Mills," also manufacturers of and dealers in Coffees, Spices, Mustard, Cream-Tartar, Saleratus, Bi-Carb Soda, &c., &c.
FREDERICK EVANS & CO.,
154 Reade Street, N. Y.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.
HENRY McCORMICK,
AUCTIONEER,
175 CHATHAM STREET,
CORNER OF JAMES. New York.
Constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of New and Second Hand Clothing, of every description, at the lowest cash prices.
Auction Sales daily at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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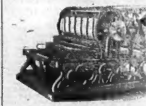

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Coal delivered well screened, free under cover in all seasons. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN & RED ASH COALS.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER,
The Best in the World,
A READY SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST.
Will make more bread of the very best quality from a barrel of flour than by any other process, and bread made with Drew's Yeast Powder is always light and sweet. It is also more wholesome and nutritious. Dyspeptics are particularly recommended to use it. For sale by Grocers throughout the United States. Grocers wanted to act as Agents in every city and town.
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THE
FATHER MATHEW
TOTAL ABSTINENCE
Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,
OF THE CITY OF TROY.
GRAND
PRESENTATION
CONCERT!
The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and acceptable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW, but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform, is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a
Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, proposes to give a
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
In the City of Troy, the first one to occur on
THURSDAY EVENING, December 26, 1867
On the occasion of the last Concert of the Series, the following named Presents will be awarded to the fortunate Ticket Holders—it being expressly understood that each and every Ticket Holder of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand in number to be sold, will receive a present:

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1	House and Lot	$12,000
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	Vacant Lot	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And thousands of other presents, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, VASES, PICTURES, GLASS WARE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SETS KNIVES AND FORKS, SILVER SPOONS,
And other articles too numerous to mention.
This vast enterprise has been confided by the Father Mathew Society to the management of a Committee of five gentlemen, who in turn have designated JOHN P. ALBERTSON, Jr., as the General Manager and Fiscal Agent.
The tickets to this Series of Concerts (each ticket being good for one Concert) will be signed by the above named General Manager, as Register, and the proceeds from the sale of said tickets will be deposited in the Mutual National Bank of the City of Troy.
All the property will be delivered totally free from all incumbrance of every name, nature and description, except the house and lot valued at $4,000, which has a trifling ground rent.
Parties ordering Tickets from a distance, should either have their letters registered, send a money order or a draft on New York city, payable to the order of John P. Albertson, Jr., Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
JOHN P. ALBERTSON, Jr., Register,
No. 18 First street.
Troy, Sept. 4, 1867.
We, the undersigned citizens of Troy and vicinity, respectfully desire to inform communities foreign to this city, that we are personally acquainted with the Managers and management of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1 Concert enterprise, and have the fullest confidence in their entire integrity and honesty. We most cheerfully and unreservedly recommend the scheme herein set forth to all persons who may desire to identify themselves with it by the purchase of tickets. All the statements as to the value of property herewith given may be implicitly relied upon as being the actual appraisement and valuation by disinterested and reliable parties. We fully believe that the undertaking will be carried out in the most perfect good faith.
JOHN L. FLAGG, Mayor of Troy; S. O. GLEASON, County Treasurer; G. ROBERTSON Jr., County Judge; WM. H. MERRIAM, Editor Public Spirit Magazine.

Ales, Wines and Liquors.

ANDREW WYNNE'S
NEW SALOON,
Northwest Cor. Eighth and Catharine Streets,
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GOOD LIQUORS AND SEGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Good Sherry Wine, $3 per gallon, 60 cents per bottle; Good Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gallon, 60 per bottle. Very choice $5 per gallon, 10 per bottle. Pure Liquors by Retail, at Importers' Prices—a new feature in the trade.
BORDEAUX WINE CO.,
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Vaults 90 FULTON STREET,
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Wholesale cash buyers offered unusual advantages.

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GOLD SEAL,
WINE BITTERS,
CALIFORNIA BRANDY,
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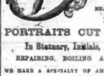

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LINENS, QUILTS, BLANKETS,
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Much Below Usual Prices.

IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

A LARGE number of the working classes in Belfast are in a state of dire poverty. This is the face of the fact that the flunkies of that town have commenced to build a monument to Prince Albert in High street.

JOHN REA AND THE ORANGEMEN.—The promoters of an Orange ball and soiree, to be held in the Town Hall, Ballymoney, engaged Mr. John Rea to deliver an address on the occasion. The announcement created great interest and some controversy, the Orangemen not being quite unanimous about the propriety of this step; and the dissentients asked the advice of some leaders of the body as to what course they should pursue under the circumstances. On the other hand a number of Orangemen prepared to give Mr. Rea a hearty reception.—*Correspondent of N. Whig.*

Cork.

REV. W. SULLIVAN, P.P., Kildorrery, is dead.

Two ballad singers, named Margaret O'Brien and Catherine Loftus, were sent to gaol for a month at Queenstown, recently, for singing "seditious" songs in the streets.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—There has been a conference of Liberal Members of Parliament. Mr. Maguire has placed a notice on the books of the House of Commons to the effect that on the re-assembling of the House, after the recess, he will move for a committee of the whole House to consider the condition of Ireland.—*Express.*

Fermanagh.

ROBERT BROOKS, aged 18, and Patrick Lyons, aged 23, were recently suffocated at Maribank, by sleeping in a room containing a fire and no chimney.

Galway.

A MAN named Michael Murphy was murdered at Tuam on the night of December 7. Two men named King and Reynolds have been arrested on suspicion. Cause of murder yet unknown.

THE body of a young gentleman named Edward Burke was found in the Liffey, opposite Crichton street, Dublin. The deceased was a medical student in Jervis street hospital, and bore a high character for exemplary conduct and steady habits. He had been missing for some days. His father, Dr. Burke, of Ballinasloe, was telegraphed for.—*Daily Express.*

Kildare.

AT Athy, on the evening of December 12th, the body of a policeman named Connor was found in the river Barrow. Deceased was a native of the county Limerick, and an old member of the constabulary.

Kilkenny.

AT Dunnamaggin, on the 7th ult., three children, named Shea, aged respectively six, four and two years, were left alone in a cottage, and, when amusing themselves with matches, they set fire to the room in which they were, and soon after the whole house took fire. The youngest child was saved, but the other two were burned to death. Their mother, on hearing of the occurrence, tore her hair and showed evident signs of insanity.

Limerick.

ALDERMAN TAIT, D.L., MAYOR OF LIMERICK.—His worship has signified his intention to give a substantial dinner to one thousand poor people on Christmas Day, and has headed the list to provide fuel for the poor with a princely subscription of £100, together with fifty pounds from his firm.—*Chronicle.*

Roscommon.

REV. MICHAEL HANLY, C.C., died suddenly under mysterious circumstances, at Jamestown, on the night of the 7th ult.

Waterford.

R. GAMBLER, an overseer to the contractors for deepening the ford at Waterford, committed suicide there recently.

An enterprising returned convict, named Breen, while confined for stealing a coat, recently attempted to set fire to the Waterford Police Barracks.

ROBBERIES.—Last week an out-house of Mr. Hackett's, farmer, residing at Dough, near this city, was entered by some thieves, and four suits of Sunday clothes and other things, the property of his servants, carried away. The robbery took place while the owners were at supper. During the night a number of hen-roosts were also stripped, it is supposed, by the same parties. On Sunday evening last the residence of Mrs Eastwood, Priest's Road, Tramore, was burglariously entered in the absence of the family, and a workbox, with some money in it, an album, gold pin, and other articles, carried off.—*Waterford Citizen, Dec. 7.*

On Saturday morning last, about four o'clock the wind blowing a gale, with a drizzling rain, Richard Brinstead, the coast-guard on watch at the look-out stationed on the high cliff over the pier, known as the Shannon, fell over into the quarry, a distance of about sixty feet. On this look-out, which was constructed with a view of keeping a vigilant watch for Fenian cruisers, there is a flagstaff for signalizing, where Brinstead went to make secure the signal halyards, and on returning in the dark, missed his way, falling over as mentioned. In his descent, the poor man struck against a projecting rock, which turned him over and prevented him from falling probably on his head, which would have caused instant death, but providentially he escaped without broken bones, and managed to make his way to his house, not far distant. Brinstead is under the care of Dr. O'Sullivan, who is not yet certain if he has escaped internal injuries.—*Ibid.*

Westmeath.

A WOMAN named Sweeney, a pickpocket, was brutally murdered on a lonely road near Athlone, on Wednesday, by three female confederates with whom she had refused to share the proceeds of a robbery committed by her a few hours before at a fair. Her body, greatly mutilated, was found in a ditch. One of the women made a confession to the police which has resulted in the arrest of the two others.

Wexford.

ENNISCORTHY, Dec. 7.—Edward F. Ryan, Esq., R. M., discharged from custody late this evening the two men who stated their names to be William Smith and John Byrne, arrested in Ferns, in this county, on Friday, the 23d of November last, on suspicion of being Fenians amenable to the law.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

ON Saturday, December 7, says the Manchester *Examiner*, William Pherson Thompson and William Hogan were brought before the sitting magistrates at the City Police Court, charged with having purchased revolvers used in the attack on the prison van, and with being concerned in that attack. The prisoner Thompson was arrested at the London Road Station, with forty-five revolvers in his possession, and was first brought before the Court last Saturday. Since then the other prisoner, William Hogan, who is Secretary of the Birmingham branch of the St. Patrick's Assurance Society, was apprehended at Birmingham, and charged with having purchased pistols for use in the attack on the van. The prisoners were remanded.

On Saturday, December 7, Colonel Burke was again brought before the sitting magistrates at one of the London Police Courts for examination. Corydon did some hard swearing as usual, and Bourke and his comrade, Casey, were again remanded.

THE well known "Historicus" has a letter in the *Times* contending that the British theory on the subject of naturalization is quite untenable when any particular strain comes to be put upon it, and that its maintenance may at any moment become the source of serious embarrassment. The *Times*, in a leader, says, "it sees no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment."

As Calcraft and his assistant walked away from the scaffold at Manchester, when all was over, he was heard to remark—"No men could have behaved better than they did!"

ON the meeting of Parliament, in February, a Bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland will be introduced.—*Daily Express Correspondent.*

THE PRUSSIAN AND IRISH LAND SYSTEMS.—A pamphlet by Mr. Henry D. Hutton, an Irish barrister, is being circulated in Ireland, on the Prussian and Irish land systems, in which Mr. Hutton, having described the reforms effected under Stein, advocates, as a settlement of the Irish land question, and as a means of effectually pacifying the country, the institution of a "Land Purchase or a Public Loan for Ireland," intended to assist occupying tenants to purchase their farms. The plan of advancing to tenants to enable them to purchase might be tried, he urges, for five years with a total loan sum not exceeding £1,000,000 sterling per annum. "The State could assume no commercial function, nor enter into any speculative purchase, but simply facilitate the completion of transactions arising in the natural course of business" in the Landed Estates Court, where lots as small as one hundred acres are not uncommonly put up for sale. On the completion of the purchase, it is suggested, the farm should be charged in favor of the State with a rent-annuity equal to the public valuation, which, capitalised at twenty years, would yield 5 per cent. per annum. Of this £3 10s. per cent. may be applied to pay interest on the loan and the expenses of management, and the residue of £1 10s. per cent. would remain for the redemption of principal. The period required for this purpose, placing £1 10s. at compound interest, Mr. Hutton estimates at thirty-five years, when the annuity would cease, and the tenant become possessed of his farm. The loan should be a first charge, and the security of the government would improve every year, as the sum borrowed was being repaid, and also for the increased value given to the farm through the improvements which the feeling of proprietorship would lead the occupier to make.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ALLEN'S FAREWELL TO HIS SWEETHEART.—We (*Manchester Examiner*) publish the annexed communication of what were probably the very last written words of the convict William Philip Allen, because they are an interesting contribution to the public estimate of the writer's character. As the result of personal inquiries, we have a satisfactory assurance that the composition is authentic. The name of Miss —— has been suppressed by ourselves, from motives which will be appreciated:

"TO MISS MARY ——.

"Oh, my love, I am parting from you; pray that we may meet in Heaven. May God, in his mercy, protect you. I cannot write much to-day, dear Mary. We must think of the other world.

"May Heaven be your bed, Mary,
May the Holy Cross be your guide,
Oh, remember your dear William,
And don't throw him aside.

"Oh, Mary dear, we have to part,
No more I'll walk on Erin's shore,
Still let me rest in your fond heart
For now and evermore.

"I did not see you, Mary,
Since I was condemned to die,
Oh! you'll not forget, me Mary,
But for me you will not sigh.

"Oh! Mary, if I had your heart,
I would clasp it to my breast,
And from me it would not part
Until I was laid to rest.

"When I am dead and gone,
Think that I am all alone;
Remember, still, my heart was won
By you, when we were far from home.

"Good bye for evermore, and may God protect you. These are the dying wishes of your true lover, "W. P. ALLEN."

CAPTURE OF A REPUTED FENIAN IN SOUTH WALES.—A man named John Cashel, arrested at Tredegar on a charge of stealing a passage warrant to America from a woman with whom he was living, has been identified as a Fenian. An Irish police officer from Kilkenny identified him as one who was actively engaged in the attack on the police-barrack of Kilmallock on the 6th of March last. The prisoner was handed over to the constable, who immediately started with him for Limerick, *via* Holyhead.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the London *Universal News*:—"Your readers have ere this heard of the patriotic Father Mawe, P. P., Tralee. Some Tralee ladies recently waited on him to request that he would say a Mass for the repose of Allen, O'Brien and Larkin. The reverend gentleman himself, in a letter to the papers, states that he declined doing so, as it would give the affair a political significance. One of the ladies who waited on him states, however, that he promised to say a private Mass for which *she paid him two pounds*. When I tell you that Father Mawe is a man after Dr. Moriarty's own heart, you will not be surprised at the manner in which he has acted in this matter." What a hideous scandal! That two pounds might as well—*much better*—have been thrown into the fire. What good could the most ardent believer expect from such a Mass "celebrated" by such an un-Christian thing as this Mawe?

A COACH-PAINTER named Joseph Mealedy has been arrested in Newry, and committed for trial on a charge of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy.

THE robberies of arms in Cork are the subject of magisterial inquiry, but no clue has been found to lead to the discovery of the guilty parties. The Austrian bark Medea, from which six stands of arms were taken, had been for some time undergoing repairs in the docks at Passage, after discharging a cargo of corn at Cork. The arms were stored in a small apartment, to which access could be easily obtained, at the stern of the ship. So stealthily was the robbery effected that a large mastiff, which was chained close to the deck-house door by which the parties had to pass, gave no alarm. The Passage police usually take charge of the arms in foreign ships, but in this instance they were not so well informed as the persons were who knew where to lay hands upon the muskets. Some uneasiness was at first excited by the robberies, but it appears to have since subsided.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANS.—The Warwickshire County Constabulary have been armed when on night duty with Colt's six chambered revolvers, and cutlasses, which have been lent by Government at the request of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The militia stores of Warwick and Leamington have also been rendered more secure. The depot at Warwick is at the rear of the county buildings, and could only be attacked from Barrack street. The high wall abutting on that thoroughfare has been perforated with loopholes for musketry, so as to command the whole of the street. At Leamington a square tower has been erected over the entrance to the quadrangle, and the walls are perforated by loopholes, so as to command the approaches to the stores. On two occasions rumors have been circulated that attacks on the stores were contemplated, but seem to have been without foundation.

A YOUNG man named Michael Molony, from Corrofin, was recently arrested at Limerick, on the charge of taking part in the rising of March last. He was bound for America.

IN the Commissions Court, Dublin, an application was made to have John Walsh, a prisoner who is charged with firing at a Crown witness in Blackrock, admitted to bail, as the Crown had sent up no bill of indictment against him to the grand jury. An affidavit was made by the Crown Solicitor to the effect that the Crown could not proceed, in the absence of a material witness, John Devany, who is in London, giving evidence in the prosecution against Colonel Burke. The Court held that the Crown had made a case to bring the facts within the exception to the Habeas Corpus Act, and refused the application. Four men who were lately found by the police in a public house in Marlborough street, armed with revolvers, and one of whom expressed regret that the promptitude of the constable who arrested him had prevented him from using his, pleaded "guilty" to an indictment for having arms in a proclaimed district, and were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A MEMORIAL, signed by the relatives of the men unjustly put to death at Manchester, is about to be forwarded to the Home Secretary, asking him to grant "the necessary authorisation for obtaining possession of their bodies, that, in accordance with Christian usage and their own dying request, the remains of the deceased may be interred in consecrated ground."

PROSECUTIONS.—Prosecutions have been commenced against the veteran patriot, Mr. John Martin, who before now has suffered in the cause of Ireland, and against the secretaries whose names were appended to the resolutions calling the funeral procession in Dublin. Subjoined is a copy of the summons which has been served on those gentlemen:

Police District of Dublin Metropolis, to wit. By the Justices of the Police Court, Exchange Court, in said District.

You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear, personally, before us, at our said court, on Monday next, the 16th day of December, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to answer the complaint of the Queen at the prosecution of the Right Honorable Robert R. Warren, her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and show cause why informations shall not be taken against you for that you and each of you did, on the 8th day of December, instant, at Thomas street, in the city of Dublin, and at other places, take part in a certain illegal procession, and were part of an unlawful assembly then and there, and at other places, gathered together, and did, then and there, and at other places, in the presence of divers liege subjects of her Majesty, speak certain seditious and inflammatory words with intent to disturb the peace of our lady the Queen, and to excite hatred and dislike of her Majesty's government, as by law established in this realm. And herein fail not at your peril.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1867.
(Signed) E. S. DIX.

To John Martin, John C. Waters, James Scanlon, J. J. Lalor.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.—The news of this week is full of importance, and is deeply interesting to all Irishmen. The week opened with the great funeral demonstration in Dublin, which, as regards numbers, respectability, and good order, far surpassed the expectations of even the most sanguine of its promoters. The numbers of the citizens of Dublin, who turned out on the occasion, wearing the emblems of national mourning, amounted to about one hundred thousand, and all bore themselves in a manner worthy of the solemn occasion. A remarkable feature of the procession was the large array of children and of women who marched in the ranks, and never flinched from them throughout the entire day, although the weather was extremely unfavorable. No praise can be too great for the courage, the patience, and the patriotic feeling they thus exhibited. It called down commendations, and prayers, and blessings from all the spectators, and it has doubly endeared them to the hearts of their fellow-countrymen. On the same day processions of a similar nature took place in the city of Limerick, in the towns of Skibbereen, Mitchelstown and Middleton. All were attended by large numbers of people, exceedingly large in proportion to the population of those places, and all were characterised by perfect propriety and decorum. Not a single breach of the peace is reported to have occurred in any of those places. Everywhere the conduct of the people was worthy of their cause and their country.—*Nation.*

PROPOSED PROCESSIONS.—On next Sunday several important towns were to have joined in the public protest against the execution of the Irish patriots. A grand demonstration was to have come off in Kilkenny; another in Killarney, headed by The O'Donoghue; and others in Drogheda, Clonmel, Fermoy, Mallow, Youghal, Kingstown, and Queenstown. The movement was extending rapidly, and would soon be taken up in every town of any size or importance throughout the entire country. This national condemnation of their policy was more than the Government were satisfied to encure. On Thursday Cabinet Councils were held in Dublin and London, and the result of the deliberations of our rulers was a resolution to suppress the proposed processions and prosecute the chief organizers of those which had already taken place.—*Ibid.*

THE PROCLAMATIONS.—Late on Thursday evening two proclamations were issued from the Castle, one directed against the proposed procession at Kilkenny, and the other against the proposed procession at Killarney. In those documents a statement was made that at the procession in Dublin language of a "seditious and inflammatory character" had been used, and all who read this statement knew at once that it was the forerunner of a prosecution against some of the persons most prominently concerned in the movement.—*Ibid.*

THE *Nation* suggests that the inhabitants of each town in Ireland should erect in the Catholic graveyard of that place a Cross sacred to the memory of the patriots, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. The suggestion will probably be adopted.

LETTER FROM COLONEL KELLY.

THE following able letter, in reply to that of a flunkey member of the Reform League, appears in the London *Universal News*:

"LONDON, Dec. 4, 1867.

"SIR—As probably the letter of Mr. G. H. Holyoake, published on Thursday last, may be used as a text of any opposition to the the motion of Mr. Weston, to be proposed on Wednesday evening in relation to the judicial murder of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien at Manchester, I feel confident you will allow me a little space in which to refute a few misstatements contained therein.

"Mr. Holyoake says: 'Fenians are no friends to Reform, as we understand it and care for it in England; nor are they friends of England either.' If Mr. Holyoake is not aware of it, I can assure him it is well known to some of the principal Reform leaders that during your Hyde Park meetings and other demonstrations we were prepared to sustain the movement at all hazards; and, what is more, your Government, knowing this, notwithstanding their bombastic V. R. proclamations, thought discretion the better part of valor, and did not interfere with the demonstrations, in healthy contrast to their despotic action during the Chartist movement. It is true we are no friends of your 'rest-and-be-thankful' reform, and I am assured I can safely say the same for a greater proportion of the League than Mr. Holyoake wots of.

"The simplicity of Mr. H.'s statement, that 'Fenians are not friends of England,' is quite refreshing. It would take an amount of 'educating' to make them love England which might even prove too much for a Disraeli, if all Reformers played the game of the oligarchy as effectually as does Mr. H. We have, however, regardless of all such ebullitionists, learnt to discriminate in our hatred. While we entertain but pity for the English democrat who hesitates at accepting, perhaps scorns, our allegiance, we now confine our hostility to the few thousand aristocratic vampires, and their minions, who live in luxury and debauchery on the sweat of millions of producers, English as well as Irish, who, after years of toil, cannot provide against a week's sickness or disemployment. To the men 'born to rule' Mr. H. should have left the pleasant occupation of fanning the flames of hostility between the peoples of both countries. Perhaps he is of the 'class' whose motto is *divide et impera*. We have extended the right hand of fellowship to the English people through their most reliable leaders, and I hope it is no disappointment to Mr. H. that it has been accepted. Our allegiance with the English Republican Brotherhood (we have never stated that we were in union with the Reform League, although Mr. H. takes the trouble to assume as much by denying it) spared us the necessity of following the Scriptural precedent furnished by Sampson, who, when despoiled of everything by his oppressors, did not hesitate to pull the pillars from under the temple, and involve them in a common ruin and destruction. We now see the goal in view without having recourse to this *dernier resort*.

"Mr. H. says, 'they would involve us in a war with America.' The choice of avoiding such a calamity rests with the English democrat. Help us to achieve our independence and your own, and you will have little to fear from such a war when it comes, as come it will. For no matter how Stanley may gammon you about 'amicable relations,' 'our transatlantic cousins,' 'the ties which bind the great Anglo-Saxon race,' etc., I have the very best reasons to know that the United States are merely waiting (to use an Americanism) 'to get a good ready.' If the mass of the English people side with their aristocratic masters until that time, why we will gain our independence without their aid, nothing will have been done practically to obliterate the bitterness produced by ages of the grossest wrong, and then, of course, treaties and alliances will assume shape from the circumstances under which we gain our independence.

"Reverse the circumstances. By united effort the English and Irish democracy have dumped the incubus from off their shoulders; then with England a r——, I mean having the same form of government as that for which we labor; the United States continuing to ignore its duties to its Irish adopted citizens; I see no reason under such a state of affairs why a perpetual alliance, offensive and defensive, should not be entered into between the two independent nations. Mark well when I say such is the only course to avert the ruin of England—to confine the already crackling avalanche of Irish vengeance to its natural course.

"*Chateaux en Espagne* would perhaps be the words to describe the result of Mr. H.'s cogitations on the foregoing. *Nous verrons.* Perhaps he prefers that glorious phase of English liberty of which a constantly increasing national debt is the great bulwark. If he does, it may startle him to learn that there are reformers by the thousand determined to reform that aristocratic blessing out of existence.

"Mr. H. fears the bugaboo. He says, 'the Fenians would admit the French Emperor into Ireland.' 'The British Government complains that nothing will satisfy us but independence; but Mr. H. is a statesman, and is sagacious enough to discover that we would be satisfied with a conqueror! I confess we should be delighted to have a glance at the Sphinx, if he came as a tourist, as, not being a naturalized American citizen, his flag would be likely to protect him against the inhospitable operations of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which is raging very badly at present over there; besides, it would serve to console the people in some measure for the absence of the old lady to whose royal person the aristocratic flunkey press assure us we are so devotedly attached.

"'When in Paris, lately, I inquired of a person able to estimate men, who had been asked to dine with Kelly, what he found. He tapped his forehead, to denote that there was perfect political vacuity there.' If such be the case, so much the better for the perpetuation of aristocratic institutions, but for the fact that Kelly has the honor of knowing, and is not above accepting the counsels of men of almost equal perspicacity with, and certainly better known to fame than, Mr. H. It may please him, as a reformer, to know, however, that what I may lack in statesmanship I hope to make up in persistence. There is a material flaw in Mr. H.'s assertion, as it happens. I have not lately been in France, nor out of England, Ireland, or Scotland, except in transit, since last April—any and all rumors and telegrams of my 'escape' to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"'Fenians are not known to Reformers; there is no communication with them,' says Mr. Holyoake. He is a Reformer. Fenians are not in communication with him. Ergo, 'Fenians are not known to Reformers.' He can say with equal force, 'I am no republican;' ergo, there are no Reformers republicans; or he might say that he is opposed to an alliance of Irish and English democrats for the purpose of effecting their mutual disenthralment, except after his fashion; therefore, nothing of the kind is in operation. The moon is round; so is a green cheese. Therefore, &c.

"Mr. H. virtuously and, indeed, indignantly refuses to 'condone murder, assassination,' &c., &c. Now the facts to which he alludes are, that three noble Irish republicans were strangled at Manchester, ostensibly for an occurrence which the hanging judge was forced to qualify as constructive murder, but in reality for their political principles; when, straightway, Mr. Holyoake draws the deduction, in his own logic style, that Fenianism is another name for murder; in fact, he accepts it as the newly-coined synonym for assassination; for has it not been issued and declared legal tender by, and does it not bear the impress of, royalty itself, which can do no wrong? It is right, however, when English liberties are infringed upon, to resort to physical force, and attack the police in the discharge of their "duties," a la Hyde Park; yet Mr. Holyoake cannot find language strong enough to denounce a similar exercise of their rights by Irishmen who rescue two Irish reformers illegally held in custody—yes, reformers, to use Mr. Holyoake's language, 'As we understand reform and care for it in Ireland.'

"Then again Mr. H. quarrels with us for having afforded the Government a pretext to make a semi-military body of the English police. Ah! Mr. H., you hit the nail straight on the head that time! Sure enough, it is but a pretext; for your bloated, gouty, aristocratic Government, remembering certain Hyde Park demonstrations, already tremble at the thought that hundreds of thousands of starving operatives and their families in your principal cities are beginning to see that by organization they could remove the cause of their suffering in twenty-four hours. Your Government have failed this time in setting Irish against English, Catholic against Protestant, deeply laid as they thought the plot which culminated in the hanging of three democratic patriots in Manchester, and which was cunningly designed to perpetuate the prejudices acting upon which they have for ages past upheld their anderious assumption of authority. They well know that the irrepressible conflict is henceforth to be between oligarchy and democracy, blue blood and red blood. The people know that successful revolution involves no more suffering than a determined bread riot, and prepare accordingly; hence the arming of the police! But 'there are none so blind as those who will not see.' Why do the people shut their eyes to the fact that if this despotic measure were adopted, as against the Reform demonstration in the early part of this year, the whole world would see how slight was the hold of the present government on the confidence of the people; and more dangerous yet, it was certain that young democracy would thus begin to know his strength, and might try it! Something here reminds me of a proposition once made in the Roman Senate, in the time of Tiberius, to assign a distinctive habit to the slaves; but the Senate, acting on the warning of one who, perhaps, had 'educated' them up to the proper standard, opposed the proposition, fearing that they should thus better know their strength, and be inclined to revolt (being in the proportion of ten to one), as they had done under the republic. *Instead of slaughtering each other*, they might take it into their heads to force their masters to do the gladiatorial work, in which they seemed to take such delight, and might combine to share the profits of their labor between themselves. Ah, if they had had a few republican organizers among them! This parallel, of course, must not be understood to apply to England, nor to this enlightened age, for doesn't everyone know that England is the freest country, and that 'Britons never shall be slaves'!! Instance your 'Farnham' workhouse.

"Oh, yes, the horrible Fenian outrages have been the cause of the Government arming the police! Sapient Holyoake. I verily I believe he is innocent enough to credit that the money voted to extinguish his most sublime Majesty, Theodorus, the great rejected, will all be devoted to that laudable undertaking. Alas for human credulity! Ben, the great educator of his party, has discovered the existence of an abyss within a short walk of Buckingham Palace, and has resolved quietly to devote the trifle of half a million to sound its depths. Too late, Ben; the tricolor's unfurled. Pack up.

"In conclusion, I trust that the Reform League when considering any resolution relating to Ireland, will bear in mind that since in Ireland the right to hold mass meetings of the people to exhibit their detestation of the tyrannical laws by which they are governed ceased when the great meeting at Clontarf, in 1843, was dispersed by horse, foot, and artillery, it is an insult to the Irish people, gagged as they are, to ask them to beg for a mere instalment of their rights, while by a firm vindication of their manhood they can have it all. We have no objection that the Reform League, if it so decide, should rest and be thankful, or even that it should denounce any other means but moral force to overthrow an armed despotism. This is a mere matter of opinion, on which we are rather decided in our views. Yet I beg of them to be on their guard against *mouchards* in Government pay who try to excite hostility between democrats of either country. Keep an eye on the men who stand in the way of a universal brotherhood of democracy.—I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,

THOMAS J. KELLY, C. E. I. R.

HELMBOLD'S—
GENUINE PREPARATION
H
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU!
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For Diseases of the
Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.
E
This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to exertion, Loss of memory, Weak nerves, Horror of disease, Dimness of vision, Hot hands, Dryness of the skin, Universal lassitude of the muscular system. Loss of power, Difficulty of breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Pain in the back, Flushing of the body, Eruptions on the face, Pallid countenance.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
And the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS
Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY DOES.
L
A Trial will convince the most Skeptical.
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions or habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
No Family Should be Without It!
M
Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
Improved Rose Wash
CURES SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
B
Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.
O
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE."
I make no "secret" of "ingredients."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries selected with great care,
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.
L
AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth St., above Race, Philadelphia.
D
PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $6.50.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
104 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
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Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
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Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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SONG.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

AIR—"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching."

High upon the gallows tree,
Swung the noble-hearted three,
By the vengeful tyrant stricken in their bloom;
But they met him face to face,
With the spirit of their race,
And they went with souls undaunted to their doom.
"God save Ireland," said the heroes,
"God save Ireland," said they all;
"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, what matter, when for Erin dear we fall."

Girt around with cruel foes,
Still their courage proudly rose,
For they thought of hearts that loved them far and near;
Of the millions true and brave,
O'er the ocean's swelling wave,
And the friends in holy Ireland, ever dear.
"God save Ireland," said they proudly,
"God save Ireland," said they all;
"Whether on the scaffold high
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, what matter, when for Erin dear we fall."

Climbed they up the rugged stair,
Rung their voices out in prayer,
Then with England's fatal cord around them cast,
Close beneath the gallows tree,
Kissed like brothers, lovingly,
True to home and faith and freedom to the last.
"God save Ireland," prayed they loudly,
"God save Ireland," said they all;
"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or the battle field we die,
Oh, what matter, when for Erin dear we fall!"

Never till the latest day
Shall the memory pass away
Of the gallant lives thus given for our land!
But on the cause must go,
Amidst joy or weal or woe,
Till we've made our isle a nation free and grand.
"God save Ireland," say we proudly,
"God save Ireland," say we all;
If upon the scaffold high
Or the battlefield we die,
Oh, what matter, when for Erin dear we fall!"

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, Dec. 18, 1867.

PROCLAIMED.

"DUMBFOUNDERED" is the proper word for the mental state of our present sapient rulers. As "one lie draws ten more after, so their one vast blunder—the murder of Allen, O'Brien and Larkin—has involved the Government of this country in such a web of confusion as seems utterly inextricable. "O that mine enemy would write a book," was the misanthropic wish of a vengeful old treasurer of wrongs, and "O, that Government may hang more innocent men," might well be the prayer to-day of an Irish Nationalist. The blunder has created an amount of national indignation not known within the memory of man. And all for the one great reason—that it demonstrated the *animus* of the tyrant master, and his hereditary resolve to rule, not by law, justice, or right, but by the informer, the perjurer, the policeman, and the hangman. The most hopeful of Parliamentary voters have now lost all hope in the cheat of Parliamentary action. Lord Derby, after hanging these men, declared, with all coolness, Irishmen, if self-governing, would only run riot in their natural occupation of breaking each other's skulls and cutting each other's throats. The inference is manifest that for such monsters *liberty* was never intended by LIBERTY'S GOD; and that, as slaves and helots they have been for ages and are to-day, so slaves they must remain and be served up with legislation from the foreign cookshop fitted only for the slave and the monster. It is well the worst is known.

THE EXPLOSIONS.

Serious, indeed almost alarming, explosions have taken place in almost rapid succession in several parts of London. The most remarkable of these, and the worst calculated to create consternation, as they really have done, are, one the result of a Greek fire in Grosvenor square, and the other the explosion of, it is supposed, a barrel of gunpowder in Clerkenwell demolishing several feet of the prison walls in which Colonel Burke and Casey were confined. It appears that a bottle was flung against the windows of a mansion in the former fashionable locality and failed to accomplish its object only through the stoutness of the plate-glass which resisted the missive to a great extent, and thus prevented an inevitable conflagration. As it was, there was considerable difficulty in arresting the flames before they could have done serious injury.

CLERKENWELL.

But the event, which seems to have fanned the journalistic English public into a kind of blinded English phrensy is the terrible explosion at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, unfortunately attended with most melancholy results in the loss already of four innocent lives and the frightful laceration of over forty other individuals. The apparent object of this decidedly daring deed was the rescue of Colonels Burke and Casey, confined within. The latter, as may well be supposed, knew nothing of the affair until, with others, they were startled by the terrific explosion. They declare so accordingly. Three persons, two men, named respectively Allen and Desmond, and a woman named Anne Justice are in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the outrage. And a policeman on duty swears that he saw Desmond draw the vehicle containing the explosive ingredients, and deposit it near the wall, while he noticed Allen and Justice in conversation previous to the report, and then running away. But all this must be taken *pro valore* at the real value of a constable's oath in such a case, and that value we are pretty well able to estimate from the data supplied throughout the Fenian trials both in Ireland and England. These folk, somehow, are peculiarly liable to mistaken identity when a victim is badly wanted to appease the outraged genius of the law.

JOHN MARTIN & CO.

Have been summoned "to show reason why informations should not be taken against them for having taken part in a seditious and unlawful meeting, and for having used language thereat calculated to excite hatred and dislike to her Majesty's Government as by law established in these realms."

The investigation has been conducted these two days past with what result I am unable just now to say. But, in my opinion, "informations will be taken," though never did a case break down so miserably as that for the crown. Possibly the telegrams will have given you further announcements before the arrival of this. This, too, shows the muddle in which the Government has placed itself by its cruel and blood-thirsty murder. It is only ten days since Lords Derby and Mayo, each in his place in the English Legislature, declared that there was nothing illegal in the Cork or any such demonstration. To-day the Dublin Privy Council, at which assisted the first law officer of the Crown in Ireland, with a brace of judges, declared that such exhibitions are against law and, accordingly, ordered the prosecution of its leaders. *Mentita est iniquitas sibi.* "Guilt lied to itself."

But a curious feature in the proceeding is the summoning of Sir John Gray, and A. M. Sullivan, and Donal, his brother, with their several reporters, as crown witnesses in the case. To their honor they denounced the base trick which would stamp them and degrade them as semi-informers, and declared they never would obey the summons of her Majesty. They spiritedly added that there was no spot they would rather occupy than the dock in full partnership with Mr. Martin, Dr. Waters, and their associates. The result of this manly challenge was a miserable apology from the Attorney-General & Co., to the effect that the summons was issued unknown to him and without his sanction—that the police—poor scape-goats—had acted on their own responsibility, and that the crown would not require the evidence of the gentlemen thus impliedly but most maliciously associated with Corydon, Devaney & Co.

A PRACTICAL SUBSTITUTE.

Well, her Majesty's Privy Council having proclaimed any further processions, a most happy idea has struck the *Sogparth Aroon* in several parts of the country, suggesting a practical substitute for these impending demonstrations. It is the celebrating of High Masses for the repose of the brave men and true souls. Two of those were celebrated on yesterday—one at Cong, before an audience that would thrice fill the spacious church, with all the clergy of the important deanery of Ballinrobe, and presided over by the Very Rev. and Venerable Michael Waldron, Dean of this Diocese. Though still suffering from the effects of the recent accident, I made an effort to assist at the important ceremony myself—traveling outside some twenty miles for the purpose—and even to deliver the oration on the occasion. A full report of the demonstration will appear, with my own remarks, which, to say the least, are as "seditious" as those of my friend Mr. Martin at Glasnevin Cemetery. The greatest praise is due to the active exertions of the Rev. John O'Malley, the co-operator of the worthy Dean, for his preparatory exertions and arrangements. He himself had the privilege of being celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Mr. M'Nally, brother of the Bishop of Galway, and the Rev. Mr. Brennan, of Ballinrobe, also most zealous in the sacred cause. Another High Mass was celebrated in Clifden on yesterday, under the auspices of the Very Rev. Canon M'Manus, and after to-morrow the lofty aisles of St. Jarlath's, our stately Cathedral, will resound to the plaintive tones of the *Dies Ire*, in presence of his Grace the Great John of Tuam himself, for the same object. These manifestations speak trumpet-tongued. They give the lie direct to the English vituperator of the Irish Catholic clergy, as the humble and willing slaves and sycophants of the alien tyrant. They proclaim to him the all-important truth, which to him is wormwood and gall, that now at least priests and people have but one thought, one resolve in Ireland—and that is the final determination that their common country *must be free*. No driblets will any longer satisfy them. They will henceforward insist on this one great indestructible right — the recovery National Independence. Like religious, and, not less religious than political, demonstrations, will take place in other quarters. For instance, in Castlebar, the chief town of the county Mayo, and I have no doubt also in Westport. I trust the example may be followed throughout the country at large, although, as a matter of fact, in a political point of view they are hardly any longer necessary, Cork, Dublin, Youghal, Kanturk (there were High Masses also in Kanturk and Youghal), &c., &c., having already sufficiently declared the sentiment of the country. Still, on the principle of *quod abundat non vitiat*, they would yet be useful. Never was the adage more fully illustrated—"Lock the stable door when the steed is stolen"—than in the stupid proclamations of Government against demonstrations of sympathy after the country has proclaimed so unequivocally its universal sentiment.

One thing alone is wanting: UNION abroad. At home the cry and the fact now is *Union*; and those who, even a month ago, were still as daggers half drawn, are to-day either actually united or in the direct route to a rapid reapproachment.

Neither do we hear any more about the "folly and guilt" which heretofore dinged so jaringly in our ears. Prudence has taught the lesson of silence, at least; and though we will not even pray for the brave Irishmen who fell for their country, and though our prayers are reserved for the Romans who fell at Mentana, still we no longer denounce our countrymen as infidels for their desires and efforts to effect the regeneration and disenthralment of their own country. There was a High Mass in Marlboro street on yesterday for the fallen Roman soldiers. There were High Masses at Cong and Clifden for the murdered Irish patriots. "God Save Ireland."

PATRICK LAVELLE.

"The Cruise of the Erin's Hope," is an incident of the late attempted rising in Ireland, about which all our readers know something and none know enough. This cause of complaint need exist no longer for any; for those who desire to obtain all information possible respecting that daring and adventurous expedition, may easily gratify their desire for knowledge by visiting the new Temperance Hall in Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) evening. For, to-night, Colonel Tresilian, Chief Engineer of the late Irish Expedition, will deliver a lecture there on the cruise of the gallant little craft, whose impudent doing caused so much astonishment and alarm to the masters of the biggest fleet in the world. Colonel James E. Kerrigan, who headed the expedition, will preside on the occasion—the right man in the right place; and we promise the audience, which we know will crowd the hall, that Colonel Tresilian's lecture will afford them a genuine treat.

CLERKENWELL.

"MONADNOCK," the able and *unbought* London correspondent of the New York *Times* has resumed his valuable and reliable correspondence for that journal. Writing from London on the 21st ult., he gives the following account of that unfortunate Clerkenwell affair:

The photographs of the ruin caused by the explosion have been distributed through the country, and will probably accompany this letter to America. Crowds gather round every shop window where they are exposed. Engraving have been made from them for the illustrated papers. In these ways the scene of destruction will be brought home to everybody. Strangely enough the explosion of nitro-glycerine at Newcastle, a result of pure ignorance, which has caused the death of seven persons, has had a visible effect in calming the excitement of the public. Nitro-glycerine is largely used in mining in this country, especially in Wales. It is possible, of course, that this lot at Newcastle may have been imported for the Fenians. It is even suggested that a can of it was in the barrel at Clerkenwell. But there is no proof of this, and little probability. The mere fact, however, of another appalling catastrophe of a similar character, occurring at almost the same time, divided, and thus weakened, the public horror. Some stopped cursing the Fenians to curse the nitro-glycerine. The Fenians, however, can be hanged, but the other explosive we must handle carefully at our peril.

Yesterday, in a postscript dated at 3 A. M., the *Times* announced the arrest of four leading Fenians concerned in the Clerkenwell outrage. They were arraigned at Bow street yesterday, and the chief witness against them examined. He is one James Vaughan, an Irish tailor in Soho, and has taken the Fenian oath of one of the prisoners in the street, and has since attended their raffles for poor widows with six children, by means of which money was raised for the Irish Republic. The four prisoners—Nicholas English, Patrick Mulvany, William Desmond and John O'Keefe—are also either working tailors or shoemakers, living in St. Giles or Soho, the lowest Irish quarter of West Central London, who got drunk together and plotted treason at public-houses. The informer, who had seen the offer of a reward of £400, testified that Timothy Desmond, one of the men arrested at the time of the explosion, came to him on Friday last:

"He came to the door and hallowed out 'Ahoy!' I said, 'Halloo, Tim, have you been muddling it?' He said, 'No, but I have been having a little drop,' adding that his son had gone off to sea that morning. He asked my wife if she had seen his wife. She said 'No.' I said, 'You don't mean to say your wife has hooked it, Tim?' He said, 'Yes, she has; and by the God that made me she shall never lie beside me again.' My wife said, 'Don't be foolish.' He said, 'Good-by,' and kissed her, and said he was going to 'take a jump.' He then whispered to me that the trick should be done between half-past three and four, as Annie Justice had found out the right time for the prisoners to exercise in the yard. He said, 'It must be done.' I said, 'What?' He said, 'To blow up the House of Detention. When I am gone, Jemmy, I don't expect you will see me any more, or if you do, it will be a corpse; or if I get off and am arrested, the next place will be the gallows of Millbank. Keefe will do the trick with Bill Desmond, for Massey, Corydon and Devany. Jem, good-by, and pray for me when I am blasted into eternity.' He then squeezed my hand very hard, and kissed me. He said, 'Annie Justice had found out the time by going in with Casey's dinner.' He said, 'I was not to give any money to his wife, but to give it to English, and if he was not to come down for it, to give it to no one but his daughter.' My wife did not hear what he said to me, as it was all in a whisper, though she was on the board. English came to see me on Friday night, and said, 'For God's sake, Jemmy, give me as much as you can, as I want all the money I can get to send some off to them.' I asked him, 'Who?' and he said, 'What! have you not heard?' He said, 'The House of Detention is blown bloody bang up!' I asked him did he see Desmond? and he said, 'He promised to meet me in about an hour.' I asked him if he thought he should see him that night? and he said, 'No; I don't expect I shall.' I then gave him two shillings. I said that I could not give him any more, as I was rather slack. He said, 'Jemmy, for God's sake get as much as you can for me,' and left. I saw him the next morning (Saturday) in Tyler street. I went into a shop there to buy a newspaper. I saw English in the street outside the shop when I came out with the paper. I said, 'Good morning, Nick.' He then seemed very much excited, and said aloud, reading from the placard, 'Diabolical! we will burn all London yet, and that will be more diabolical.'"

They all met at a public-house; English was drunk, and said "the next thing they had better do was to settle Derby, Stanley and Hardy." Then the informer went to a police sergeant of his acquaintance, told his story, and the men were arrested at their drink, plotting new horrors.

Is it true, then, that all England is in a panic, and London shaken in its foundations, by three drunken tailors and a bootmaker in St. Giles? Is a poor tipsy fool, desperate with poverty and drink, to upset the British Empire? It is ridiculous enough. The coroner's jury has censured the police authorities; the newspapers do not spare them. Such an event, with half the warning, could not have happened in any continental city. Of course we would not bear the surveillance of continental police, but there really should be a little more protection. There is great relief in finding that it is a conspiracy of drunken tailors, full of patriotism and whisky, who, after a three months' strike, would as soon be blown into eternity as anywhere; but this comfort is a little marred by the reflection that the "gentleman" who lighted the fuse has not been arrested, and that, so far as appears, no clue has been found to him. *No one knows who prepared the barrel, nor where it came from.* The adepts have not decided upon the nature of its contents, though the best opinion is that it was not gunpowder. I was probably correct in the surmise that it was nitro glycerine. We are told that the Fenian headquarters in England are within a mile of the Houses of Parliament, but it is not pretended that their exact locality is known. *It is very evident that these poor drunken tailors of St. Giles are trusted with no secrets of importance.* They make contributions, and they are used as tools for any desperate, foolhardy enterprise; but the man who lighted the fuse at Clerkenwell had no whiskey in his brain to make his hand unsteady. These poor blockheads will likely be hanged at Newgate; but those who planned the attempted rescue here, as with that at Manchester, may escape detection.

Since the attempt on the Clerkenwell Prison, the suspected Fenians have been confined—the police authorities only know where. Those who wish to free, must find them. The *Globe* publishes a circumstantial account of an attempt to blow up Millbank Prison, at Pimlico, by depositing powder [illegible] The *Telegraph* publishes a document purporting to come from the Fenian Committee in London, declaring that the Clerkenwell outrage was not its work; that they suspect the author and are determined to punish him. Threatening letters, mostly hoaxes, are sent to the newspapers. But, at the same time, the magistrates are engaged several hours a day in swearing in special constables, who, when sworn, do not know their duties and cannot afford to leave their regular employments, to watch every point of the metropolis that may need protection.

It is asked where the Fenians can get such quantities of arms, ammunition and explosive elements. Their sale ought to be prevented. But the British rule of trade is to sell for cash and ask no questions. Birmingham would sell a park of artillery or a cargo of rifles to-morrow to King Theodore or the Head Centre. Phosphorus may be bought in tons by every match-maker; and gunpowder by every quarryman. If the sale of all such articles were prohibited, every one can make gun-cotton. A man can convert his sheets and shirts and pocket handkerchiefs into explosives. Even the paper on which I am writing might, with skillful manipulation, be made to blow up somebody.

* * * * * * * * *

As to Irish loyalty, in the sense in which Englishmen use the word, it does not exist, except as an exotic plant, requiring a careful hot-house culture. Mr. Digby Seymour, a successful barrister in London, Queen's Counsel and all that, is, doubtless, loyal. Most Irishmen who have risen to high preferments under the Government are loyal. Those who look forward to such posts are likely to be so. One-third of Ulster and the Irish Church Establishment generally is super-loyal. A great many others are prudently loyal. They feel the wrongs of Ireland, the injustice done her by the British Government, but they see no remedy. But the great mass of the Irish people in Ireland and England are one in feeling with the Irish in America. Can I say more?

We had a curious example of Irish loyalty, where, if anywhere you might expect to find some expression of it, the other night at the Papal meeting at St. James' Hall. The platform was occupied by English Catholic prelates, noblemen, clergymen, &c., but the body of the house was filled chiefly with Irishmen. Archbishop Manning, who has no reason to complain of any lack of popularity, and who deserves the best feeling of his flock, and especially of the poor, began an ironical sentence. He began to say, "The English Government is the best in the world—the Papal is the worst;" but when he had uttered the first part of the sentence the house broke into such a storm of groans and hisses, that it was a long time and only after a great effort that he got the opportunity of finishing it, when of course they saw the irony, and broke into another storm of laughter and cheers. The Catholic bishops and clergy of both England and Ireland have had the greatest difficulty for years past in keeping their flocks within the bounds of prudence. And English Catholics, it must be said, and more of the higher classes, feel the wrongs of Ireland more, if possible, than the Irish themselves. Religion is with them a stronger tie than nationality. They are English, as Lord Denbigh said, but, before all, Catholic. The Marchioness of Queensbury acted the other day as thousands felt. But, then, it must be said, these men who sympathise with Ireland demand for her no more than Mr. Gladstone is at last demanding—demanding, *now that he is out of office, and has it not to bestow*. They demand for Ireland, what I believe would content Ireland—*equality of rights*—to be an equal member of the Empire, instead of lying, as she has lain for centuries, prostrate under the heel of the conqueror—a fate which must fill any country with Fenianism, if I understand the character of that mysterious and terrible organization.

A GILDED PILL AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

"HONEST Iago," of the *Irish American*, thus administers a sugar-coated pill to the "skulking assassins" who accidently put too strong a charge of powder in their late Clerkenwell petard, and who resort to such petards for want of the "sword of the soldier," which *they were deprived of by the conduct of the very hypocrite who now covertly assails them*:

"The nationalists of Ireland fight only against the rule which has ground their nation to the earth; and that fight, having fairly begun it, they will keep up till the freedom of their country has been achieved; but they will fight the battle with the sword of the soldier, *not with the dagger of the skulking assassin*; and no blush of shame for their acts shall mantle the cheeks of their race, whose record in history is that they have ever been the bravest in battle, &c., &c."

We have often had occasion to pay tribute to the genius of "Myles O'Reilly;" but we offer him our especial thanks for having furnished us so opportunely with the following reply to the disingenuous—the cowardly slander of Meehan. Here is the answer (extracted from the poem, "Honor the Brave," which appeared in our last) of the soldier, "Miles," anticipating the stabs of such masked villains as this Meehan:

Honor the brave! Let England rave
Against them as a savage band—
We know their foes, we know their woes,
And hail them as a hero band.
With iron will they battle still,
In groups of three or bands of ten—
Nor care we by what savage skill
They fight two hundred thousand men!

That is the versified vindication of the conduct of the "*hero-band*"—that is, admitting that the "outrages" were committed by Fenians, an admission which we feel by no means authorized to make. Coming down to plain prose and matters-of-fact, we find an answer to Mr. Meehan in the columns of—yes, even of the New York *Herald*. Our readers need not be startled. We do not quote from the *Herald's* editorial page, nor do we recognize the document as a twin-brother of the famous despatch which bore false witness against the Irish servant girls of Troy, N. Y. This is an extract from the *Herald's* genuine London correspondence of the 16th ult.:

"The whole country is in a terrible scare, and from every quarter come startling reports, all attributed to the irrepressible Fenians. On Monday a rumor that Manchester was being burned held sway for several hours upon the Stock Exchange. Yesterday a plan for attaching all the armories was picked up in the streets of Wolverhampton. The day before yesterday a number of cartridges were seized by the police at Birmingham. On Monday nine cans of nitro-glycerine were discovered by the Sheriff at Newcastle. It was stored in a cellar and belonged to an auctioneer named Spark—a significant name, but Spark is not suspected of being a Fenian. The police ordered the removal of the explosive material; but the railroad company would not transport it, and nobody in the town would take charge of it. Finally it was carried out to the woods and emptied into some old, unused mining pits. The cans were carelessly handled, an explosion occurred, and four men were killed and others injured.

If this excitement continues we shall soon have a perfect reign of terror in London. The people seem utterly helpless and ignorant where to look for their foes. One would think it an easy matter to trace purchasers of nitro-glycerine and of large quantities of powder; but the detectives are powerless to cope with political conspirators, having been accustomed to deal only with ordinary thieves and burglars. Precautions are being taken, but they are all the precautions of *fear*. The Fire Brigade has been ordered to remove the fire ladders and escapes from their regular stations in the streets, and to concentrate them at the engine houses, which the Fenians have threatened. This change may save the engine houses, but it leaves half London helpless against flames. This metropolis is fast rivalling the condition of Rome during the recent Garibaldian raid. Correspondents of leading London journals already advise that all *aliens* should be sent out of the country, and urge the revival of the law of 1848 for that purpose.

You will have seen that the London *Times*, *Telegraph* and other papers have taken the ground that the present Fenian outbreaks are not the works of Irishmen, but of Americans. "Yankee rowdies," some papers call the perpetrators, while others prefer the phrase "Americanized Irish." Englishmen cannot comprehend that Irishmen have any boldness, any ingenuity, or any spirit, and do not understand that the oppressed peasants of the Green Isle grow up into independent and fearless men when they breathe free air under popular institutions. Therefore, they give the Americans credit for this business, when the fact is that, except a few ex-Confederate soldiers who joined the Fenian raid into Canada, not a single American by birth has been implicated in the Fenian movement. The Trades' Union outrages at Sheffield, under Broadhead's rule, when cans of powder were thrown down the chimneys of houses where refractory workmen lodged, were not denounced by the press as the Clerkenwell outrage has been; and a similar incident at Rome—the blowing up of the Zouave barracks by the Roman revolutionists—was actually hailed as a proof of the courage of the Garibaldian party.

"It is to be hoped that one good result of this Fenian excitement will be to cure England of her habit of assisting and encouraging rebellions in all other countries. There is not another nation in the world which has not suffered from this infamous British custom. Another good result already developed is that England looks with more complaisant eyes upon the Alabama claims and upon the theory that naturalized American citizens, are in all respects citizens of the United States, and that the old law, "once a British subject always a British subject," counts for nothing. The London *Times* has given way entirely upon this latter question, and no journal has come forward to take what used to be the English view of the subject. If Congress will now pass the resolution recommended by President Johnson, the whole matter will be immediately settled. It is needless to mince words.

England is afraid of the Fenians, but she is much more afraid of the United States. The purchase of St. Thomas, which seems so unimportant a matter to you, and the reported effort of Spain to sell Cuba to the American Government, are full of meaning to European diplomatists. The alliance between the United States and Russia, always a sore point, derives additional interest from the fact that Russia has now pushed her way up to the very boundaries of Afghanistan, and is thought to be threatening British India. Look at the future as hopefully as you may, John Bull has his hands full. The Fenians have not done with him yet, and a foreign war, more serious than that in Abyssinia, within the next five years, is an absolute certainty.

LETTER FROM COLONEL KELLY.

To the Editor of the Universal News:

MR. EDITOR—I ask permission to make a short appeal to our much outraged countrymen through your columns, inasmuch as a former appeal of mine seems to have been to some extent disregarded within the past week. While I must admit the difficulty of withholding from determined expressions of resentment against the recent outrage perpetrated against the whole Irish race by the Manchester executions, yet once again I must urge that that outrage was levelled by the oligarchy against their victims as much for being democrats as for being Irishmen. Now, especially, Irishmen should remember that one false step taken perils all we yet have done. In my letter published in your columns two weeks since, I expressed a heart-felt satisfaction that that sad event had not resulted in setting Irish against English, as such, nor Catholic against Protestant, which I solemnly believed to be the result aimed at in the execution of the patriotic Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. I had hoped, on the contrary, to make the sad event a means of cementing the alliance between the democracies of both countries. But if, notwithstanding our alliance with the English organized democracy, over zealous and late accessions to the national cause will act regardless of that fact and of national policy, it remains but for me once more to reprobate such a course as calculated only to do the work of our common enemy, and what must not be laid at the door of organized republicanism. I can well understand such a course being adopted by our organized enemies, or by thieves, for the purpose of plunder, but not by my friends, who cannot fail to see that it throws doubt on our pledges to our English brethren. Our quarrel is no longer with the English *people*, but with their oppressors and ours. The oligarchy now know this well, and will not be over nice about causing a few houses to be burned in populous neighborhoods to raise indignation against the Irish, and to sow disunion in the ranks of English democrats. People need not be surprised to hear of policemen on lonely beats, anxious for promotion, discovering houses ignited by Greek fire. In fact, it is surprising that so little of this kind of thing has been done, considering the immense numbers of *chevaliers d'industrie* who are *citizens* of London.

Once again, then, we renew our pledge to English democracy, that no organized or authorized movement shall take place in England unless in self defence, without the full concurrence of their leaders, when with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, it is certain we can effect our common disenthralment.—I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

Dec. 18. THOMAS J. KELLY, C.E.I.R.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a neatly-framed memorial card, got up in honor of the Manchester Martyrs, by Mr. Peter Lowry, 37 East Broadway.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

BY LEO.

"Welcome, my darling," I said,
"With the roses on your cheeks,
When the song of the summer is dead,
In your sweet voice it speaks.
Come to my arms, love, and say
Of the bright days you spent far away."

"Far away from the turmoil and din
Of the street and the square,
Far away by the valley and linn
Where the tall mountains rear
Their heads when the bright Hippocrene
At the lips of the morning is seen.

"And you've stained your sweet mouth with the hue
Of the cherry and rose,
And you've stolen the violet blue
From its green mossy throne,
To shed its sad light from your eyes
When the day in the drear silence dies."

Then my darling sat down with me there—
Placed her head on my breast,
And I smoothed the folds of her hair,
As she laid down to rest.
Oh! she was my wife and my bliss,
My child love, my own Beatrice.

And she whispered of wandering by day
Whither strawberries hide,
In a glen where the wild fairies play,
And the blue streamlets glide;
Of a cliff standing firm as a giant
In its stiff rugged grandeur defiant.

And the night came with all its soft stars,
Shedding joy on her face,
And the moonlight looked thro' heaven's bars
With smiles rich in grace.
She slept—as Ruth slept at the feet
Of Boaz, his awaking to greet.

* * * * * * * * *

Ah me! that the autumn should go
And the winter come on,
For my darling's footstep now was slow,
And the red stain was gone
The blue in her eyes was the same,
But its dash showed the death burning flame.

And she looked very saddened when I
Spoke of summers to come,
Of the sea winds that pleasantly sigh
By her old mountain home,
Of the purple and green on the sea
Of the moon on the corn-crowned lea.

When I told the old stories of Fionn
And Oscar the brave;
When I talked of the fairy-voiced linn,
And the brown torrents' wave;
Of the osiers that still waved above
The moss-crusted seat of her love.

But silvery out on the air,
O'er the light-dropping frost,
Rang the bells—all the woe and the care
In their sweet tones were lost.
Going home to the bright Promised Land,
My darling lay grasping my hand.

And I stood with my lips firmly pressed,
That my heart might not break,
And I felt that my poor soul was blessed
With great joy for her sake.
That the angels awaited outside
To bear to the bridegroom a bride.

They entered and bore her away
On their light wings of snow,
Through the height of the bright starry way
While standing below
I panted to cling to her—while
On my face gleamed her kind parting smile.

Now the winter and autumn are mine,
The wind and the cold,
While my darling in radiance divine,
Sleeps inside the fold.
But I know she is keeping a rest
For my head on her sanctified breast.

—*Irishman.*

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE:

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAP. X.—THE CAMP ON CARRIGRUE HILL.

Returning thanks to Heaven for this signal victory, the brave priest drew his forces together to make count of the killed and the wounded. Singular to tell, it was found that only three men had fallen, whilst the wounded numbered only six! Never was victory so cheaply won.

"Donal!" said the pedler, approaching the spot where the giant stood, like a tired Hercules, leaning on the pummel of his horse's saddle, and gazing gloomily at the bloody sabre which he held in his hand. "Donal, my brother, how do you feel after that bout?"

As he spoke he wiped his own moist brow with his bloody hand, and drew a welcome flask from his pocket. O'Byrne looked at him dreamily a moment before he spoke.

"I feel my right arm very tired, Thade," he answered quietly. "Killing these cowardly murderers is fatiguing work enough, when there are so many of them. But see, O'Mahony, I have washed the old rust away;" and he carefully wiped the blade of his sword. "How it shines now! 'Twas the pure blood of my murdered babe that rusted the steel; ...

[illegible]

ALLEN.

BY [illegible]

He said, "It is not hard to die
For home and liberty—
Then, dear one, bear up cheerfully,
Nor grieve too much for me.

"It costs a pang—some bitter tears—
'Tis true, to part ye all;
I'm young—but in a few short years,
The longest lived must fall.

"For me the death doom has no strife,
The gibbet has no fear;
But I would that those I loved in life
Could stand around my bier.

"That they could bear me far away
From hence across the wave,
To kneel beside my mouldering clay
In some green Irish grave.

"But here, where life's short journey ends,
Must be my lonely sleep—
You'll pray for me the same, dear friends,
You'll pray—but do not weep.

"I would not wish that signs of woe
Should for my sake be seen,
Or other badge my land should show
Than her immortal green.

"Some hearts, I think will pray for me
That I have never known,
And keep alive my memory
When I am dead and gone.

"My enemies are only those
Who swore my life away—
May God forgive those bitter foes
As I forgive to-day.

"Farewell! I go to find my rest
Amidst a martyr band,
No stain of guilt upon my breast—
'God save our Irish land!'"

—*Nation.*

IRISH FLUNKEYISM IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16, 1867.

Editors of the Irish People:

I beg to call your attention, and through you, the attention of the Irish nation, both in the United States and all over the world, to the degeneracy and recreancy of that portion of the exiled sons of Erin which has become domiciled in this city of Quebec. They have deserted their principles as Irish patriots, and are a shame and disgrace to the brave and still unconquered though often defeated race from which they draw their origin.

When they lately proposed to hold a funeral procession in honor of the glorious martyrs to ...

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New Publications.

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THE ANCIENT FENIANS, WHAT THEY WERE, THEIR ORGANIZATION, CUSTOMS, USES, &c. &c.

Heroes and Martyrs.

1. *COL. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.
2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
3. CAPT. JOHN McCAFFERTY.
4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher.)
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN M'CLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '48.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. *JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. Wm. O'Shea, Col. P. J. Dowling, Col. Denis Dowling.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. *DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of Moore, the pike maker, John Halligan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John E. Casey (The Galtee Boy), Mich'l O'Regan, John [illegible], James O'Connor, C. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, H. M. Healy Carey, D. O'Connell, William Roantree, P. J. Heyburne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John E. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten." Gen. Fariola, National School Masters who were Fenians.

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, Col. Leonard from Drogheda; Release of Col. Kelly and *Captain Deasy from the Prison Van in Manchester, and Capt. Laurence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

COLS. NAGLE AND WARREN—their case.

NOTE.—Those with a * have Portraits.

The whole forming a book of over five hundred pages ...

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THE
IRISH PEOPLE
FOR 1868.

The Irish People has now completed its Fourth Volume. During the short period of its existence it has, we are proud to feel, acquired a character second to none for sincerity of principle, soundness of judgment and steadfastness of purpose. Its reputation for literary ability and good taste already surpasses that of many old-established and widely circulating journals.

The special mission of the Irish People is to unite and organize the now widely scattered branches of the Irish Race in a harmonious bond of national brotherhood; to combine their energies and resources; and to direct their whole force and power from all sides, according to some systematic and undeviating plan of political action, towards one common centre—THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

It has also for its object to foster and encourage a taste for sound national literature among our Irish fellow-citizens by placing before them choice selections from the writings of our best poets, litterateurs and historians, living and dead.

The Irish People will continue to be, in the future as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent in American politics. It will, nevertheless, recommend and sustain, without fear or favor, any individual aspirant to political power or official dignity in this country, who has given or who may give real practical proof of his sympathy with the cause of Ireland. All tried and true friends of Ireland's freedom may count with certainty upon the advocacy of this journal in every [...] contest. All who are her declared enemies, or who have in any way covertly pandered to her oppressors, whether by commission or omission, shall ever find in it a strenuous and unrelenting opponent, no matter how momentous the partisan issue immediately involved. It will, moreover, expose and denounce every disingenuous attempt on the part of venal political intriguers to traffic in the patriotic feelings and hopes of our people by luring them upon false pretences to give their suffrages to candidates totally unworthy thereof.

With respect to events taking place in Ireland, and to such general European events as may be calculated to influence her fortunes, the Irish People shall strive, on all occasions, to give the earliest and most reliable information to its readers.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following liberal terms, trusting that every lover of Ireland and every friend of ours will encourage us in the work we have set before us by taking a zealous interest in the extension of its circulation:

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Our friends throughout the country will confer a favor by forwarding the names of those who may be desirous of receiving a specimen copy of the Irish People. Specimens sent free.

TO NEWS AGENTS.

Letters arrive at our office daily from Washington, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Troy, and numerous other cities of the Union, from persons complaining of the extreme difficulty which they find in procuring the Irish People from the local agents. It frequently happens, we are told, that on the day after date of publication, not a copy can be procured. This is not our fault. The remedy lies with the news agents themselves. If they will not order sufficient supplies of the paper to meet the growing demand, the disappointment of which our numerous friends so bitterly complain must continue. We would, therefore, urge upon our news agents to adopt the only cure for this complaint, namely to order their papers in time and in full and sufficient numbers.

COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Is the accredited Agent of the Irish People for the New England States. He is authorized to collect subscriptions, form clubs, and receive advertisements for the Irish People, and we trust that our friends throughout New England will render every possible assistance in carrying out the good work he has undertaken.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

A Democrat, New Orleans.—We are glad to learn that the Irish nationalists of your city are alive to their duty to old Ireland. We have not room for your communication.

P. Heslin, Cleveland, O.—The communication on Fenianism which you have clipped from the Cleveland *Herald* for our use was evidently written by some of the paid hirelings of the British Government who have for some time abounded in all the cities of this republic. As such it is unworthy of refutation at our hands. If, however, it be written by some ignorant and narrow-minded American of the Know-nothing type, we refer him and all whom it may concern to two very pertinent articles in our issue of last week, the first headed "The Irish Nation in America," the other "Ireland and her Libelers." We also refer him to that headed "A Higher Law" in this week's number. Fenianism in this country is about to be placed on a loftier and a broader basis than any dreamed of either by Knownothings, British secret agents, or by grudging, unpatriotic American politicians of the genus "Flunkey."

Patk. J. [...].—There are no less than three weekly papers in this city which profess to be published in the interest of the Catholic religion. Of these the Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register, published at No. 5 Tryon row, and edited by James A. McMaster, Esq., is unquestionably the ablest, and, in our opinion, the most earnest and honest.

Patrick Walsh, Lacon, Ill., writes to us for the address of the "Galtee Boy." Mr. Casey will please to send it to our office.

[...]ro., Windsor Locks, Conn.—The papers to which you direct our attention are not accessible to us at present. We doubt if any copies of them are to be had in America.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The *Scottish American* is down on the Fenians again. It "comes to the scratch" with genuine Scotch valor. Our sulphurous contemporary, having newly-rosined his bow, plays the rebellious Irish in America, who hate English rule, such a tune on his "Scotch fiddle" as they never danced to before. It is not very wonderful that Scotchmen should be infested with what Horace calls "the *itch* for writing," or indeed any other itch; but such an "electuary" as may suit the oat-fed stomach of our Caledonian contemporary is no remedy for Irish grievances. Let him keep his treacle and brimstone for himself: we prefer regulation powder and needle-guns when dealing with the English enemy. He is mightily anxious for the assertion of American citizenship, where "Sawney" is concerned; but he will not extend it to "Fenian folly, knavery and ignorance." A cunning, underbred Scotchman talking of "knavery!" Ye gods and little fishes! what will come next? We have a suggestion to make to our contemporary. History says that a benevolent member of the house of Argyll, pitying the titillating backs of his retainers, erected on his territory several posts against which the sufferers of this Caledonian *cacoethes*, as they came to the scratch, rubbed their irritated dorsals, murmuring, "God bless his Grace, the Duke of Argyll." Suppose, that for the sake of the readers who rub their small intelligence against it, the *Scottish American* changes its name to "Lord Argyll's Post."

Our reverend and esteemed friend, Father John O'Connor, who has gone to Massachusetts on a missionary tour among the true Irishmen of that indomitable State, will find a pleasant piece of news in this paragraph. At the examination of the persons arrested for the Clerkenwell "blow up," a miserable wretch named James Vaughan gave an account of a lecture at the Temperance Hall, London, adjoining Cavanagh's, when a Catholic priest called Father O'Connor gave a lecture. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. Father O'Connor, at the end of his speech, said—"You think Ireland is almost dead; believe me she has got a kick in her yet, and believe me that kick will go to the belly of John Bull." As it is unlikely that, after this "development," he will return to the jurisdiction of John Bull to receive his deserts, may not we trust that the said John's Fenian friends in Massachusetts will take ample satisfaction out of his *belly-gerent* reverence before he leaves them?

The London *Times*, in a leader, says: "We hear on all sides that the next session of Parliament is to be devoted to the affairs of Ireland. The whole genius of the Legislature, free from the shackles of Reform, and no longer distracted by the remote obstacles of Abyssinia, is to be turned, whole and undivided, on this arduous and intricate subject; the mists of error are to be dispelled, inveterate prejudices are to be swept aside, by the logical application of a few sound and well-selected principles, and this standing disgrace of British politics is to be removed for ever." May we ask the gentlemen who have spent so many years of their precious lives advocating "moral force" and denouncing Fenianism, how long it would take them to extort these confessions from the *Times*? How many denunciatory speeches and inflammatory leading articles would it take to "remove for ever that standing disgrace to British politics?"

We are glad to observe that our good friend, Richard Oulaghan, of Washington, is as thoroughly appreciated by his associates in the Civil Service of the United States as he is by his compatriots in the Fenian Brotherhood. The following paragraph from the Washington *Chronicle* speaks for itself: "Major Oulaghan, of the Quartermaster's Division, Third Auditor's Office, Treasury Department, was the recipient of a massive silver pitcher and salver, and a very beautiful silver goblet, on Christmas Eve, from the Clerks of his room. The following inscription is neatly engraved on each: Presented to Richard Oulaghan by Captain W. F. Crane, G. H. Leonard, G. T. Lewis, R. A. Neale, P. G. Hopkins, and James Marix, December 25, 1867."

The reign of "jaw" has ended in Ireland. Mouthing and palaver cannot exist in the same atmosphere with Fenianism. All Ireland is Fenian now; and before the advance of the new and glorious creed, all the talkers and preachers of moral force and "constitutional means," and other like unhappy vermin, shrink and die as the toads and serpents perished at the touch of St. Patrick's crozier. The "Irish Reform League" was a new talking-shop recently started in Dublin under the auspices of Bright, Beales, & Co.; and the O'Donoghue was at its head, instead of being, where nature intended, at the front of Irish light dragoons, charging into the pudding headed ranks of his country's enemies. But, heaven be thanked, the "Irish Reform League" is dead; it committed self-slaughter the other day, the Chairman declaring that, "in the present state of the country, constitutional agitation was a ridiculous farce." Right you are, O'Donoghue: we may live to see you at the head of the light cavalry yet. *Vogue la galere.* Go ahead.

We are happy to be able to announce the safe arrival in this city, from Ireland, via France, of the gallant Fenian officers, Captain Lawrence O'Brien, of New Haven, Conn., and Captain Joseph Gleason, New York, by the steamer Napoleon III., on Sunday last. From the former gentleman, who filled the position of State Centre of Connecticut previous to his late mission to his native land, we have received a succinct but graphic narrative of his extraordinary escape from the jail of Clonmel in September, 1867. We regret to have to state that it did not come to hand in time for the week's publication, but it shall appear in our next.

For a number of years we have not seen a sentence in an English (or, indeed, any other) journal that gives us so much gratification as the following announcement which we find in the London *Telegraph*: "All Ireland is not Fenian. Were all Ireland Fenian at heart, we should have no alternative but to *stamp down* the sedition with the heel of military power, or—to give the country its independence." Here is a challenge to the manhood of Ireland! Here, you poor, pitiful glorifiers of "law and order"—you Irishmen in Ireland who are "loyal" because your weak souls have no faith nor hope nor charity in them—you non-Fenian Irishmen who call yourselves patriots—here is an alternative for you! Where is the Irishman who will not now become a Fenian? Where is the Irishman who is afraid to dare the brutally enunciated alternative?—Annihilation or Independence! One of these we can have if every Irishman will only become a Fenian. *There* is a tribute to Fenianism! We have the truth at last. Countrymen, are you ready? Fall in at once, you Irish millions who never quailed at a foeman's threat—never turned your backs on a foeman's challenge. Fall into the Fenian ranks and shout back your defiance. Annihilation or Independence—that is the Fenian ticket!

The cause of Women's Rights, whether it be a good or a bad cause, is evidently gaining ground. One of these "rights," we understand, is the right to vote at elections. Against this extension of the suffrage we have heard an immense number of logical arguments, and a still greater number of illogical and impertinent sneers, while we never had an opportunity of hearing the other side. It seems, however, that we are no longer to have that excuse for our ignorance, for we learn that Miss Susan B. Anthony is about to publish a paper to advocate women's claims. The paper, to be called the *Revolution*, will appear at an early day under the editorship of Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Parker Pillsbury, Esq. For our own part, the cause, of which the *Revolution* is to be the exponent, has never occupied much of our attention—we have been too exclusively occupied with other matters. We are not prepared to state whether or not woman suffrage would be beneficial to the Republic; but we cannot help thinking that we would rather submit any given question to the decision of Mrs. Stanton or Miss Anthony, than to that of the brutalized negro fresh from a Southern plantation, or the degraded white drunkard who haunts the low groggeries of New York.

We learn that the members of H Company, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are about to meet, by order of Colonel Cavanagh, at their armory, corner of Essex and Grand streets, on the evening of Thursday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of electing a Captain and placing the command on an effective footing. We trust that a veteran of the United States army and a tried Fenian will be chosen to fill the vacancy.

We have received a copy of John Savage's latest work, "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs." The general "get up" of the book is indeed highly creditable to the publisher, Mr. Patrick Donahue, of Boston. For the intellectual department we shall review the work at length at an early day.

Our esteemed friend, Col. John J. O'Connor, writes to us to correct a mistake which has appeared in Mr. Savage's new work, "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs," relative to the treatment of the policeman Duggan, who was shot down by the Colonel's party during the attempted Kerry rising last spring. The error must have arisen, as Col. O'Connor supposes, from Mr. Savage's having taken his version of the affray in question from the false statement relative thereto which was made by the said policeman at the Kerry assizes. Our friend most emphatically denies that he took "a purse containing *four* shillings from Duggan when seizing his dispatches on this occasion." He says that the sum of one shilling and sixpence was all that was found upon Duggan's person, and that this was scrupulously returned to him. We shall print the letter next week.

Lovers of Irish humor, song and music, will have an opportunity of enjoying a rich treat on this (Tuesday) evening, by attending the National Poetic and Dramatic entertainment of the Brothers Price, at their Hall, 113 East 13th street. This entertainment, being given under the auspices of No. 5 Young Men's Father Mathew Society of N. Y., must be worthy of the hearty support of their friends and countrymen in general. We hope it will be a success.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

GARIBALDI FRATERNIZING WITH THE ORANGEMEN.

We have been often reproached by the friends of the universal propagation of Republican institutions with the unwillingness of our fellow-countrymen to fraternize with that Italian faction of whom Mazzini is the high priest and Garibaldi the right arm. Desiring liberty for our own native country, it seems exceedingly strange that we do not sympathize with those would-be liberators of Italy. The unswerving devotedness of our nation to the Catholic Church and its Sovereign Pontiff, who happens to be at the same time temporal monarch of Rome, is generally assigned as the chief if not the sole reason for this seeming inconsistency on the part of Catholic Irishmen. No doubt it is one of the reasons of our national antipathy to the Mazzinian revolutionists, nor is it strange that it should be so. With few exceptions these men profess as much hostility to the faith and discipline of Catholicity as they do to the monarchy of Rome. They would establish a reign of terror for the suppression of freedom of conscience, as far as the practices of the Catholic Church are concerned, in the name of liberty itself. Knowing the manner in which the English Mazzinians of former days, represented by their Cromwell and William of Orange established *liberty* in Ireland on the ruins of popery and the right and divine of kings, Irishmen have a natural and well-grounded aversion to all political reformers of a similar stripe. But it is not on these grounds alone that our countrymen manifest a deep-rooted antipathy to the faction of Garibaldi and Mazzini. The leaders of the party have proved themselves to be, without exception, the servile flatterers and sycophants of the ruling classes of great Britain and Ireland. They would seem to hold up the British system of government as the *ne plus ultra* of human freedom and civilization. None of them has ever expressed a kind word or performed a kind act in favor of Ireland and her down-trodden people. They have appeared on all occasions before the public as the friends of Ireland's heartless tyrants, while those tyrants are their staunchest allies and supporters in their attacks against the Sovereign Pontiff, and this, as these hypocritical apostles of Italian freedom must know full well, not through any broad love for human liberty, but through a narrow and bigoted hatred to the Catholic faith and church. If the liberty which Garibaldi and his associates would force upon the Roman populace by the aid of the English oligarchy is to be but Protestant liberty, as exemplified by the Protestant landlords of Ireland and their Orange retainers to-day, or even as it is seen under a somewhat milder form in Great Britain, the whole world would be called upon to repudiate and denounce them. Even the hated rule of the Austrian would be ten times preferable to Protestant landlordism for the Italians. Better for them to be made Russian serfs, bound to the soil, than British tenants at will. Nothing so utterly abominable and man-destroying as the Protestant landlordism of Great Britain and Ireland is to be found west of the Indus.

We have scrupulously avoided this subject hitherto. It is out of our line. We would like to let the Italians settle their own national affairs as best they may, without mixing them up with those of Ireland. We do not think that it is necessary for the interests of Catholicity that its chief Pontiff should be a king. We are rather inclined to believe that religion loses much more than it gains thereby. As politicians we are hostile to monarchy under any shape. But we are not wedded to our own private opinion on this subject. If the real welfare of the religion require that the supreme spiritual authority should be united with a temporal monarchy, we have faith enough to believe that the Pope shall remain King of Rome in spite of anything we can say or do in the premises, and so we would rather leave the matter to Providence, or to the Italian subjects of his Holiness, confident that the right will ultimately prevail in any case. But when we find so shining a light of Italian liberty and social regeneration as Gen. Garibaldi fraternizing and bandying compliments with such a vile and benighted instrument of political tyranny and religious intolerance under their worst possible forms, as the Orange Association of Great Britain and Ireland, as he is reported in some recent European newspapers, we think it high time to call the attention of every friend of Democratic liberty to the fact. Surely the man cannot be so ignorant as not to know both the political and religious principles which the Orangemen represent. They are the bloodthirsty and sworn supporters of Protestant ascendancy, to the utter suppression of all freedom of Catholic worship in Ireland. They are the petted and chosen minions of the Irish landlords, and their unscrupulous tools in the extermination of the Catholic natives of that country from their paternal soil. They are avowed and bitter enemies of Democratic institutions, and blind servile worshippers of royalty and aristocracy. If Garibaldi be sincere in his Democratic faith and aspirations, and we hope the bull-headed gladiator is sincere at heart, the Orangemen can have no one political sentiment in common with him, nor can they have any sympathy with him of any kind whatever, except a certain rabid hatred of the Pope on purely religious grounds and as the spiritual head of the Catholic Church. For the mere political liberty of Italy, an Orangeman cares no more than he does for that of the Ryots of Hindostan. It is true that necessity will sometimes force even the would-be political liberators and social regenerators of nations into strange companionship—*auxilium ab omnibus etiam ab infimis*—aid from every source, even from the vilest—is too often acceptable to them. On this principle even the notorious Irish Orangemen are welcome to the Garibaldians. Let the latter make the most of such an unholy alliance. But let us hear no more complaints on the part of themselves or of honest and generous men like Horace Greeley and other American and European friends of the Italian cause, on account of the antipathy wherewith such revolutionists are regarded by the masses of the genuine people of Ireland. Even the most liberal and advanced Fenian amongst us all must henceforth repudiate all sympathy with their designs.

THE IRISH LEGION IN FRANCE.

The military history of every nation of Europe is illustrated by the warlike achievements of Ireland. An O'Donnell ruled in Spain the other day. The lineal descendant of King Brian of the Tributes is the most distinguished soldier in France. An Irish De Lacy conquered, for Catherine of Russia, that very Crimea where M'Mahon performed his most brilliant achievement in storming the Malakhoff. The story of the Irish Brigade in the service of France is one of the most familiar pages of European history. What the gallant exiles of Ireland did "on Ramillies' bloody field," at Cremona, and at Fontenoy, is known to all. Our readers in America hardly need that any man should tell them how the Irish Brigade did their *devoir* in fighting for the maintenance of the Union—though they were only a very small representative section of the great Irish army which sprang up as if by magic to crush the treason that would have destroyed the Republic. But there was another illustrious corps not inferior to any band of Irish soldiers whoever fought for freedom or struck a blow at the heart of England. We allude to the Irish Legion who fought under Napoleon in the Peninsula—the men who chased the English to the lines of Torres Vedras, and defeated the German and the Cossack on the banks of the Rhine and the Mayne—who defended Flushing to the last against an overwhelming British fleet and army, and carried off the French standard unsoiled by the touch of the foe. The Irish Legion was mainly composed of the heroic exiles of 1798: its deeds of soldierly daring were unsurpassed; and—signal honor—it was the only foreign corps in his army to which Napoleon entrusted a French eagle. The history of this noble Legion is yet unwritten, though valuable contributions to it exist. Thomas Davis had intended to fill the void in the annals of Irish valor; but he died ere he could accomplish his patriotic intention. We are, therefore, much pleased to learn that Mr. D. Holland (late Proprietor and Editor of the *Irishman*) is about to deliver a Lecture on this most interesting subject, in New York, at an early date. The ground over which he proposes to travel is fresh and new; and we feel thoroughly satisfied, as will every reader of our incomparable Dublin contemporary, that the fame of the Irish Legion of Napoleon the Great could not have fallen to fitter or more able guardianship than that of Mr. Holland.

FENIANISM IN THE "DOMINION"—M'GEE'S MASQUERADING.

The Irish renegade and Canadian M. P. D'Arcy M'Gee, has been greatly exercised by a resolution which has been recently passed in the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, returning thanks on the part of the said body—of the "thirty thousand" Irish Catholics of Montreal and of the whole Catholic population throughout the "Dominion"—to the Hon. T. W. Anglin, M. P., for some defence made by the latter gentleman from certain attacks, which were levelled by M'Gee some time since against the "Irish Catholic Societies" in Canada and especially in the city above-named. In proof of his former fierce and persistent accusations against certain members of those organizations of having attempted to convert them into auxiliary branches of the Fenian Brotherhood, this drunken deserter from the cause of Irish revolution enumerates certain facts, or rather what he calls facts, in reference to the proceedings of the Society since 1863. Now, with respect to the truth or falsehood of any or the whole of the ten facts which he has adduced as evidence of their Fenian proclivities we care very little, though we should prefer to believe them true. However, we think that the redoubted D'Arcy has taken a great deal of pains to prove what is self-evident, namely, the innate hostility of the organizations in question to the monarchy of Great Britain. The cringing hound knows in his inmost soul that the hatred of that tyrannical power, which is at once the oppressor of his race and the persecutor of his religion, is the prominent characteristic of every Irish Catholic under the sun. It is part and parcel of his very nature. It is true that self-interest, cowardice and corruption induce too many of them to profess a time-serving lip-loyalty to British institutions in Canada as well as elsewhere; but we believe them to be sincere in very rare instances. They are hypocrites with scarcely any exception. What Irish Catholic, however self-seeking, would not wish to see Ireland's independence fully established even upon the ruins of the British Empire, provided it could be effected without injury to his own ambition, property or personal safety? Scarcely one, from Cardinal Cullen to Judge Keogh—nay, not even from this vile political renegade and slanderer, M'Gee to the perjured informer Corydon. He knows this himself as well as we do, and so do his present allies, the Orangemen of the "Dominion." His sole object in his denunciations of Fenian propagandism among the Irishmen of the Provinces is but to secure that patronage which the British authorities has been ever wont to bestow upon such traitors to Ireland as may be found useful to them in carrying out their fell policy of "Divide and Conquer." We do not mean to defend the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. It was cowardly and hypocritical of that body not to have "dared" to pass a "eulogium" upon the noble "Gould, Allen and Larkin" in defiance of this M'Gee and his Orange masters. They would have violated no law of the "dominion" by doing so, while they would have endeared themselves to the whole Irish race at home and abroad. It is not enough for us to know that Irish nature in Montreal is the same as Irish nature in Dublin, Manchester or New York. In a crisis like the present, they should have given to the world some public and unmistakable demonstration of the fact. Had they had the manhood to have done so, they would not be one whit more disloyal to English rule than we believe them to be already "under the rose;" but they would be much more worthy of our esteem as brave men and generous patriots.

Verily, the slimy M'Gee puts himself to too much trouble in his attempts to fasten charges of disloyalty to England upon his Canadian compatriots. The Britishers of the Dominion are well aware of it and so are we. Neither are they such fools as to place any more trust in the fidelity of the creeping creature himself than what suits their own immediate ends. He would desert and betray them and their cause to-morrow with twice the readiness that he deserted and betrayed Ireland and his revolutionary associates of 1848, if he could make anything thereby. If the Orangemen and Monarchists of the "Dominion" are wise in their generation, they will trust as little to the time-serving loyalty of D'Arcy M'Gee as to that of any other Irish Catholic north or south of the St Lawrence. It is next to an impossibility for any individual Catholic of the Irish race to be other than either an avowed or a concealed enemy to English rule and English institutions everywhere. They all imbibe this enmity with their mother's milk. They carry it with them to all quarters of the earth. Now that the war of Irish liberty is commenced, it is right that this undeniable fact should be known to friend and foe. England has just so many enemies in the new kingdom of Canada as there are Irish Catholic inhabitants therein. M'Gee tells us that there are thirty thousand of these ready-made rebels to British rule in Montreal alone. Let the "Party of British origin," as it is called, look out as best it may for these wily but explosive Celts when the next real "tug of war" is upon them. Above all let them not *place any very great trust* in that double-dyed traitor, Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee.

NEGOCIATIONS FOR UNION.

We have received (just as we are going to press) the proof sheets of four columns of further correspondence between Mr. Savage and the "Senate" in reference to the negociations concerning the basis of "Union." It is utterly impossible for us to make room for it this week; but we will endeavor to give our readers a summary of its leading points. We may observe that the letters are characterized by brevity and directness on the part of Mr. Savage, and excessive voluminousness on the other side. The first letter is from Mr. Savage calling on Mr. Roberts to join him in settling at once on the fourteen names of the Committee of Conciliation. The second letter is from the same gentleman to the same effect. The third letter is not a reply from Mr. Roberts, but a communication from Gen. John O'Neill, stating that Mr. Roberts has "tendered his resignation," and that he (Mr. O'N.) has been "sworn in as President in his place." This letter cooly and completely ignores the fundamental fact that it had been agreed to appoint seven men on each side as a Council, and amusingly says: "I am now ready to receive names from *you* for *representation*" (!) to the Senate—adding a demand for a "prompt reply." Mr. Savage promptly replies that he knows nothing of the Senate, and reminds his correspondent that the original agreement (of which Gen. O'Neill was one of the framers) provided that seven men should be appointed by the organization which Mr. Savage represents and seven by that presided over by Mr. Roberts. He declares his anxiety for union on fair terms, and reminds the other side that they promised "to meet him half way," expressing still his wish to treat with them on the basis of union already agreed to. To this frank and brief communication Gen. O'Neill replies in a letter of inordinate length (two columns of solid type), disputing Mr. Savage's interpretation of the "basis" (which, by the way, is the interpretation of every Irishman in the United States outside No. 10 West Fourth street), and affirming that the "Senate" is not "my Senate," but the elected representatives of the Irish national body. (!) The sum and substance of this most voluminous and verbose epistle is that the successor of Mr. Roberts and his "Senate" will *not* treat with the representative of the parent organization of the Fenian Brotherhood (Mr. Savage) on equal terms, but that if he sends in the names of seven persons as candidates for seats in the "Senate," they will "take them into consideration." In other words, General O'Neill and his "Senate" claim the power *of ruling out the most unobjectionable men whom Mr. Savage may nominate*, whilst he cannot object to the very worst and most objectionable of *theirs*! To this extraordinary letter, which he properly describes as "an evasion," Mr. Savage answers by asking, will his adversary, or will he not, appoint seven men to meet *his* seven, as already agreed on. Here is the final letter:

Executive Office, Fenian Brotherhood,
828, Broadway, New York Jan. 6, '68.

General J. O'Neill:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 4th, in reply to mine of the 3d inst., reached this office after 6 p. m. on Saturday evening. I grieve to see that it is a continued expression of departure from the Basis of Union. You lay the usual stress upon the Philadelphia Constitution of 1865, and strive to make it the supreme law of the body which does not exist. I accepted that Constitution as the supreme law of the *United* Brotherhood, and will acknowledge it such when the Brotherhood is united. *Your* solemn oath is not binding on *me* to observe forms I cannot recognise until a Union of the Brotherhood has taken place.

If your solemn oath will prevent such a union as the Basis contemplated, then you should not have agreed to such a basis. If you made this Basis knowing that you could not carry it out, then your predicament is not to be envied.

While further correspondence on this subject seems to me futile—judging from the persistency with which you insist on autocratic powers of jurisdiction over the men who are to compose the Council of the United Brotherhood—I am not willing to give up the idea and hope of union while a chance remains by which it may be accomplished.

The difference of opinion between us as to the mode of carrying out the Basis of Union are positive, and from all appearance there is no hope of arriving at a mutually satisfactory solution. As a party to it, I believe I understand its scope, and justly value its powers; but I am willing to have my views tested by a completely uninterested ordeal.

I therefore propose that we submit the matter for arbitration to three gentlemen, one to be named by each organization respectively, the two thus chosen to select a third; and that the decision rendered by them shall be final and binding on the parties to these negotiations and the organizations in whose behalf the Basis of Union was agreed upon and signed by authority.

Awaiting your reply, very respectfully,
John Savage, C. E. F. B.

We shall give the whole correspondence next week.

Since the execution of the three Manchester Fenians it appears to have been the chief object of the Cable dispatches to create a strong feeling against the Fenians. From day to day they have been charged with committing the most outrageous offences. We have several times expressed our doubts as to the accuracy of these reports. The Cable dispatch in yesterday's *Tribune* charging the Fenian Brotherhood with attempting for the sake of murder or plunder, an attack upon M. Matthew, a brother of the late Father Matthew, is so glaringly unjust as to make it very probable that these Cable dispatches are for a large part base inventions of agents of the British Government. It deserves to be noticed that the Fenian Organization strongly denounced the Clerkenwell explosion as the work of English agents.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE HIGHER LAW.

BY D. HOLLAND.

The attitude of the Irish citizens of the United States is to me one of the greatest anomalies of the age. But I find one still greater anomaly on this Western Continent. It is the attitude which the American Republic (as represented by its present Government) assumes towards the suffering and struggling Nationalists of Europe, in the face of its origin, its history, and its traditions.

When Gelon, of Syracuse, heard that Greece, the home of his forefathers, was about being crushed under the heel of the Persian, he offered to raise an army of seventy thousand men and a fleet of a hundred gallies to sail across the Mediterranean to her succour. Ireland, whose children here are numerous as the saplings in the forests, writhes under the heel of British tyranny: what American military chief, what Sheridan, or Sherman—whose veins throb with hot Irish blood—thinks of the island nursery of his race with such thoughts as made Gelon's pulses quicken when he pictured the sore straits of Greece? Yet, whilst Sicily owed nothing but a community of language to Athens or Sparta, this American Republic mainly owes its present existence and unity to the generous blood of Ireland which was shed so profusely in its behalf.

No true Irishman over all this Continent cherishes in his heart other than bitter memories of British rule. *No* true Irishman regards England as other than the jailor of his country, the robber of her wealth, the exterminator of her people. No true Irishman has any wish dearer to his heart of hearts than the eager, prayerful, vengeful desire for the overthrow of English rule and the emancipation of his native land.

But are Irishmen in America content with wishes and prayers only, supplemented by a few dollars to buy a sword or gun for men to fight with whose hands are manacled to their sides? Have they no stronger, more effective aid to give to the unhappy country which they profess to love so dearly? Have they not swords of their own for Ireland? Have they not blows for her enemies? Have the might and manhood which triumphed on many a bloody field from Yorktown to Five Forks melted away like snow in early summer? Is the soldierly valor that smote the pride of the rebellious Confederacy at Antietam, and saved the Union, expiring in a last faint womanish sigh of pity for "poor Ireland?" Poor Ireland! most poor! if she has no hope to expect from a million strong Irish arms in America except sighs, prayers and paper dollars.

Do Irishmen in America understand their duty to the land of their race?—and understanding it, do they realise to themselves their own enormous power to accomplish all the hopes they have ever cherished on her behalf? Settled in this great country, but drawing from Ireland their very life-blood, they owe a double allegiance—allegiance to the home of their adoption, and to their native land. The first claim they have acquitted more nobly than it was ever discharged before. When the safety of the Republic of Washington and Carroll, of Franklin and Patrick Henry, trembled on the brink of ruin—when rebellious children struck at the heart of their great mother with parricidal hands—when knaves and traitors shrank from her in her hour of agony as rats swarm from the ship that is doomed to sink, the gallant Irish, who had claimed her hospitality and gained it, rallied to her rescue and gathered round her flag, and swore to die for the maintenance of her power and integrity. So rebellion was crushed, and the Republic triumphed. That was a duty honorably and nobly discharged. The second claim upon the naturalized Irish citizens of America—an urgent claim, to disregard which would be a crime as black as matricide—is made by their suffering mother Ireland. "I tell them, if they respond to it as gallantly and faithfully as they did to the call of America in her danger, they must triumph, and Ireland must be freed from the felon grasp of the English oligarchy.

But how is this to be done? Not by making war just now, certainly—though our devoted brethren at home must be helped with cheering words and abundant funds to maintain all we are ready the self-devoted war they wage against the whole power and resources of Great Britain. But the Irish people are a great nation—a gigantic power—in America. They can control governments, and influence the policy of Cabinets for peace or war. Who shall be Mayor or Governor, who shall be Senator or President, depends on their vote; without that Irish vote neither Radical nor Conservative can hope to taste the sweets of office. Here then is the opportunity for Ireland. Now is the moment to urge the statesmen and rulers of the Union to deal out to our afflicted country a policy of generous requital. England is the bitter enemy of Ireland, and of the American Republic alike. She conspired with Southern aristocratic rebels to rend the latter asunder—she tramples on the other with iron heel. Irishmen of America, if you would redeem and regenerate your native land, here is your policy, as clear and simple as the Gospel of Christ himself: unite in your peaceful power, hold yourselves aloof for a time from the rival parties here who strive for the honors and emoluments of power and office. Say to them as with one voice, when they come to demand your votes: "Hold! We would make a bargain with you. We, the Heraclidæ of Ireland, hunted from our native land and finding an asylum here, have repaid your hospitality by risking life and limb, and shedding our blood profusely, to save this republic from the murderous hands of its rebel children. For service such as this, which can never be repaid, we ask that you would aid us to effect the liberation of our native land from the grasp of such a tyranny as never cursed a nation before. On the accomplishment of this solemn and sacred task our lives, our strength, our energies, our vows are concentrated. Whoso of you would win our support and friendship, swear that you will aid us in rescuing Ireland from the more than Egyptian bondage of English misrule!" Before Heaven! Irishmen of America, this is alike your policy and your duty; and, I affirm, the only policy that will assure internal peace and security to this great Republican Union.

Knaves and tricksters may tell you that you are not justified in such a course as this. I tell them they utter a foul and most immoral lie. You owe allegiance to the United States; and never was debt more nobly discharged than yours. But I tell you (and you in your hearts believe me), you owe every highest thought of soul, every mightiest effort of arm and intellect to the salvation of your country. And this is the Higher Law.

I have heard that a once distinguished Fenian leader preached the extraordinary doctrine here that Ireland unassisted (*and England at peace*) was capable of effecting her own independence; that all she wanted from America was some hundreds of thousands of dollars. I need not tell you how false and foolish this was; the events of the last two years have proved its absurdity. Think of it! There are thirty thousand picked troops encamped in Ireland, and every session of Parliament the Irish exchequer is charged twenty millions of dollars for their support. There are some twenty thousand of the "Royal Irish Constabulary" besides (a title which they received from the English Queen as a reward for their treason to Ireland); and these men are all armed with the Schneider rifle, and now form the most stalwart, best-drilled, and most effective corps in the British service. The shores of Ireland are surrounded by iron-clad vessels of war; and an army of detective policemen is sown broadcast through the country. But the people are unarmed and unskilled in the use of arms. Do you believe that a few thousands of your spare dollars will enable such a people, so circumstanced, however brave they may be, to rise up, Titan-like, and crush under their feet the gigantic might of the British Empire? No, my friends, they want from you aid more substantial than your paper dollars; and that aid is to be found in the vast power which you legitimately yield in this Republic. Your duty is so to assert your power here that the dignity of your position shall be recognised—that the Fenian association shall be, not a thing for hired newspaper scribblers to sneer and scoff at, but a great solid fact before which the American people, and especially the American government and its ministers, whether they be found writing delusive despatches in Washington or slavishly cringing before the *footstool* of Royalty at the court of London, shall bow to with respect. You must win, you must force, the respect and sympathy of this Republic for the great and final movement we are making for the salvation of Ireland. I tell you, Irish citizens of America, the case is urgent, and you must do your duty. Consider how absolutely vital is the need which Ireland has of an offensive and defensive alliance with America. Suppose our brethren beyond the Atlantic succeeded in defeating and expelling the English, and floated the green flag of a free Republic over the battlements of Dublin Castle, do you believe that such a scandal before the monarchies of Europe would be suffered to exist for forty-eight hours? Nonsense! Napoleon the Third (that cunning plotter who is said, by the telegraphic cable, to have already committed the infamous crime of seizing the books and documents of the Fenian council in Paris and handing them over to the English government) would lend his trusty ally, Great Britain, his ships and his soldiers to stamp out that latest birth of freedom. An Irish Republic would be a menace to the despotisms of Europe which could not exist without the armed aid and countenance of the mighty Republic of America. The United States, therefore, must be our ally and succorer in our battle for the overthrow of the English supremacy, and to bring this about must be your first and most urgent duty.

I know that there are men who tell you (nice, delicate, squeamish persons, who carry their souls, as it were, in white kid gloves) that you have no right to mix up the United States with this quarrel. Bah! what are the the United States? A nation two-thirds of whose blood is Irish of the last four generations, half of whose best and boldest manhood is Irish native or naturalized. You are part and parcel of the United States. What *you* do, America does by you; from this great quarrel in which *our* success must inaugurate a new and happier era for Europe and the world, America cannot hold aloof: an inevitable destiny drags her into it. *War with England is the salvation of America*; her only outlet of escape from the Nessean garment of domestic strife that now fetters and tortures the strength of this young Hercules of the New World.

To the rulers and leaders of thought here I would address myself in words of appeal of warning, of reproachful remonstrance. If this nation be not the centre, the school, the great University of republican freedom for the world, it has no right to exist in its present form. If it be not the propagandist of the new Gospel, then the crushing of the Southern Rebellion was not an act of heroism, but a sanguinary crime—then Washington and Franklin were delusions, and Lafayette and his gallant colleagues were cheated of their blood by a miserable fraud—then *our* beloved brothers, the chivalrous children of our common mother Ireland, gave up their lives and left their bones to whiten by the Potomac and the Rappahannock not to save from sacrilegious hands that ark of republican freedom which is yet destined to float over the Atlantic waters to the shores of Europe, but to protect for the dollar-loving Yankee his box of wooden nutmegs. No; America's duty is as clear as your own; and she will not, she cannot shrink from it. This mighty Republic, so fresh, so young, so full of strength and genius, is too great, too grand, too divinely-appointed, to shrink from the mission which is before her, she will yet (spite of the slavishness of the Adamses and the feeble old-maidenly diplomacy and huxtering of Seward) do her duty by Ireland and the world.

If *you* be true to *your* part, Irish Citizens, the day is not far distant when we may lift up our hearts and shout in the mingled harmony of a million voices: "God save the Republic, of America and Ireland!"

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

A fortnight ago we announced that a State Convention of the F. B. had been held at Albany in pursuance of the order of John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., to that effect. Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, Oswego, having been chosen temporary Chairman, and Luke McKenna, of Syracuse, temporary Secretary, a communication was read from Mr. Savage authorizing Mr. Marrin, of Albany, to call the Convention. Mr. Marrin and Mr. O'Donovan, of Middleton, were appointed a committee on credentials Dr. Reynolds and Mr. McKenna were confirmed as Chairman and Secretary, permanently, and Mr. Nicholson, of Troy, Cor. Sec.

The list of delegates as reported by the Committee on Credentials answered to their names. On motion the following committee of five was appointed by the chair to nominate a State Centre: Mr. O'Halloran, of Hudson; John Gorman, of Syracuse; Mr. Nicholson, of Troy; Mr. Hartney, of Oswego. On motion the following committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions: Dr. Reynolds, of Oswego, Chairman; Mr. Marrin, of Albany; Mr. Nicholson, of Troy; Mr. McKenna, of Syracuse; Mr. O'Donovan, of Middleton. On motion of Mr. O'Mahony, of Middleton, John Gorman, of Syracuse, was added to the committee. The Convention adjourned to two o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon session, Convention was called to order by the President. Delegates from Greenbush and Castleton handed in their credentials and were admitted to seats in the Convention. The committee appointed to nominate State Centre reported the name of John McKenna, of Troy; on motion of Mr. O'Halloran, second by John Gorman, of Syracuse, John McKenna was unanimously elected. A resolution was presented by Mr. O'Donovan, expressing the confidence of the Convention in John Mitchel.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to confer with the C. E. with regard to holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country, calling upon the representatives of the people in Washington to protect the rights of our citizens traveling in foreign countries.

On motion of John Gorman,

Resolved—That we tender our sincere thanks to the Irish People newspaper, for the patriotic course pursued and ability displayed by it since its publication, and we recommend it to the Fenians of the State of New York as a sound Irish journal.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That in the election of John M'Kenna, of Troy, to the office of State Centre, and in his acceptance of the same, the Fenians of this State have cause to feel hopeful of the future of our cause.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Fenians of this State be tendered to John M'Kenna for the faithful and gratuitous discharge of his duty whilst acting as State Centre.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That were it not for the disunion of Fenians in this country, Ireland would have long since been freed from the tyranny of England; but that we now believe we are on the eve of a union between all honest Irishmen that never can be broken, whose glorious fruit will be the establishment of the independent Irish Republic.

Resolved—That the greatest enemy of our cause is he who alludes to subjects of past dissensions, or upbraids men with whom he differed in opinion with the conduct they formerly pursued. Union and harmony have been preached to us from the altar and the scaffold, and the dying words of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien ought to banish from us every bitter feeling, and fill our hearts with an undying and unselfish love for Ireland.

Resolved—That we call upon all Fenians in America to redouble their exertions, and aid the fearless patriots in England and Ireland, whose courage and emotions are the admiration of all lovers of liberty and greatness.

Resolved—That from its central location and importance, we select the city of Syracuse for our next State Convention.

Resolved—That it has been the well established motive of the Government of the United States to protect her adopted citizens when traveling in foreign countries, either as business men or for their pleasure, as in the case of Martin Kosta.

Resolved—That as the blood and treasure of Irishmen has been freely given on many a hard fought field, and that we call on the Committee of Foreign Affairs to see that our rights be protected; that from the heights of Fredericksburg to the ramparts of Quebec we deserve well of our adopted country.

A resolution thanking Dr. Reynolds for the faithful and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the convention, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Reynolds vacated the chair, and made some spirited remarks on the duty of Fenians and Irishmen in this country. Mr. McKenna, State Centre, occupied the chair. After a few spirited remarks, the convention adjourned.

Father Lavelle Fund.

The following sums have been collected by Miss Farrell and Miss Ryan, and sent to Father Lavelle for the relief of the poor of Ireland; Miss C. J. Ryan, $10; Mr. W. P. Farrell, $6; Mr. P. J. Kelly, A Friend, Mrs. E. O'Sullivan, $5 each; Mrs. M. Lynch, Rev. Mr. M'Aleer, $2 each; Miss Rose Degnon, Mrs. W. Glenning, Mr. H. Shiels, Mr. E. M'Quaid, Mrs. Farrell, Miss Comerford and Friend, $1 each; Mr. Charles Poland, 50c.; Mrs. Connell, 25c.; total, $41 75c.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is one of those noble institutions of charity whose merits men of all creeds recognize and frankly acknowledge. At no time could its invaluable labors be more fittingly recognized than in this harsh season of mid-winter, when trade and business are so stagnant and the sufferings of the unemployed are so poignant. We perceive that on Sunday evening next, in St. Stephen's church, East 28th street, the Rev. W. Wayrick, Missionary of the Order of the Redemptorists, will deliver a lecture in aid of the funds of the St. Stephen's Conference, for the relief of the poor of the parish, the subject being "The Special Marks of the True Church." No words of ours are necessary to urge the claims of this noble charity.

We would call the attention of our housekeeping friends to the advertisement of Peter Lynch & Co., Grocers, of No. 41 Vesey street, which appears on the 7th page. Families can save twenty per cent of their present outlay by patronizing Lynch & Co. for teas, coffees, sugars, butter, cheese, &c. &c. Let housekeepers give a Saturday evening call at No. 41 Vesey street, and taste and try for themselves.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
EMERALD,
An Illustrated Literary Journal.

One of the noblest characteristics of the Celtic race of Ireland, and one for which they have been signalized in every age, is a devotion to literature—that last and most refined development of human civilization. In the remotest annals of Ireland's history we find abundant traces of the respect and reverence with which the poet, the bard, the chronicler, were greeted in the dwellings of kings and princes. Theirs was ever the highest place of honor at the festive board; and the ancient sumptuary laws of the country accorded them such privileges of costume and retinue as were enjoyed by none others except men of princely blood. The warrior who had achieved renown in the strife of battle, and was crowned by the acclamations of his admiring nation, did homage humbly to the poet who sang his deeds of daring, to the *seanachie* who chronicled his triumphant achievement: for he knew that they alone could make his renown immortal. In later days, when the Sun of Christianity beamed upon the island, the new worship found in those Celtic soldiers, poets and minstrels its hardiest champions and its most devoted missionaries. Learning, literature, piety, flowed back, in a swelling tide, from the western island home of the Celts over the darkened field of historic Europe; and Christianity, grateful for this blessing, hailed *Ireland* as the "Island of the learned and the holy"—*Insula sanctorum et doctorum*. The tide of invasion came. The horrors of fire and sword desolated the land for centuries. Invader followed invader. Shrines were desolated; princes slain; scholar, priest and soldier slaughtered or hunted into exile. But still the native tradition of learning, literature, poesy and music, was maintained through every disaster. Europe readily acknowledged her debt of gratitude to Ireland, and the exiled scholars (whose forefathers were the teachers of Europe) found a welcome home in every civilized land. Thus was Ireland true to literature; and thus, under its wholesome influence, was preserved alive that noble spirit of Nationality which, to-day, promises to culminate in the redemption of our Native Land.

Wherever Irishmen have wandered—wherever the exiles of our race have, flying from alien tyranny at home, found friends and shelter—there literature has taken root and flourished. In every great city and centre of education in this great continent—in the pulpit, in the forum, in the legislative council—Irish genius and literary taste have been signalized: even in far Australia (the Antipodes of Europe) Irish intellect asserts its proud pre-eminence. The country of Swift and Goldsmith, of Burke and Grattan, of Sheridan and Moore, of Griffin and Banim, of Curran, Plunkett and Shiel, of "Prout" and Davis—the country of orators, senators, poets, bards, dramatists, children of wit and fancy, still honorably maintains its high historic fame in the ranks of literature; and if its highest genius is often devoted to the service of the stranger (or even, alas! of Ireland's hereditary enemies), the misfortune is one which it should be ours to remove by cultivating the National literary taste in devotion to the sentiment of National Independence.

To promote so glorious an end will be the special object of the EMERALD: to perpetuate the national literature; to revivify the sweetest and choicest memories of the past; and to illustrate the startling events of the present. With this aim, and confident of wide-spread support and honorable success, we enter on the publication of

THE EMERALD;
AN ILLUSTRATED LITERARY JOURNAL.

The EMERALD will be published weekly, in quarto form, printed in good, clear type, on excellent paper, and will contain Original Stories, Historical Sketches, Essays, Reminiscences of Irishmen Distinguished in every Field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art); Poetry, Music, &c.

The date of issue of our First Number, terms, &c., will be announced in a future publication.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
8 Spruce St., New York.

Special Notices.

A GRAND CONCERT WILL BE held at 600 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, January 21, at 8 o'clock in the evening, in aid of the Abyssinians in their struggle against the murderers of O'Brien, Allen and Larkin. Tickets 50 Cents.

RALLY, IRISHMEN!—A PUBlic meeting of the McHale Circle F. B., will be held at No. 2[...] BOWERY, on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th instant. Prof. Quinlan and other eminent speakers will address it. Members of both wings are cordially invited. Manchester must be avenged!
JAMES McMAHON, Centre.
Thomas Clancy, Secretary.

THE ELYSIAN BED.
A SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESS AND PALLIASSE COMBINED.
[...] FRAME, WITHOUT WOOD.
Letters Patent, August 13, 1867, to
J. E. FISHLEY,
Twelve Years with PATON & CO.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, Etc.
50 East Thirteenth Street,
Two Doors West of Broadway, NEW YORK.
UPHOLSTERY, FRESCO, PAPER HANGING, TURKISH FURNITURE, FANCY CHAIRS, DESKS, &c.

Information Wanted.

Advertisements under this head inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED OF RODOLPHUS CLEARY, is about 21 or 22 years of age, a native of county Tipperary, was born on the Crosh Road, within two miles of the town of Tipperary; lived several years in London; is a tailor by trade; supposed to have lived in New York, September, 1866. Any information will be thankfully received by his old comrade, Thomas Ferris. Address Thomas Ferris, Hampton Postoffice, Va.

WANTED—THE PRESENT ADdress of JOHN A. BAINES, formerly of Salford, England. Was last heard from when at Rayner's Hotel, Toronto, Canada West. Any person forwarding the same to his friends will oblige. Address, James Standish, Paterson, N. J.

INFORMATION WANTED OF RODGER GLEESON, native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland; lately from Dublin, and tanner by trade. Was last seen by his brother Patrick in Binghamton, N. Y., on the 21st of January, 1867. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his mother, who recently landed. Address No. 71[...] Eighth avenue, New York.

A SONG OF UNION.

Once again we step together;
God! how grand the cadence sounds;
Like the rush of mighty river,
As onward to the sea it bounds.

Once again, in solid columns,
Halo'd by our gleaming steel,
Silent lips, yet speaking volumes
Louder than the thunder peal.

By dissension oft defeated—
Blunt the sword and dry the pen;
Now, tho' foes are joined in hatred,
We have joined in love again.

What great deed the spell has broken,
Long which bound us, brain and hand?
What bold words have now been spoken,
Breathing life throughout our land?

Gallant Curtiss, downward plunging
In the gulf, his country saved—
By a noble deed expunging
Record of his home enslaved.

Pinioned by the cruel foeman,
Stand together, victims three;
Where did ancient Greek or Roman
Die like these for Liberty?

"God Save Ireland!" were the last words
Wafted us from brothers slain;
"God Save Ireland!" are the passwords—
Thus we'll pray and strike again!

—*New York, Dec. 26, 1867.* CARRIGMORE.

OUR ULTIMATUM—THE LEAST WE WILL ACCEPT.

BY W. R. C.

The Irish Revolution began in the March of '67. Since then it has been going forward steadily and successfully, and with an ever augmenting momentum. But whatever has been done hitherto is but a trifle in comparison with what may be expected soon. Fenianism is just passing out of its stage of childhood, and its manhood will exhibit new and noticeable developments. Instead of getting out of the Fenian difficulty, England is only just now getting fairly into it. It must be remembered that the March rising and the Manchester rescue were events which were not carefully planned and prepared by us. The first was excited prematurely by the machinations of the British Government; and the last was altogether an impromptu affair. Nevertheless, the criminal and fatuous blunders of our enemies have aided our cause not less than the exertions of our self-sacrificing friends. Both morally and materially Fenianism has gained immensely by last year's transactions. England, on the other hand, has suffered the material loss of at least seventy thousand men, employed exclusively in guarding against the Fenians; while her moral character has received a tremendous shock all over the world. Her officiousness in preaching the doctrines of popular liberty, and her pharisaical denunciations of the oppressors of nationalities, have now been turned by a just Nemesis against herself. England has forged the thunderbolts by which she shall be stricken to the earth. Like Actæon she is now being devoured by her own hounds. And the Scripture maxim is at last coming true in her case—"Judge not, that you be not judged. . . . . With whatever measure you may mete it, it shall be measured back to you."

The finest illustration of the retributions of Providence is the auspicious reunion of the Fenian Brotherhood which is now being cemented. The policy of England was to utterly break up Fenianism by striking it a great blow in the persons of the three martyrs of Manchester. The extent to which, in her truculent malignity, she has overreached herself, now causes her to stand aghast at the horrid folly of her miscalculating statesmen. When a military column is sent forward to storm a stronghold of the enemy it finds its numbers quickly thinned and huge gaps open in its ranks. But, incessantly, above the din of the battle, ring the cries of the officers—"CLOSE UP! CLOSE UP AND FORWARD!" So, when Derby and Calcraft struck down three of our brothers, making a ghastly breach in our array, we reply by reforming our line, closing up our shattered ranks, and advancing compactly, shoulder to shoulder, against the tottering breastworks of the British empire.

But, amongst the most cheering results of last year's revolutionary operations, this one deserves a very prominent place—that think-

MORE PROSECUTIONS!

THE CAUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE CAUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PROCESSION IN DUBLIN.

The Cause in Orange County.

Fenianism in America.

Clothing.

C. EUGENE STOKES, FINE READY-MADE AND CLOTHING TO ORDER.

563 BROADWAY,

M. C. MAHONY, Importer and Manufacturer of CLOAKS & MANTILLAS, 426 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Groceries and Provisions.

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS

BENNETT, JOHNSON & CO.

THE SHINGLE BRACKET

Coffee.

ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE.

FREDERICK EVANS & CO., 154 Reade Street, N. Y.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER, The Best in the World.

DREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 218 FULTON ST., N. Y.

Auctioneers.

HENRY McCORMICK, AUCTIONEER, 175 CHATHAM STREET, New York.

Miscellaneous.

An Invention of Rare Merit! METAL TOP LAMP CHIMNEY.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED, AGENTS,

Financial, &c.

THE Safe Deposit Co. OF NEW YORK.

SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES

RENTING SMALL SAFES,

Burglar-Proof Vaults,

Absolutely Fire-Proof Building 142 & 146 BROADWAY

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Hair Rejuvenator.

IMPORTANT TO BOTH OLD AND YOUNG

J. S. PEARSON & CO.

THE FATHER MATHEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE Benevolent Parent Society No. 1, OF THE CITY OF TROY.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT!

Temperance Hall!

SERIES OF GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

THURSDAY EVENING, December 26, 1867

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

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Ales, Wines and Liquors.

ANDREW WYNNE'S NEW SALOON.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

BORDEAUX WINE CO. RICHARD TERNAN, Agent. 99 FULTON STREET,

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

Brewers.

WHITNEY & COHALAN, Brewers, Burton, Stock, Pale & Amber ALES & PORTER, METROPOLITAN BREWERY. 673 & 675 Washington St. NEW YORK.

Restaurants.

WINDUST'S RESTAURANT, 11 Park Row and 8 Ann St.

E. F. BARRY, Proprietor.

Fire Extinguisher.

EXTINGUISHER.

PORTABLE, SELF-ACTING FIRE-ENGINE.

U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., No. 8 Dey Street, N. Y.

Hardware, &c.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO. HARDWARE, 205 and 207 East 22d Street, NEW YORK.

FIFTH AVENUE SKATES.

THE PRIDE OF THE PARK.

Furniture.

BEDDING, COMFORTABLES,

IRON FURNITURE.

WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

WILLIAM GARDNER, 244 Canal St., N. Y.

Dry Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

FALL AND WINTER,

Much Below Usual Prices.

Printing Presses.

COTTRELL & BABCOCK HAND AND STEAM POWER PRINTING PRESSES, No. 8 SPRUCE STREET N. Y

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS WALSH, COAL AND WOOD

IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

A Coroner's Court for Belfast.—Preliminary operations have been commenced for transforming the fish market in Police square into a morgue for the borough, and we understand a portion the building will be fitted-up for holding inquests in. The system of holding inquests in public-houses, and in some instances in private ones, will thus be abolished, while the difficulty of obtaining a place for the reception of corpses awaiting the sitting of the Coroner's Court will be no longer felt.—*Northern Whig.*

Carlow.

Cavan.

Cork.

Down.

Dublin.

Kerry.

Limerick.

who were present for the late lamented proprietor.

Louth.

Roscommon.

Waterford.

Westmeath.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Seizure of Gunpowder on the Thames.

(*London Telegraph Manchester Guardian, Dec. 18*).

A Powder Magazine in Cork City Robbed—The Irish Clergy.

James Stephens—How John Mitchel and T. F. Meagher Estimated Him.

Cable Despatches.

HELMBOLD'S—
GENUINE PREPARATION

H

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU!

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For Diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

E

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing of the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions on the face,
Universal lassitude of the muscular system.	Pallid countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

INVARIABLY DOES.

L

A Trial will convince the most Skeptical.

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES

THE EXTRACT BUCHU

is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretionary habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

No Family Should be Without It!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or Unpleasant Medicines for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

Improved Rose Wash

CURES SECRET DISEASES.

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

B

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended. *Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine.*

O

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE."

I make no "secret" of "ingredients."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries selected with great care,

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth St., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $6.50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

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Who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

Cut out this advertisement, and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 105. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

Mount Partry, Dec. 24, 1867.

"MADAM, YOU'RE LATE."

So said the husbandman to the cuckoo, (as the welcome summer visitor "waked his first strain," just as he had shaken his grain of seed on the earth—the singular superstition being that, if her ladyship announced her arrival before the seed is down, the harvest prospects might be looked to as the reverse of encouraging. And we may just now repeat the salutation to old dame Albion, with the important difference that not alone had the seed been ...

now, lo! the very Vicar of Christ is after practically demonstrating the utter childishness of such transcendental Christianity, and is at the present moment engaged in enlarging his warlike means and swelling his army to the tune of no less than sixteen thousand or twenty thousand men, all armed with weapons of swiftest destruction. I confess I deplore the necessity that drives him at least to such an alternative, abhorrent as it must be to his own heart and distressing to the soul of every Catholic in the universe. But let his recurrence thereto shut the mouth in future of our moral force sentimentalists. Dr. Manning proclaimed some time ago that the temporal power of the Pope was based on the same right that was the British Empire (in Ireland). To this I took the liberty of demurring ...

THE MANCHESTER OBSEQUIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

An Immense Turnout in Honor of Larkin, O'Brien and Allen.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE LINE.

All the City Generously Interested.

sion. We regret that want of space precludes the possibility of our presenting it our readers.]

At the conclusion of the oration, Mr. O'Byrne was greeted with prolonged applause, and by a unanimous vote the thanks of the meeting were tendered him.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

Whereas—By the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in conformity to it, naturalized citizens are entitled to the rights and privileges and immunities of the native-born (except the office of President), and by the terms of the naturalization laws the foreign-born, who wishes to become a citizen, must swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and that he does hereby renounce all allegiance and fidelity; ...

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

wounded countrymen. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to capital punishment, which was subsequently changed to imprisonment for life. The people of Indiana, speaking through its Legislature, regarded the sentence as a harsh one, condemning one of its citizens who had been guilty of no crime, but at the worst a mere act of indiscretion, to be the life-long associate of felons. The Legislature had therefore instructed its Senators and requested its Representatives to take action in the matter. Its resolution on the subject had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the measure now reported was the result of the examination of the question by the committee. Mr. Orth proceeded to argue the international question of inalienable allegiance, claiming ...

Cable Despatches.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN.

[illegible], January 8.—Nearly all the great journals of this city have editorial comments this evening on the subject of the resolutions recently adopted by the United States House of Representatives on the question of citizenship. The abatement of the British claims, and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed in President Johnson's annual message to the Congress of the United States, are urged with singular unanimity.

ARREST OF MR. PIGOTT, OF THE "IRISHMAN."

Dublin, January 8.—Mr. Pigott, editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested ...

Relief for the Families of our Martyrs—The Father Mathew Societies of Worcester, Mass.

George Francis Train's Lecture in Boston.

IRISH GIRL'S HYMN TO THE VIRGIN.

INSCRIBED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SODALITY OF MARY, ST. PETRICK'S.

O, MARY my Mother! when storms are sweeping,
 Fiercely and dark over life's troubled sea;
When the dark hours come amid sorrow and weeping,
 Teach me then, O my Mother, to call upon thee.

I loved thee in childhood's bright, bright sunny hours,
 Ere my bark sought the wide waste of waters to roam;
Ere I knew that this earth, with its sunshine and flowers,
 Was a land of exile, not the Christian's true home.

O shelter me now 'neath thy mantle of purity,
 Now that those years have flown swift as a dream;
Now that I stand amid doubt, insecurity,
 Life's future pathway still dark and unseen.

Thou, too, hast known what is earth and its sorrows,
 O, be my guide through this valley of tears,
Through the smile of to-day, through the gloom of to-morrow,
 Through life's sunshine and shadow, its hopes and its fears.

And when my bark's sailing down the dark river,
 Whose waters the shores of Eternity lave,
When on fierce winds come borne the dread cry, "Forever,"
 Then, light of the tempest-tossed, guide me and save.

When in safety moored, oh! what joy to behold thee,
 Thou, who first won the love of the Heavenly King;
In His presence forgetting past sorrows, and with thee
 His mercies and praises eternally sing.

Montreal, December 1, 1867.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE:

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAP. XI.—HOW ENNISCORTHY WAS TAKEN.

WHEN the little patriot army was drawn up in marching order, it was found to number some eight thousand men. Amongst these there were nearly eight hundred firelocks (muskets [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUIS BLANC ON THE MANCHESTER MURDERS.

LOUIS BLANC, in his London letter to the *Temps* (Paris), thus speaks of the results of the Manchester stranglings:

"The sentiment which an attempt of this kind will awaken in England may be easily divined. I hear but one cry; it is a cry of horror. The statue of Mercy is about to be veiled. That is understood. Already the journals discuss the necessity of an inexorable policy. Calcraft regains credit. And yet, if anything can prove his impotence, is it not the attempt of Clerkenwell following so close on the execution of Manchester? The punishment of death is the vessel of the Danaids, with the exception that in this instance the water is replaced by blood.

"Other remedies are necessary for the evils which reveal themselves by such terrible symptoms. But what? Alas! the question is easier to put than to resolve. The evil is so deep of which we treat! And England is so lamentably undecided as to the nature of the regimen to be employed to combat it!

"Eight days ago I addressed you a letter on the procession at Cork. I then boasted that the tolerance of the English Government appeared to me at once wise and intrepid. A free man, talking of a free country, I proclaimed the importance of the example which this country gave to the world; Frenchman, whose thoughts are ever turned towards France, I made a comparison which afflicted me. During eight days the reports of the debates in the Corps Legislatif shut me out from your columns; and lo! my letter appeared in the very moment when the interdiction launched against these processions came to give at one blow my eulogies of this government the character of irony!

"Yes, I am obliged to confess it, I was a little premature in thinking that England has absolute, heroic confidence in liberty. The English Government has not dared to continue to the end in its rôle of calm, haughty strength; it has not dared to conform to the end its conduct to that noble maxim of the *Daily News*: [illegible]

Letter from Col. O'Connor—Mr. Savage's Book.

BRAINTREE, MASS., Jan. 3, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

GENTLEMEN—I was not a little annoyed, on looking over the book just published by Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, from the pen of my talented countryman, Mr. John Savage, to see myself mentioned in a manner not very pleasing to me. I allude to the statement in my regard made by the foolish, but unfortunate policeman, Constable Duggan, where he alleges that I took from him a dispatch which he had in his pocket, and a purse, with *four shillings in money in it.* Now, as this book will undoubtedly have a large circulation among Fenians and non-Fenians, I do not wish that my countrymen should be under a wrong impression on this matter. What the object of this "peeler" was, in asserting a base falsehood like the above, I cannot imagine; but never has a blacker or baser falsehood been uttered from the lips of man. I know that Mr. Savage must have seen it in the newspaper reports of the trials in Kerry, or he would not have inserted it. For the information of your readers, I will give them the real facts of the case. The mounted policeman, bearing dispatches from Killarney to Cahirciveen, met my party about one or two o'clock A. M. on the 13th of February, 1868. He knew who we were, for 'twas impossible to mistake it, as the whole column were singing the "Fenian Men." He dashed past our advanced guard, almost overturning him from his horse, before he could draw his revolver. As he came on towards the main body at a tremendous pace, some of the men thought that it was my horse that was running away with me, not knowing I was behind the column. I immediately cautioned the men to stop the horse if possible, which they endeavored in vain to do. The policeman had thus got nearly through my party before I knew what he was. Fortunately, the indefatigable son of the head-constable of Cahirciveen recognized him in time to give me the word. The policeman was over two hundred yards off when I ordered some one to fire. The captain of the company next me, [illegible]

[illegible]

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ANCHOR LINE FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM PACKET SHIPS SAILING REGULARLY

carrying passengers to and from the principal ports, ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES and the UNITED STATES; and forwarding passengers at Through Rates to and from FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.

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REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest;

FREIGHT CARRIED LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

First Cabin Passage $15.00.

Excellent Steamboats only on the Line. Through Bills of Lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding free of commission.

Steamers leave every Saturday at 3 P. M. from Pier 14 East River, foot of Wall street.

ARTHUR LEARY,
73, William Street.

LONDON & NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct $110, $75 and $30 Currency.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

BELLONA,	Capt. Dixon,	from New York,		Jan. 15
WM. PENN,	" Billinge,	"	"	Feb. 1
CELLA,	" Gleadell,	"	"	Feb. 15
ATALANTA,	" Pinkham,	"	"	Feb. 29

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA Will leave pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through Bills of Lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to 54 South street

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY FROM AND TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Also, by the OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.

Remittances to Ireland, &c. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Broadway and 64 South street.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamships Weekly to and from NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,440	Grace.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	3,210	Prowse.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Thompson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thompson.
FRANCE	3,500	(Building.)

Cabin Passage, $100; Steerage, $30.

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at corresponding rates.

Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the Company, 57 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Fare Reduced by Steamer to Liverpool and Queenstown to $25.

STEAMERS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Certificates granted to bring parties from LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN At reduced rates by Steamers twice a week.

Also by Sailing Packets, from LIVERPOOL and LONDON, By Weekly Line of Packets.

DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
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REMITTANCES TO IRELAND

SIGHT DRAFTS on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND AND THE CITY BANK OF LONDON AT LOWEST RATES.

Apply at AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
74 Broadway, N. Y.

Hats and Caps.

$5 HATS! $5 HATS! $5 HATS

Hats retailed at manufacturers' prices. The very latest first class style of Silk and Cassimere Hats are now selling for $5 at FRENEY'S SILK HAT FACTORY, No. 300 Third Avenue, [illegible]

O'Sullivan, McBride & Marrat,

STEAM

BOOK, JOB and NEWSPAPER

PRINTERS,

No. 8 Spruce Street, N. Y.

(Opposite the "Tribune" Building.)

Would call the attention of the public to their increased facilities for executing all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Printing,

COMPRISING

BUSINESS CARDS,
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In fact every description of Printing, from a Card to a Poster, used by the Mercantile and Business community, executed in the best manner, at short notice and at reasonable rates.

Pic-Nic, Ball, Concert and Society Committees are invited to examine our styles of

SHOW CARDS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES, &c.

Which, in design and workmanship, will be found equal to any establishment in the city.

Give us a trial, and we are sure to please.

Don't forget the Number!!

No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,

Opposite the "Tribune" Building.

Carpets.

BENDALL & CO., CARPETS,

CORNER OF CANAL & HUDSON ST., New York.

Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE, Of every description.

Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

Medicines.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. [illegible]

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"FALSE AND TRUE."

A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D., OF N. Y., [illegible] false method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, [illegible], Calculous, Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the incompatibility of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of SARSAPARILLA; besides other valuable information to be obtained by sending one-cent postage stamp to

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87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

R. R. R.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

SARSAPARILLIAN!

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

THE CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA ENTERS LARGELY INTO THE COMPOSITION OF

R. R. R.

RESOLVENT.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name. [illegible]

SARSAPARILLIAN

Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla reside, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT, possesses extraordinary curative properties over certain skin diseases. [illegible]

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

If used in any of the following-named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULOUS SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, THRUSH, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY, AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual report of the Health Commissioners, of different cities, shows a great increase of Deaths from Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has removed CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS. [illegible]

Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.

This remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body; [illegible]

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

[illegible]

RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

A FENIAN SONG FOR SIXTY EIGHT.

BY THE "SWINEFORD MAN."

Go, minion, tell the Saxon there throbs one heart to-day—
An Irish heart—a manly one—that never could betray;
Tell him that I, a Fenian bold, his tyrant laws defy—
For a rebel I was born and a rebel I will die.

A rebel—aye, in heart and soul, a rebel to his crown;
A rebel to that regal dame, "the monarchess" in gown;
A rebel whom not all the wealth that Britain holds could buy,
For a rebel I was born and a rebel I will die.

'Tis vain to preach submission, when 'tis treason but to name
The blazon'd wrongs of centuries, the sacred right we claim—
"Resistance, stern resistance to the latest breath," say I,
For a rebel I was born and a rebel I will die.

Tell the Saxon that the millions of my country are awake;
That Ireland's sons no longer dread the battle or the stake;
That old and young alike will risk the fate of "treason high,"
For a rebel I was born and a rebel I will die.

Tell him that all provincial strife is buried in the past!
That Irishmen have realized his fell designs at last;
That we have sworn to wrest from him the rights he would deny,
Or, nerv'd with nobler Spartan pride, like manly rebels die.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

BY W. H. C.

The Clerkenwell explosion seems to have created a newspaper excitement equal, if not even superior, to the Manchester rescue. Of course the malignant opponents of Ireland's freedom at once set the incident down to the account of Fenianism. Of course they labelled it "The last Fenian Outrage." ...

... than by a Fenian ... the prisoners had friends desirous of releasing him? The whole circumstances of the case point, however, to this conclusion, that the explosion was the work of very few and very ignorant persons. They must have been very ignorant, or they would not have wasted so much powder to blow up an ancient brick wall, of no great strength. They must have known nothing of the effects likely to follow the explosion of such a quantity of powder—or they would have been afraid of killing their friend and the other prisoners, who were supposed to be on the other side of the wall. They evidently never contemplated its possible effect upon the houses on the opposite side of the street. Such ignorance is hardly consistent with the theory of a Fenian plot; and it is also inconsistent with a belief that many persons were concerned in it. But this much requires to be said, in explanation of the great destruction which the mere concussion produced—that the miserable tenement houses which fell to pieces at the shock were already crumbling with decay. While the underground railroad was being constructed in the neighborhood of the prison, scores of similar old buildings fell to pieces all around the excavations. The city authorities who allowed people to inhabit such ... are ... responsible for the loss of life which occurred as is the person who lit the fuse. On the part of the parties who brought the powder to the spot, there was not any visible intention to destroy life. Their object was to make a breach in the wall—*and nothing more.* There was no *malice prepense,* which is essential to constitute the act a murder. When the Romans blew up the Zouave barracks, they did it because, like a certain Irishman who burned a church, they thought the Zouaves were in it. When Orsini threw his shells under the Emperor's carriage, it was because the Emperor was there. Both of these acts were deliberately aimed against human lives. And yet the virtuous British press, with a moral obliquity quite peculiar to itself, treats the murder of foreigners as a matter of far less culpability than an attack on a London brick wall!

JUSTIFICATION.

The unfortunate results of the Clerkenwell explosion were purely accidental and entirely unintended. ...

[illegible]

THE DISAVOWAL BY ROBERTS SENATE.

[illegible]

...PERIENCE AND ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

In the month of February I proceeded on the mail car from Clonmel to Cashel, both in the county of Tipperary. On reaching the latter place I hired a vehicle to take me some miles farther. While I was waiting to have it got in readiness a *posse* of police came up, of which one portion halted in front of me, while another portion marched to a point some distance beyond me. A member of the former party accosted me with an insinuating smile on his face, and asked if I belonged to that city. On my answering "no," he asked my name and whither I was going. I gave him "Osborne," and said that I was going to a wedding. On his continuing to ply me with cross questions, I refused to answer any more and demanded his own name. He told me that his name was "Bottock" and that he was a sergeant of Her Majesty's Police, and, indeed, he was a true type of the model "Peeler," ready to swear anything at the orders of the flunkies that call themselves the aristocracy of Ireland. He then left me for a few moments, but returned almost immediately and said that I should go with him before a magistrate. I was at once surrounded and seized by his comrades, my pockets were searched, of course, but nothing was found in them but a penknife.

... to me in a low tone. I immediately suspected some evil intention and said, "Sir, there is nothing between you and me that I do not wish my companions to hear; speak louder if you please." Foiled in his design he gave a sickly smile and retired. I was soon after summoned to the "office," and there I learned for the first time that his companion was the notorious spy, Talbot, who then and there swore informations against me, though he could never have seen me before I was pointed out to him by French as above mentioned. Yet he swore that he had met me at a Fenian meeting in Carrick-on-Suir on the 25th of November, '65, and that I there gave instructions for the rising which was expected to take place at the following Christmas—that I attended another similar meeting in Clonmel in January, '66, and that I there represented myself as a special envoy between John O'Mahony and James Stephens. Now, with respect to those meetings EVERYTHING HE STATED WAS FALSE. I was living in Paris when they were held. In everything the fellow stated he was prompted by the magistrate, French, who appeared to be transcribing from a written document which was placed before him, rather than taking down Talbot's evidence. I remarked to him that he was not taking down what the informer was saying, but he replied that it was "all the same." I then asked him if the document from which he was copying was in Talbot's handwriting. Upon his answering "no," I quietly asked him if he were copying ready-made instructions received from the British authorities "temporarily residing at Dublin Castle." This remark caused him to start, raise his hand, grasp his spectacles, and to request me to repeat my "last observations." I replied that I would do so when occasion required it. The whole proceeding rather ...

[illegible]

LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

Action of the Knights of St. Patrick.

The Knights of St. Patrick assembled on the night of the 8th instant at their headquarters in Broadway, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions. The document will be forwarded to Washington for the consideration of Congress: ...

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

Why is Shylock a most difficult character to perform? Because it is almost an impossibility to do a Jew.

A soldier being asked if he met with much hospitality in Ireland, replied, "I was in the hospital nearly all the time I was there."

As an old woman lately was walking through one of the streets of Montreal at midnight, a patrol called out, "Who's there?" "It's I, patrol," said she, "don't be afraid."

Booth, the tragedian, had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him, "I like your acting, Mr. Booth, but, to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose." "No wonder, madam," replied he, "the bridge is gone."

A young lady from the country now visiting in the city, writes home thus: "Nobody ain't nothin' now which doesn't hole up her close, and the hier you holes 'em, the more you air noticed."

Finn, the witty comedian, was carving a goose at supper, when John Everett, the ex-minister's brother, called out from the other end of the table, "What sort of a fowl is that brother of yours, Finn?" "It is almost as great a goose as *I ever-et!*" responded the witty comedian.

Dr. Channing had a brother a physician, and at one time they both dwelt in Boston. A countryman was in search of the doctor. The following dialogue ensued: "Does Dr. Channing live here?" "Yes, sir." "Can I see him?" "I am he." "Who, you?" "Yes, sir." "You must have altered considerably since I heard you preach." "Heard me preach?" "Certainly, you are the Dr. Channing that preaches, ain't you?" "Oh! I see you are mistaken now; 'tis my brother who preaches; I'm the doctor who practices."

I was riding alone in a 'bus, says an English gentleman, and was much annoyed at the conductor, who was constantly opening and slamming the door. "What are you about, conductor?" I at length asked. ...

[illegible]

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 2, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

... wings of the Brotherhood is second to none, and as Captain Cardwell very modestly says he has lost time and money by the cause, I will follow suit, and say that I, too, have done something for it—perhaps a little more than he has.

This much said, I shall make no reprisals on Captain Cardwell for the scurrilous abuse to which he has descended in my regard.

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6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher).
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[illegible]

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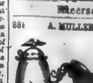

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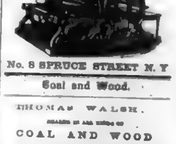

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NEGOCIATIONS FOR UNION.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FIFTH PAGE)

this correspondence, and put the following question, to which I respectfully request a categorical answer:

Will you, or will you not, present the names of seven persons on the part of your organization, to meet and unite with seven appointed on the part of the organization represented by me, to form a Council as per Basis of Union.

I am ready to present a full exhibit of all monies, property and material of war, &c., and to turn over the same, as the Basis directs, to the officers of the United Brotherhood. Respectfully,

JOHN SAVAGE, C. E. F. B.

GENERAL O'NEILL'S REPLY

HEADQUARTERS, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 10 West Fourth Street,
New York, January 4, 1868.

John Savage, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your communication has been received and contents duly noted. In it you stated that my communication to you yesterday is "an elaborate evasion of the obligations which I solemnly agreed to carry out according to the Basis of Agreement." This I deny, and refer you to the Basis of Agreement and the correspondence already had in reference to it. You ask me for a categorical answer to the following questions:—"Will you or will you not present the names of seven persons, on the part of your organization, to meet and unite with seven appointed on the part of the organization represented by me, to form a Council, as per Basis of Union?" To which I reply, that I have no power to make appointments on either Senate or Council, and the members can only be elected on the Senate and Council as prescribed by the Philadelphia Constitution, which I have sworn to support and which you have agreed to accept. A compliance with the process therein prescribed would be no material sacrifice on your part, and would but simply enable me to fulfill the spirit and purpose of our agreement—the only object that you, or I, or the people should desire, without the violation of my solemn oath, which I cannot believe you could expect. By this obligation—as you cannot ...

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 106. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

THE CORK MEN AND NEW YORK MEN.

AIR—"*The Groves of Blarney.*"

On, the gallant Cork men,
Mixed with New York men,
I'm sure their equals
They can't be found
For persevering
In deeds of daring
They set men staring
The world around.
No spies can match them,
No royals catch them,
No specials watch them,
Or mar their play;
While the clever Cork men
And cute New York men
Work new surprises
By night and day

Sedate and steady,
Calm, quick, and ready,
They boldly enter,
And make no din,
Where'er such bridles
As Snider rifles
And bright six-shooters
Are stored within.
The Queen's round towers
Can't baulk their powers,
Off go the weapons
By sea and shore,
To where the Cork men
And the New York men
Are daily piling
Their precious store.

John Bull, in wonder,
With voice like thunder,
Declares such plunder
He must dislike;
They next may row in,
And sack Haulbowline,
Or on a sudden
Run off with Spike.
His peace is vanished,
His joys are banished,
And gay or happy
No more he'll be,
Unless the Cork men
And wild New York men
Are sunk together
Beneath the sea.

Oh, daring Cork men,
And bold New York men,
We own your pleasures
Should all grow dim,
[illegible]
And plainly learning,
That your amusement
Gives pain to him.
Yet from the nation
This salutation
Leaps out, and echoes
With thunderous sound—
Here's to all Cork men,
Likewise New York men,
Who stand for Ireland
The world round.

(The above inimitable ballad, from the musical pen of T. D. Sullivan appears in the *Nation* of the 4th inst. Here's to T. D., likewise "Alexander, the great commander." Success to the hand that wrote this last national ballad, and to the journal that had the pluck to print it!)

...lations and decide their waverings. But let them know also they must have a son of Nun, who, while the prophet prays, will bravely marshal his "men," "and go out and fight against Amalec." Who will presume to say that the arm of the Lord was too shortened to strike down the Amalecite in the Hill of the Raphidim as effectually without as with "the edge of Joshua's sword?" Yet did He call that sword into requisition to let people see that they must employ human means to effect human objects, and that they must not tempt His power by imploring its miraculous exercise.

No. God will not perform miracles for people who fail to employ the ordinary means with which He in His wisdom has amply furnished them. On the contrary, He is more likely to leave such a back-sliding generation to their fate, that their offspring may learn no longer to tempt Providence, but if they would cease to be slaves, and stand forth as freemen, that they must employ the weapons of nature in all their force, and then pray God to give virtue to that weapon's edge.

AN ANECDOTE.

I read somewhere an anecdote of the famous Charette, the Vendean chief. He with a few more were one time, while he was yet a young man, caught in a frightful storm, and at the mercy of a rather frail craft. The men lost all heart, became palsied with fear, and no longer able to work the boat, flung themselves on their knees praying—not for their souls, but for deliverance. Charette, working away himself at the tiller, vainly sought them to lend him a hand. At length he jumped from his seat, and drove his sword through the heart of the greatest coward, and was proceeding to follow suit with the next, when all jumped up, implored his mercy, set to work, and brought the boat safe to land. In all human likelihood, had those hen-hearted navigators continued to whimper on their knees in the bottom of their boat, both themselves and the boat would be soon at the bottom of the deep—(they, at least)—and history had lost decidedly one of its noblest characters and most instructive pages.

A LESSON LOST.

Yet, though absolutely self-evident this great truth, of the necessity of action no less than of prayer, seems totally lost on several who would constitute themselves the infallible guides of a whole people. I cannot now reckon how many elegantly-written "Pastorals" have appeared in these countries within the last five or six years; but if I remember aright, hardly one was issued that did not condemn, denounce, anathematise action, and insist on the all-sufficiency of "prayer and petition" for the winning of national rights. As if, indeed, we had not been praying—we and our fathers for generations and centuries—and find ourselves to-day in a sorer plight than we were in before. Sorrier, I say, as far as the possession of freedom, and the means of comfort and happiness go, but most assuredly not sorrier in point of hope, spirit, means and resolution of independence.

AN EXAMPLE.

And need we pass the hour and the highest ecclesiastical authority on earth for a practical refutation of this old-womanish drivelling? There is Pio Nono to-day. When Garibaldi and his "volunteers," as Queen Victoria most "graciously" called the "red shirts," invaded the Papal territory, did his holiness content himself with litanies and processions and prayers, most worthy and fervent indeed of the many pious men and women in Rome? Nay. Was he satisfied with the prayerful sympathy of nearly all Catholic Christendom? Far from it. But like a practical man of sense, he put ...

... place, worthy beyond contradiction of all praise, have distinguished themselves by their fidelity; with what admirable bravery they have fought against the bands of those criminals, and with what glory they have fallen on the field of battle in the cause of the Church. Moreover, you are not ignorant, venerable brethren, how great has been the fidelity of our soldiers, worthy of all praise and with what admirable valor they have fought against a band of these wicked men, and with what glory they have fallen in combating for the Church. And you also know that the most serene and most powerful Emperor of the French nation, considering the most serious perils, sent his valiant troops, with their most excellent leaders, to our aid, with all joy and zeal, our army, ... in the combats of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, to fight bravely by their side and to ... the glory of their high fame."

This reference to the Maccabees is peculiarly suggestive. We know what they fought for—the freedom of their hearths and altars from the devastating yoke of the stranger. Let me quote here a text or two explanatory of what the Maccabees achieved

"And Jonathan gathered together his nation, and he was made their high priest.

"And their enemies desired to tread down and destroy their country, and to stretch forth their hands against the holy places.

"Then Simon resisted and *fought for his nation*, and laid out much of his money, and armed the valiant men of his nation and gave them wages."

"And in his days things prospered in his hands, so that the heathens were taken away out *of their country*."

Precisely. ...

[illegible]

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

[illegible]

PROSPECTUS OF THE EMERALD,

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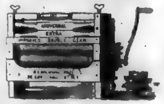


ORANGE JUDD, Rev. BISHOP SCOTT, SOLON ROBINSON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mrs. LAURA E. LYMAN, Professor E. L. YOUMANS,

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,

THE DAILY STAR; SUCCESSOR TO THE OLD SUN.

[illegible]

A VISION.

BY WILLIAM A. M'CLEAR

In a nook of a dwelling where join many [illegible],
And cosy security sanctifies rest,
A dreamer bright thoughts into melody weaves,
And sings out his soul from the warmth of his breast.

Apart from the turbulent world of the Real,
Pure dreams of the Beautiful soothingly rise,
And an angel form upon the shrine of Ideal,
With the gleam of Heaven enriching her eyes.

A vision uprises amidst petulant clouds,
That seemingly battle, its glare to o'ershade,
Eternity's semblance appears, and the crowds
Of the mystic spirit world glitter and fade.

There the souls that have prayed, and the souls that have fought,
Outshine in their sanctity, anguish in their woe,
O'erthronging the realms of the universe Thought,
The saints on the hills and the demons below.

High, afar in the zenith the light of the Good,
Enwreathed with the glory of seraphic wings,
Delights, as the sun in its summer-tide mood,
And blesses the toilers as well as the kings!

Aye! the angels that stand and repose on the hills,
All equal and blissful exult in its beams,
And the spirits of doom 'midst shadows and ills
Upgaze with a longing, that sorrowful seems.

It departs, that vision of woe and of weal,
Like a vapor devoured by the radiant East,
When Night and its phantoms to nothingness steal,
And the glow of the world is in Heaven increased.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE;

A Story of 1798

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAPTER XII.—A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The men of the barony of Shelmalier were famous as sportsmen and first-class shots. Eighty years ago their territory was a wild marshy district, fronting the sea. The hardy inhabitants were accustomed to gain their livelihood by shooting wild fowl; and their long duck-guns were familiar playthings in their hands from childhood. A finer rifle-corps, better shots, hardier, stronger, more daring men, could not have been found in the world. When these men joined the camp of the patriots, they were an accession of strength of incalculable [illegible].

The patriot army now consisted of sixteen thousand men, of whom three thousand were fairly armed with fire-locks, amongst whom were those fowlers of Shelmalier, the best shots in Ireland.

Father Murphy led his forces round to the Three Rock Mountain, on the other side of Wexford, without having encountered a single enemy on the way. And here the army pitched its camp and rested for the night. But the morning brought proof abundant that what the enemy wanted in sending negotiations to the camp at Vinegar Hill was to create delay to enable them to gather a strong force of infantry and artillery, to strike one mighty blow and crush the "rebels"—all which shows what a blunder the patriot leaders had committed in dawdling about Wexford, instead of marching straight upon New Ross. Scouts came into the camp to announce that an armed force, with a park of artillery, was marching from Duncannon Fort on the road to Wexford, to reinforce the garrison in that town.

This force, however, turned out to be contemptibly small, consisting of only a hundred men of the Meath Militia. But then they had two pieces of cannon, and the patriots had none. After some consultation it was decided to permit them to advance till they reached that part of the road which was immediately under the Three Rock Mountain; and, at their own request, the privilege was accorded to Thomas Cloney, of Moneyhore, and the other brave fellows who had joined the camp on the previous evening, to dispose of the royalists.

The action did not occupy fifteen minutes. The militia marched up and fell into the trap prepared for them; the small force which had been detached from the camp for this duty was lying in wait. A wild shout from front and rear startled the unfortunate Meathmen; a volley of musketry was poured into their ranks, and before they could rally from their surprise and panic they were all killed or taken prisoners.

The two howitzers were a welcome prize for the patriots, who were sadly in want of artillery. But the result of the action was thus far of a rather satisfactory character, that it led to the ultimate and unconditional surrender of Wexford.

Not before the patriot leaders (whose easy heartedness and credulity were their curse) had blundered most deplorably again. Instead of marching instantly upon Wexford, after the intended succoring force had been cut up, and their cannon captured, they suffered three feeble "respectable" persons, Roche, Hay, and Fitzgerald, who had been prisoners in Wexford, to act as negotiators between them and the garrison. Note this, good Irish reader: feeble respectability is an abominable nuisance in great revolutions and popular struggles, and should never receive the smallest countenance or toleration except in times of peace and leisure. In times of action you should spurn it from your path without the least compunction. But a most lamentable characteristic of Irishmen is the deference (I had almost said worship) they pay to feeble respectability at all times. We shall never be safe till this most detestable weakness is eradicated from the hearts of our people.

Feeble respectability, of course, true to its instincts, ruined the Irish game in Wexford. The royal forces marched out from Wexford to attack the Irish camp, but their commander was killed at their head and the troops turned and fled precipitately into the town. Had the victorious Irish followed them, pell-mell, the place would have been easily captured and the garrison all slaughtered or made prisoners. But feebleness and respectability caused delay. Two respectable Protestant citizens, named Richards, came with a letter from Bagenal Harvey, who was a prisoner in Wexford, and had been most cruelly treated, suggesting terms of capitulation. One of the brothers was kept a hostage in the camp, and the other was sent to the town with Edward Fitzgerald, to arrange the terms. And, meanwhile, the patriot army marched slowly and cautiously to Windmill hills, to receive all the military stores, arms and ammunition which were to be surrendered to them under the articles of the capitulation.

Their lamentable credulity met with its reward. And this childish weakness (or virtue, call it what you will,) has been always painfully characteristic of the Irish. Because they themselves have been always sensitive of their honor and faithful to their word, they must fain think others are equally reliable. This is a most deplorable weakness, especially when dealing with England or her emissaries. England's treatment of Ireland for seven centuries, savage, truculent, bloody beyond comparison as it has been, has ever been even more strongly characterized by treachery and perjury than by cruelty. Think of the thousands of trustful [illegible] surrounded in friendly council, and remorselessly slaughtered by the men who had just sworn good faith to them on the Bible and the Cross! Think of Mullaghmast! Think, think of the Irish chieftains, trusting in the safeguard of their perjured host's oath, sitting at the Viceroy's table, and slain by the assassin's dagger, whilst raising the wine cup to their lips! Remember Limerick! But why use we these words? Irishmen will go on childishly trusting to the last; feeble respectability will throw a glamor over their eyes, and vested priests will cry from the altar steps—"peace! peace! have hope and trust (blind, stupid, fatuous trust in treachery and falsehood)—have we not their promise?"

The proposal for negotiation and capitulation was, of course, an atrocious but very consistent fraud. All the time that Fitzgerald and Richards were carrying on that pleasant little foolery about the terms of surrender, the royalist troops, militia and yeomanry, were quietly hurrying from the town, carrying off all the ammunition and stores they could, after having destroyed the remainder.

Now whilst the army on Three Rock Mountain was moving slowly forwards, a powerful band of patriots was advancing towards Wexford from the other side to join them. These brave fellows were grievously surprised when they found their march stayed by the burning bridge at the Ferry Rock which the retreating royal forces had set on fire behind them. It took some time to quench the fire, and repair the wooden bridge so far as to enable the patriots to cross. Even yet, had they hastened to pursue the fugitives who were flying in utter confusion and disorder, they could have cut them to pieces, but, having no communication with the army, they knew not what to do. And thus the cowardly and treacherous garrison escaped.

The rage and fury which took possession of the patriot army and their new allies, when they discovered the infamous trick which had been played upon them, were beyond description. They swore they would burn Wexford to the ground, and leave not a stone standing on another, as a punishment of the treachery of which they had been made the dupes. But the fault was their own and their leaders: they knew there was not a man in that garrison who would not have less scruple in killing a patriotic Irishman than in killing a rat or any other vermin, and that the creed of all was "no faith with the rebels." They had many an illustration of that already, and were doomed to have many another. Had they, indeed, hanged one of their own feeble respectables, the negotiators, for their fatuous blundering, "to encourage the others," it might have had a far wholesomer effect than burning the town.

The town, however, they did not burn; for the wrath of the generous Irish is easily appeased. Had they known that the cowardly and ruffianly soldiery and yeomanry who had fled from Wexford, were slaughtering all innocent, unarmed, and unoffending people, men, women, and children, whom they met in their dastardly flight, it is hard to say what they would have done, when they had at their mercy the families and dwellings of those bloodthirsty magistrates, lay and clerical, who were wont to march out from Wexford at the head of the cowardly and truculent yeomanry, and scour the country to administer "justice" with the moveable gallows, triangle, cat, and pitch cap. But their anger was assuaged and the town was spared. Besides, there were very many patriotic citizens in that old town of Wexford; and, indeed, as the patriots marched in with their chiefs at their head, you would have thought they were a triumphant army returning home to celebrate their victory over a foreign foe; for their sympathizers greeted them with the liveliest enthusiasm, wreaths and arches of green boughs graced every street, and the green flag of Erin waved from nearly every house. The doors of the houses were thrown open, and refreshments of every kind were offered to the patriots, and, what was better still, several ships in the port, on being searched, were found stored with arms and ammunition, with which a large number of Orangemen were about to escape to sea. The warlike stores were immediately seized, and the Orangemen brought back prisoners.

The night was as calm in Wexford as if war were unknown, and the people had been only enjoying holiday. The weather was beautiful, though rather sultry; and groups of the patriot force lounged here and there, laughing and making merry (after their fashion) with their hospitable entertainers. The leaders were in council with Bagenal Harvey (one of the feeble respectables), whom it was contemplated by many to make commander in-chief; setting aside the gallant and enterprising Father John—for no other reason, no gift of military genius, no energy of character, no chivalric spirit of daring (he was a sickly man)—no other reason, I say, than this most extraordinary one, that he was a "respectable Protestant." This is another most extraordinary Irish craze: this hunting after respectable Protestants, as if it mattered a rush in a great national crisis of that kind whether a man was a Protestant, or a Catholic, or a Mahomedan, provided he could fight or handle an arm in the field. It was not a Catholic or a Protestant they wanted in that hour, but an able, energetic, stern commander; and, if such a man turned out a worshipper of Mumbo Jumbo, they should have secured him all the same. But, forsooth! they wanted to prove that this was not a war of creeds, and so the foolish people (to their own undoing) chose a feeble, good-natured gentleman—a patriot, it is true—in delicate health, to be their commander in chief—because he was a Protestant! And they made subordinate to this poor gentleman (who speedily, by and by, flung up the post for which he knew he was unfit) the gallant soldier-priest who had hitherto led them to victory. As if, had they elected every officer, from the corporal to the lieutenant-general, from the ranks of the patriotic Protestants it would have diminished the fiendish malignity of the ruffianly yet cowardly foes who were thirsting for their blood. But you see, good reader mine, how fast blunder follows upon blunder.

It was a beautiful sultry evening, I have said. Donal Dun O'Byrne, disgusted with the day's doings, and despairing of the cause when beholding the feebleness and indecision of the leaders, had been seized with one of his fits of gloom, and shunning the society of all his comrades, he strolled away alone towards the port. Here he walked for about an hour or more, gazing at the shipping, stared at by many spectators attracted by his gigantic physical proportions, but utterly regardless of the curiosity and wonderment of which he was the occasion. Tired at length, weary and athirst, he turned into a tavern close by, to rest awhile and refresh himself with a glass of ale. The first room he looked into was crowded with noisy revelers, most of them members of the patriotic army, the remainder townspeople, who were pressing their hospitality upon them.

"I am very tired," he said to the plump, rosy-cheeked maiden in the bar, "and should like to rest awhile. Have you a room not so crowded and noisy as this, where I could sit down?"

"Upstairs, sir," she answered, with a smile. "You're one o' the patriots, I perceive; and faix, sir, you're welcome to the best room in the house. Right up, sir, but not the front door—that room is occupied by two strange men, who have engaged it for themselves. But the door on your left—'tis a mere pocket of a room, but cheerful and quiet."

Ordering a jug of ale, Donal ascended the stairs, turned to the left and entered the little room referred to. It was small indeed, a slice of the front room evidently, cut off by a thin wooden partition, at the other side of which O'Byrne could distinctly hear the voices of two persons engaged in conversation. The girl brought up the ale, and what was called a "rummer" of brown glazed ware to drink it out of—received payment and a douceur with a smiling curtsey, and went away. Donal sat on the rude form which was the only seat in the room, and leaning against the partition, raised the vessel to his lips. As he did so a name fell on his ear which made him start and involuntarily listen. That name was "Bassett."

O'Byrne had no wish to play the eavesdropper, but his attention having been once [illegible], it was utterly impossible for him to avoid hearing what was said at the other side of the partition whilst he sat there, unless he stuffed his ears. But another sentence or two uttered by one of the persons engaged in conversation so startled him that his giant frame actually shook with apprehension and alarm, and he resolved to hear all.

"Horseley was her guardian," he [illegible] one; "and the fortune to which the girl is entitled is considerable. It is alleged that her father—a cursed Papist who, they say, killed [illegible] wife—was [illegible] of the party who attacked poor Horseley's house and burned it, and that he was killed on the occasion. But whether he be dead or alive, I don't care a d—n; for the fellow was an outlaw, with a price upon his head; and the girl is now *de facto* a ward of chancery."

"But what is all this tending to?" asked the other. "You talk, Mr. Halkin, as if the girl were still alive. Now, Captain, I understood—and, indeed, everybody believes—that the unfortunate child perished in the burning house."

"Ay, Joe," replied the other, with a harsh laugh, "that's the popular delusion; and it suits me excellently in the little game I have in hand. 'Twas for this I came to consult you and ask your help. And you know I wouldn't run such a risk as this on an idle scent. Lord! if these ragged rebels, curse them! knew there was a captain of yeomanry amongst them, my life wouldn't be worth five minutes' purchase. When our fellows played the pretty trick ('twas devilish clever, by G—d,) about the capitulation, on the baffled rebels, and scampered away pell mell, I slipped into this disguise, and here I am in a hornet's nest of rebellion, to consult with you, my old faithful friend and liegeman, about a matter that concerns the making or the marring of my fortune."

"Well, go on, Captain," said the person addressed as Joe. "Let us hear all. The girl, then, is alive. But where?"

"That's the marrow of the thing, my boy," rejoined the Captain, with a chuckle. "I, and I alone, know where. For the last year I had set my heart upon having that choice little sample of budding womanhood for my wife, and raising the mortgage off the old lands with that pretty fortune of hers. And, indeed, poor Horseley held out hopes to me on certain conditions—a stiff commission on the money, you know. Horseley had a great appreciation of the value of money. But that's all over now. Well, I see you are impatient, so I shall tell my story without further parenthesis. When the troops marched out to Carrigdarff the day after the sack and burning by the accursed rebels, I made myself acquainted with one or two facts that convinced me that the girl was alive and safe. One of the female servants (all of whom the rebels dismissed unharmed) had seen her borne away in the arms of a man of gigantic stature, who, it appears, led the rebels, and was, grotesquely enough, armed, they said, only with a flail. This woman assured me most positively that the giant mounted his horse, and holding the girl, who appeared to have fainted, in his arms, rode away at the head of his followers. Give a [illegible] the faintest scent, and 'twill go hard but he'll run down his game. When the rebels had broken up their camp on the hill, I rode up there, disguised as I am now, and looking like a very substantial farmer. Not a soul was visible anywhere till I reached an old tumbled-down cabin, from the chimney of which the peat-smoke was faintly curling, and there I found an old woman sitting by the fire and mumbling over her beads. In I stepped, and giving her the top of the morning, begged a coal of fire to kindle my pipe. I sat down opposite her, and being prepared for such an issue, I cunningly extracted from the aged female that her one towering grievance in life was 'the want o' the pinch o' snuff, dear.' My box was out at once, loaded with the best 'high-bright,' and I filled hers to the brim. An instant friendship was established between us, and the grateful old dame smothered me [illegible] a shower of Popish blessings—phaugh! Once I set her tongue loose, she was [illegible] enough; and, in brief, I learned from her that the girl had been brought to that cabin in a state of delirium, but that on the following night the 'grate tall captain, with the strong arm, that had slaughtered all the redcoats, dear,' had ridden off with her, accompanied by her nurse, over the old road to Monager. Hurrah! I was now fairly on the scent. Mounting my horse, I took the old mountain road, still doing the sturdy drover, and by a few inquiries found myself on the right track. Half way down the glen, where the waterfall tumbles into a deep, dark pool, I perceived a solitary cabin. Could that be the place of concealment? I would try. I dismounted, tied my horse to a tree, drew my great coat round me, with the collar turned up, and pulling out my black dudheen, I made for the cottage and entered with a 'God save all here.' Two elderly women were sitting by the hob, and they started with manifest alarm at my appearance. In one of them I instantly recognized the girl's nurse, but I was too well disguised for her to recognize me. I quieted their apprehension by saying that I was riding by on my way to the market of Enniscorthy, and seeing the smoke from their chimney, I stopped to ask a bit of fire to light my pipe. I was welcome, sure, who'd refuse a stranger that much! Whilst I held the sod of turf to my pipe, I heard the sound of a low moan from the other room, and immediately the nurse started up and hurried in. 'Somebody sick?' I said to the other woman. 'Yes, neighbor,' she rejoined, 'a poor sick child.' 'Poor boy!' I said, in compassionate accents. ''Tis a girl that's there,' replied the woman. 'Ah—well, I hope she'll be better to-morrow. But I must be jogging. Many thanks, and God be with ye.' I got back to the road, mounted my horse, and rode away."

All this was told with no little dramatic power and some humor, interrupted occasionally with a low, harsh, unpleasant laugh.

"Well, Joe, that's my discovery. What d'ye think of it?"

"'Twas cleverly done, captain," replied Joe, approvingly, "and like you. But now that you know where the girl is concealed, what d'ye purpose to do?"

"Of course I propose taking instant possession of her, and carrying her off to my own place, where she will be well tended."

"And then?"

"And then, when she is strong enough, I will marry her to make things sure. I can swear Horseley promised her to me, and I have influence enough to make all things square up in Dublin."

"But suppose the wench should object, captain?"

"Joe Bass," said the other, in a low, hard, stern voice, "you know me well, and you know that I am not to be trifled with by man or woman. When I have resolved upon a thing, I suffer no obstacle, no scruple, no false delicacy of feeling to bar my way. This girl's money is necessary to me to repair my shattered fortunes, and I must have it. Once in Ballyrohan House, the pretty little gipsy will be completely in Ned Halkin's power. If she consents to marry me, well and good; but, look ye, Joe, if she refuses, I will do that which will make her come afterwards crawling on the ground, and kissing my feet, to implore me to make her my wife."

"Infernal fiend!" muttered Donal O'Byrne, with clenched hands and flashing eye. "My dream was indeed a warning. Oh, Heaven! to have this damned villain alone for only five brief minutes on the hillside."

"You see, Joe," continued the captain, with his laugh more harsh and repulsive, "I am not to be trifled with by any capricious damsel. In any case, of course, I must marry her, otherwise I could not touch her money. Were it not for that, when I had tired of the spawn of a beggarly Papist, I should turn her adrift to ply her trade in the city above."

The other indulged in a low, suppressed laugh.

"You're the lad, captain," he said. "And serve her right, too. The cursed Papish breed can never be good. I hate the rebelly Papishes, by G—d, as I hate bad liquor. But what part am I to play in this pleasant little game?"

"The business is a delicate one, Joe," replied the captain, "and one in which I would not trust any one but yourself. Hundreds, if they knew this girl were living, would be on the scent for her. We must keep the affair private till all is made sure. Therefore, I trust none but you. I shall want your help to carry off this girl, and I know you will not fail me."

"I have lived in your father's house, Captain Halkin," said Joe; "and I've eaten your father's bread. You and yours have been good to me; and damn me, sir, I'll go through fire and water with you. There's my hand upon it."

"Thank you, Joe, I knew I could rely upon you," said the captain. "Well, then, my plan is this. To-morrow, at two o'clock, I will be on the Three Rock Mountain, with a couple of horses. If you can meet me there at that hour we will ride to the place, capture the girl and carry her off. What I want you for is this: I think we must bring the nurse with us. The girl is as fond of her as if she were her mother. And, perhaps, when this woman knows how hopeless the case is, she may, with the help of a bribe, be brought to persuade the girl to marry me to avoid a worse fate."

"All right, captain," rejoined the accommodating Joe—"I see it all. I will be with you to the moment."

"And come well armed to prevent accidents."

Donal O'Byrne waited to hear no more, but stole softly from the room and down the stairs, and hurried out into the night air.

"I am smothering," he said pulling at his neckcloth. "Let me get a breath of air. Sacred Heaven! can such wretches live and there be no thunderbolt to smite them! The poor, helpless child, the sweet budding innocence is only a prey for this vulture's maw to gorge upon! How could I have kept my hands from the villain's throat? But I will have a reckoning with him yet. Yes, well consorted villains, go to the nest where the dove is resting in her innocence, but you know not what a greeting will await you there. Surely, it was the innocent child's guardian angel drew me hither. Yes, Philip Bassett, you have committed your little one to my care, and the shelter of a true heart and, thank God, a strong arm, shall not be wanting to her."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

BY A ROMAN.

[We publish the following essay by special request. It is too profound for us, whose province it is to deal with matters of a more sublunary nature, and after a more mundane fashion. The subject, however, may not be uninteresting to some of our readers, though it would find a more appropriate place in the columns of the New York *Freeman's Journal*.—ED.]

To expel the power of England from Ireland and establish peace and prosperity in the place it now occupies, is simply the people's duty. It is an obligation incurred at birth, and the work on hand a struggle for the right. It is more: it is an effort to depose error and resurrect truth, that moral authority may be recognized by all men high seated above the thrones of kings. Whoever then struggles for this end, no matter where,—a blow struck in Warsaw is a blow felt in Dublin,—must necessarily receive the sympathy of the Irish people. Their attention, therefore, to a consideration of the Roman question is claimed, and valued likewise. Though weak for to-day they are powerful for to-morrow.

In discussing the question involved: Whether the Pope shall be Pope in Rome or out of it—whether he shall bend the subject knee, or not bend it at all, to one king or all the kings together—whether Rome shall be the capital of Italy, or Rome the capital of the world, it is far from our intention to presume to be the Holy Father's champion. He is unapproachable—he is in the hands of God. Our object is to meet his enemies upon their own ground, and give them battle with their own weapons in the spirit of charity, believing, as we do, whatever they hate, they still love the truth. One of the foremost of these men of retrogression, who believe in God, is M. Jules Favre. In a speech delivered by him on the 4th December last before the French legislative body, in opposition to the Italian policy of the Government, we find the following reported:—"In 1859 the Austrians had in Romagna an army of thirty-five thousand men. As you will be more detested than the Austrians, you will be for Italy an object of violent hate and more frequent attacks. You will be condemned to have an army of forty or fifty thousand men and to expend every year a hundred millions, while our services of instruction and vicinal roads are in want of assistance. And for what? Here is the chapter of the rights of the temporal power in the Encyclical of 1864, in which the Pope points out the fundamental errors which expose those who profess them to eternal punishment in the other world and ecclesiastical censure in this. Civil independence of princes and nations is a great error, that is the fifty-fourth (laughter). You perceive the divorce is clearly pronounced. On one side civil society, young by its strength, its aspirations, and its hopes, and on the other, the Pontiff who wishes to bring it back to the past. When the Emperor, in his letter of the 20th May, pointed out the resistance of the Holy See as a cause of trouble in Europe, he pronounced words of profound wisdom. We often hear remarks made on the dangers which might arise from doctrines of materialism and the negation of God. Those tracts I also denounce. I am the enemy of all those who, ignoring religion, give themselves up to indulgence and to speculation which enrich the audacious at the expense of their dupes. But I am no less energetically the adversary of those who deny human reason because they are the greatest contemners of the God who has endowed me with it."

"On one side civil society, young in its strength, its aspirations, and its hopes; and on the other, the Pontiff who wishes to bring it back to the past." And what is there in the present to be proud of—to cling to? Laws operating against charity, science levelled against human industry, an irresponsibility stalking abroad, philanthropy dictating, sentiment stimulating morality is knaving, for success is God. "Civil society, young by its strength, its aspirations, and its hopes." It is not young if the truth has made it young. Truth is youth; it knows no old age; it is the aspect angels wear; it is eternal. If civil society is based, rooted, in truth, the fruit it bears is happiness. Is man happier now than in the days when kings could do wrong, and Popes punish the wrong-doers? Are we as happy? This is the test. Judge you who lives to leave the world better than you found it. If we are not, then we know less of truth than our father did. What do we know? Notwithstanding the boasted intelligence of the nineteenth century, strutting, as it does, in scorn and contempt at Christian simplicity, we are no more than like little puppies nine days old, with our eyes scarcely open. And yet there are men to be found in high places who would cut loose from Heaven to accelerate progress. Indeed! because they can do a trick or two in science, like Japanese jugglers, they deem themselves wise enough to set up as gods.

The greatest contemners of God are those who deny human reason, and the Pope, if we may so express it, is the greatest of all—so we are told. We deny it, too; we deny it, as he understands it who puts his head on a level with the Pope's. We deny it as wholly a growth, emanation, or part of created nature, because we deny man is a brute, we deny it everything but an individuality with a passive existence. To claim more for it of created right is to claim an independency, denying to exclusion God's love, God's intelligence, God's authority. With Him it is all it is—more than a Voltaire could conceive it to be; without Him, nothing. We can safely say: we can master what we know—what we don't know master us, and add: this is why men subject themselves to reason because they know nothing about it. Who acts or decides with assurance on what he knows nothing about will certainly be wrong, let reason [illegible] its best he cannot be right, because ignorance begets error. Sometimes the Divine interposition directs, at all times the Merciful Hand shapes, good out of evil, but for that man's acts would have made society a [illegible] long ere this. Pity, then, to him who is in error, it is the effect, ignorance the cause. Our utmost pity to him who presumes to, but knows nothing about reason, and takes it for his sole guide. He cannot help it, he must of necessity do so—aye, be a slave to it, for error rules ignorance. What is reason?—or in other words, for a purpose—Why is it we can comprehend one and one are two? Go abroad when the sun shines and the birds sing, when the green fields, with the flowers, and the trees, and the streams, and the hills, and the valleys, present themselves to your admiration, or when the sun sinks to slumber, and the stars keep watch whilst nature, in an awe-inspiring mood, is breathing grandeur and immensity into the depths of space—go, and ask what it produces, this beautiful, sublime, stupendous combination. The answer is written: "All things in creation are different, no two are alike, each is peculiar in itself, performing a peculiar part of its own in the order of nations." Could this order be otherwise regulated? No, for whatever is, and is truth, is as it can be to be truth; nor can there be two truths in one subject. Were there two things alike and equal in every respect, they should occupy the same space and fulfil the same end, which would be a superfluity, and that is not order, or a reduction of two to one, and that is destruction. It is easy comprehending the primary condition in the order of the universe, as easy as it is to comprehend the blackness of the color black. But why is it we can comprehend black is black? Why, because we have seen white, or some other color. It is clear their comparison is essential, indispensible to comprehension. How is it, though, in comprehending the order of creation, we introduce a condition, to compare which is not in creation—that is, "two things alike and equal in every respect." It is certainly an impression on the mind, an effect of a cause, and a truth in existence as it witnesseth another truth in existence. It is not a positive that has no negative, or of which no negative can be conceived—it is a positive that has a negative, or of which a negative can be conceived. It follows that what we know to be, and is not in a part or the whole of creation, must be in the uncreated, and the uncreated must be, and the condition of the uncreated must be where one and one are one, to compare it with a condition where one and one are two, that we might be able to comprehend why one and one are two. We have stated, and doubtless now proved, that there is an impression of the order of the uncreated on our minds, consequently the mind must be constituted to receive that impression, as it is to receive the impression of the created order. Space is said to be infinite. Does natural philosophy say so? No, for there is nothing in space testifying to the fact, but on the contrary everything, that it is finite. From what, then, but the supernatural in us, which is akin to the infinite, do we draw the conclusion. Thus conditioned, we are ever in close communion with the intelligence of the Uncreated, where there are One and One and One. Three distinct and Three One.—One infinite, One incomprehensible, One self-sustaining, uncreated, all eternal One! How closely we are united to the Author of our being, when the order of His divine nature is ever present to the eyes of our soul. Talk no more of reasoning to the exclusion of God; without Him there is no comprehension; without Him all that is beautiful in the earth and heavens, in the near and dear to us, would be an unmeaning blank to the eye and the mind reflecting it; without Him there is no Faith, and without Faith there is no knowledge of Him. Where, then, is our happiness? The lion may boast of its strength, the fox of its cunning, the snake of its venom, but why should man, who is not one of them, strive to be happy and contented with the possession of power drawn from natural science or that is in nature's dross. If "Excelsior" be the [illegible], we can never learn from things beneath in the onward upward path. Without Him—but why reason thus?—without Him we have no being, and without man there is no earth, no sun, no moon, no stars, nor space, when He is gone. This is reason as we understand it, and if we are more or less in error—error is a concomitant of imperfection.

Now, we have reasoned in the legitimate way, and discovered man to be, not a slave to himself, but a subject of God. Yet we are the "greatest contemners of God," because we deny Him in reason, and the Pope is the greatest of all. It would be well for the reason-

worshippers natural philosophy was not in its province — not that Faith courts material homage, for materialism will pass away, and the living truth live on; but the day will come when Science kneeling will swear fidelity to Faith, as it repeats the words she utters to him who sits in Peter's chair, "*Tu es Petrus!*" The more enlightened we become, the greater the necessity for this submission, or we grow rebellious—it is the disposition of strength to seek [illegible]. If we would be wise we must be simple; if we would be free we must be subject. Though the laws for our government are as fixed and as unalterable as the foundations of justice, we are not forced to obey them, notwithstanding, our nature is constructed for their adaption, we have free will. But if we do attempt to nullify the laws of God, we expose ourselves to the destroying rigors of the laws of nature, for society in the natural state is war. There can be no peace without authority to command peace; if there be no authority to command peace without its being supernatural, there can be no supernatural authority without religion, there can be no religion without a church, there can be no church without a unity, there can be no unity without a Head Centre, there can be no Centre without a God. What more need be said than to dispose of the laugh at the Pope for this "obscurantism." "Civil independence of princes or nations is a great error." Is man infallible, or has God abandoned him, that those who laugh at the wisdom of the Church either think they can govern themselves without the Church, or self-government is impossible and there is no help for it. But why question? Have not the advocates of the self-sufficiency doctrine declared they are able, willing, and ready at any moment to go into the business of self-government, with reason for stock; but there is one great obstacle in the way which must be removed, and that is the Pope—the greatest contemner of God, because he desires human reason. Down with the Pope, and the Kings are nowhere! Is not that it, my dear admirers of the Red Shirt? Now turn your back to prejudice, if you please, and look this way. Don't you see the Kings are likewise prepared at any time to go stronger into their line of business, but they too, have a great obstacle to encounter. Strange to say it is the Pope — the greatest contemner of man because he is the Guardian of Liberty. Away with him (and they touch glasses); away with him, that the light of freedom may never shine upon the earth again! Well, well; the poor old man is in the hands of two robbers. One of them, it is to be hoped, sooner or later will be converted, the other never can—for the instincts of monarchy hate the papacy with a hellish hate. Let monarchy hate it, and let the creature of monarchy join it in its hate. There is a virtue in suffering that is accumulating for centuries in the treasury of the Masses, it is culminating to an indentification of the rights as thus defined. At all times, upon all occasions, in every act, the Church must be right because she expresses the will of God to man; at all times, upon all occasions, in every act, the State must be wrong that ignores the law of civil nature which is love one another. Or to give it a republican expression—equal rights to all, and these protected and respected. But this law being founded in supernatural life is dead, without the spirit and protection of the laws of God as expressed in the church, and will be ignored by a State independent of the Church. Independence of the Church is natural life, and that war against a diffusion of power for its aim is to be like God. Therefore, "civil independence of princes and nations is a great error." Let monarchy hate the papacy and let infidelity join in its hate. Truth loves it and truth will prevail. The divorce is not pronounced, nor will the Pope and the peoples be estranged. We think of this with complacency but it seems we never think of the Holy Father's sufferings, which are in some measure to be attributed to our indifference. We are indifferent because we know whatever will come this will be—in Rome or out of it he is Pope, in Rome or out of it he is the Guardian of Liberty, in Rome or out of it he will never bend the subject knee to any king on earth. As certain as this is it is morally wrong to meditate on it with folded arms.

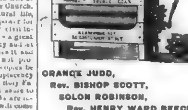
The Prosecutions for Sedition in Ireland—Speech of Mr. Sullivan.

The Crown prosecutions of the men who took the most prominent part in the late Fenian demonstrations in Dublin were proceeded with on the 30th of December. Mr. Sullivan, editor of the *Nation* newspaper, Thomas Bracken, clothier, and Michael O'Reilly, grocer, appeared at the Head Police Office, Dublin charged with forming part of an unlawful seditious assembly on the 8th instant. James Jennings, clothier, W. Stanbridge, and George A. F. Gillies were charged with a breach of the Party Processions Act.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, addressing the magistrate, said: "Had the officials of the Crown adopted towards me in the first instance the course they have taken on the present occasion and had they not adopted the singular course pursued on the former occasion, I should not have troubled your worships with any observations whatever—because, as one of the five thousand persons who, on the 8th of December, publicly, lawfully, peaceably, demonstrated their protest against what they believed to be a denial of the law and an injustice, I should waste no time in this preliminary investigation, but admit the facts, as you perceive I do to-day, and hasten, as fast as I could do it, the final decision of the points at issue between us and the Crown. But, as I intend, in my remarks to contend respectfully that this is not a *bona fide* judicial proceeding—that your worship and this court, and the forms of law in this court are being used not *bona fide* for a judicial proceeding, but being made instruments of to carry out party ends at the instance of politicians out of doors—I shall ask your worship to refuse to allow your court to be made such an instrument of. What was the course adopted by the Crown? They had before them on the 9th of December just as clearly as on the 29th, that I openly and publically participated in that demonstration—that sorrowful and sad protest against injustice, they had before them as much as they have to-day, or as much as they will ever have, affecting me, because whatever course I take in public affairs in this country, I conceal nothing—I take it publicly, openly, and deliberately, satisfied to abide the consequences; and whenever it may suit the weathercock judgment of Lord Mayo and his vacillating law officers to characterize my acts or my opinions as illegal, seditious, heretical, idolatrous, or treasonable, I must, like every other subject, take my chance of their being able to find a jury sufficiently facile or stupid to carry out their behests against me. But they did not summon me as a principal, but as a Crown witness against some of my personal and dearest friends. And now, because the parties who did that act find it fail, they mend their hand and prosecute me. The Attorney-General, whose word I most fully believe and frankly accept in the matter, disavowed the act, by putting it from his own door. Where did he lay the blame? Upon the police? What is the meaning of that? He does not mean to say that the members of the force who patrol our streets exercise these legal functions. Who, then, is the person to whom he alludes? How many degrees above or below the Attorney-General are we to go to find this functionary who possessed such power that he could exempt for such is the meaning of it, a seditious man from prosecution? The police could not do it. Who was he that, drawing the line between John Martin and his friend, A. M. Sullivan, prosecuted the one and exempted the other, and then subpoened him here as a Crown witness? There are, at this moment, I am convinced, without doubt, in Ireland—as yet unfound out—Talbots and Corydons acting as Fenian Centres, who would get the word from their employers to spread throughout Ireland the next day that I was here to betray my associate, John Martin. The man and the men who were before exempted, now are prosecuted. They have the legal right to prosecute me, but I charge now that the Government, and not we, are violating the law. But whatever decision your worship may arrive at, I shall respect it as the independent judgement of an Irish gentleman and a magistrate. Having referred to the correspondence between Sir F. Hygate and Lord Mayo, Mr. Sullivan continued to say that, as yet, no breach of the Party Processions Act had been proved against the defendants. He met the Crown plainly and frankly on the issue whether the motive, character, and object of the assemblage was seditious. It was simply a protest against the death of the men at Manchester, as attested by the almost universal sentiment of Ireland. Were they to be told that it was illegal to doubt the policy of an execution? Were they to be told that men had never been put to death ere now on a wrong verdict? Would Mr. Murphy read his ancient and modern history backward, and tell them that men had never been executed on a wrong verdict? Perhaps, in Castle editions of Hume and Macaulay, facts so heterodox were scoured out. Perhaps they would be told that it was their duty as loyal subjects to believe that the Government never erred—never put a man to death on a wrong verdict, or in a moment of national passion immolated an innocent man. If they wanted to maintain this prosecution, it would be necessary to put up this theory. But he challenged them to prove this theory to be law; and if it were law, as it was not, the judgment of Christendom would regard it as an outrage and coercion of conscience, which Caligula himself would not have dared to attempt. Mr. Sullivan, in conclusion, said they maintained that they committed no offense. They challenged the Government now to the issue. Let them try them by jury; but they had a wider tribunal to appeal to—they had their own consciences and the judgement of humanity.

"I see the villain in your face," said a judge to an Irish prisoner. "Shure your lordship won't be making a personal reflection of a poor boy!" said Pat.

WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGER.



ORANGE JUDD,
Rev. BISHOP SCOTT,
SOLON ROBINSON,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Mrs. LAURA E. LYMAN,
Professor E. L. YOUMANS,

And thousands of others will tell you that Doty's Washing Machine, and the Universal Clothes Wringer are a real success, and save their cost in clothing every year besides saving more than half the time and labor of washing. Send the retail price, Washer, $14, and Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, *free of freight*, to places where no one is selling, and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial according to directions.

Large discounts to canvassers and the trade everywhere.

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No. 32 Courtland St., N. Y.
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

Groceries and Provisions.

ECONOMY IN [illegible] CHEAP, Fine New Teas and Provisions. Wholesale and Retail. PETER LYNCH & CO., 61 VESEY STREET. Our old customers, and the public are informed that we are receiving daily, choice new Teas, Coffees, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, &c., which we are selling for cash cheaper than any other establishment. Our long experience gives us advantages over others who purchase from second and third hands, each having a per centage.

P. S.—Ship and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS [illegible] TEA COMPANY [illegible] NEW BOWERY, corner Madison street, New York—Millbrook Bridge, [illegible], Morrisania and Union Corners, [illegible], Westchester Co.

We have always on hand a large and fresh stock of TEAS.

GROCERIES and FAMILY FLOUR.

We sell for CASH and give the BEST VALUE in City or Country. Remember [illegible] NEW BOWERY.

THE ELYSIAN BED,

A SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESS AND PALLIASSE COMBINED.

SPRING FRAME, WITHOUT WOOD.
Letters Patent, August 13, 1867, to
J. K. FINSLEY.
Twelve Years with PATON & CO.

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Constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of New and Second Hand Clothing, of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

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STEAM PACKET SHIPS
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carrying passengers to and from the principal [illegible],
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES
and the
UNITED STATES;
and forwarding passengers at Through Rates to and from
FRANCE, GERMANY, &c.
Fares as low as by any other first class Line.
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FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest.
FREIGHT CARRIED LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
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LONDON & NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct $110, $75 and $30 Currency.
EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

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CELLA,	" Goodall,	"	Feb. 15
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The elegant British iron steamship
BELLONA
Will leave pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through Bills of Lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
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FROM AND TO
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OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
Remittances to Ireland, &c. Apply to
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Steamships Weekly to and from
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Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
VIRGINIA	3,310	Prowse
LOUISIANA	4,100	Thomson.
DENMARK	3,117	Thompson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building.)

Cabin Passage, $100; Steerage, $35.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 currency.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at corresponding rates.
Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, 57 Broadway and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the Company, 57 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST Manager.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES,
86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Fare Reduced by Steamer to Liverpool and Queenstown to $25.
STEAMERS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Certificates granted to bring parties from
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN
At reduced rates by Steamers twice a week.
Also by Sailing Packets, Space
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DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART
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ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
For further particulars apply to
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SIGHT DRAFTS on the
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND
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CITY BANK OF LONDON
AT LOWEST RATES.
Apply at
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
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Hats and Caps.

$5 HATS! $5 HATS! $5 HATS
Hats retailed at manufacturers' prices. The very latest first class style of Silk and Cassimere Hats are now selling for $5 at [illegible] SILK HAT FACTORY, [illegible] Third Avenue, between [illegible] and [illegible] streets. Particular attention is called to the [illegible] [illegible].

O'Sullivan, McBride & [illegible],
STEAM
BOOK, JOB and NEWSPAPER
PRINTERS,
No. 8 Spruce Street, N.Y.
(Opposite the "Tribune" Building.)

Would call the attention of the public to their increased facilities for executing all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Printing,
COMPRISING

BUSINESS CARDS,
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PRICE LISTS,
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In fact every description of Printing, from a Card to a Poster, used by the Mercantile and Business community, executed in the best manner, at short notice and at reasonable rates.

Pic-Nic, Ball, Concert and Society Committees are invited to examine our styles of

SHOW CARDS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES, &c.,

Which, in design and workmanship, will be found equal to any establishment in the city.

Give us a trial, and we are sure to please.

Don't forget the Number!!
No. 8 SPRUCE STREET,
Opposite the "Tribune" Building.

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CARPETS, &c.
BENDALL & CO.,
CORNER OF CANAL & HUDSON ST.,
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Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE, Offered to Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

Medicines.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

[illegible]

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

[illegible] when other remedies had wholly failed.

[illegible]

For Bilious [illegible] and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

"FALSE AND TRUE."
A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D., OF N. Y., SHOWING THE false method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, Glandular, Calculous, Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the incompatibility of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of
SARSAPARILLA
besides other valuable information to be obtained by sending one-cent postage stamp to
RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

R. R. R.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.
SARSAPARILLIAN!
PREPARED IN VACUO.
THE CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA ENTERS LARGELY INTO THE COMPOSITION OF
R. R. R.
RESOLVENT.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

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One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name.

Dr. RADWAY'S process of extracting the curative properties from medicinal plants, roots, barks, herbs, &c., that enter into the composition of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, secures the active and curative principle only. The inert matter that enters so generally in the official Pharmacopœias and the general advertised formulas is thrown aside as rubbish. ONE TEASPOONFUL of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is sufficient for a dose in all ordinary skin diseases, and one teaspoonful of this powerful medicine will take a firmer hold on the disease than a dozen large doses of the ordinary compounds sold as Sarsaparilla. The first dose that is taken commences its work of purifying the blood, renovating the system, and resolving away the diseased deposits. It is pleasant to take, safe, sure, and rapid in its effects.

SARSAPARILLIAN

Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of sarsaparilla resides, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT possesses extraordinary curative properties, over certain skin diseases.

It is only, however, one ingredient in this all-powerful purifier and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

If used in any of the following-named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULOUS SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPTHALMIA, ITCH, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.

In the published formula of an extensively advertised Sarsaparilla, Pectoral, &c., the maker publishes that his Sarsaparilla is made of a combination of Sarsaparilla, [illegible], Stillingia, Podoph, Iron, &c. Now, a preparation made of these ingredients is incompatible, the mineral and vegetables mixed together, having no affinity with each other, renders the compound negative and useless.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY, AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual report of the Health Commissioners, of different cities, shows a great increase of Deaths from Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary organs. RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has removed CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS. Its SOLVENT, diuretic, lithontriptic, and tonic properties exceed that of any medicine in the world. It readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their flow all through the Kidneys, Ureter, and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

[illegible] the Resolvent should be used, and R. R. Relief rubbed on the spine, &c.

RADWAY'S PILLS, [illegible] WITHOUT [illegible] the mucous membrane of the Bowels, Kidney, Ureter, Bladder, &c., or inducing great straining when at stool.

Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.

This remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body, under its influence the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics and artificial appliances to the skin and complexion, that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a coarse and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with Blotches, Pimples, Eruptive Sores, &c., hair weak and falling off, teeth discolored, breath offensive, nails rough and irregular, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of the

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

with the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy robust health, and be favored with such personal charms as nature intended. Parents, when they discover in their children evidences of transmitted disease, should at once give the suffering innocent the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water for children from one to three years old, once a day, will soon exterminate all seeds of disease. [illegible] for life.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Country Merchants. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, Six Bottles for FIVE DOLLARS.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

WE RATHER NOT.

BY A. DE JEAN.

Remittance from our tyrants! oh, no—never think
Such hope can be soon erected;
Nor be ye, who poison'd each proffer'd drink,
Surprised to be so suspected.
No—till us the bowl we are wont to quaff!
For kindness, new to your natures,
Appals us, like the hysteric laugh,
On pale and ghastly features!

We have digg'd our wells and we know our track
In to pleasant valleys bringing;
And, though still in the desert, shall we go back,
Where we found no fountain springing?
Or turn aside to the left, or the right;
When the shrubs, around us growing,
Agree with the shrubs on the distant sight,
In the want of water showing?

Vain, vain the bright edge, when the cloud is dark!
But vainer your dissembling!
Your fears—for ye fear us—are round our bark,
Like waves in sunshine trembling;
And we have less than the seaman's doubt,
That, spite of our endeavor,
The wave, once in, which now floats us, out—
Would sink the ship for ever!

Your web was tyranny—weft and warp—
And how can ye be trusted?
Is love not steel we can never make sharp,
Or bright, if it long lie rusted?
We feel—and we own it—a cheerless part,
For ice of gone December,
To make a deep ice-house of the heart—
But oh! we must still remember.

That ye were ever the charnel vaults,
Where our hopes—untimely buried
[illegible]
Than our virtues—have been buried;
And the vaults must lie open, till light and air
Have search'd them—nook and cranny—
Ere hopes, akin to the dead ones there,
May safely dare to enter.

THE FENIAN STRUGGLE.

BY W. M. C.

The explosion of wrath and terror which immediately followed the Clerkenwell catastrophe has revealed one thing which the exponents of English opinion have long sought to conceal—that throughout Great Britain the Irish Revolution is admitted to have commenced, and the Fenians are virtually acknowledged as belligerents, at war with the British Government. [illegible]

FAIR PLAY.

[illegible]

ENGLAND'S MODE OF WARFARE.

[illegible]

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

New York, Jan. 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

[illegible]

CONTINENTAL OPPOSITION TO IRELAND'S FREEDOM.

[illegible]

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

[illegible]

JOHN O'MAHONY.

HELP THE "MEN IN THE GAP."

[illegible]

ORIGINAL OBJECTS AND PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN REBELLION—DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

[illegible]

FIRST FENIAN CONGRESS IN 1863—CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[illegible]

STEPHENS' IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Clothing.

C. EUGENE STOKES,
FINE READY-MADE AND CLOTHING TO ORDER.
563 BROADWAY,
ONE BLOCK ABOVE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

M. C. MAHONY,
Importer and Manufacturer of
CLOAKS & MANTILLAS.
426 GRAND STREET,
(Entrance through Dry Goods Store.)
NEW YORK.
N. B.—CHILDREN'S CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

Financial, &c.

THE
Safe Deposit Co.
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FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING
OF
VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
RENTING SMALL SAFES,
Burglar-Proof Vaults,
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
THIRD AVENUE,
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

New Publications.

The Most Interesting Book Ever Published.
FENIAN HEROES AND MARTYRS!
BY JOHN SAVAGE.
Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED, AGENTS,

Miscellaneous.

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,
By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

THE
HISTORY OF IRELAND
ANCIENT AND MODERN.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER,
The Best in the World.
DREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE FELON'S TRACK

THE
FATHER MATHEW
TOTAL ABSTINENCE
Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,
OF THE CITY OF TROY.
GRAND
PRESENTATION
CONCERT!
The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and acceptable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a
Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, [illegible]
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1, proposes to give a
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.
[illegible]
JOHN F. B. SMITH.
Temperance Hall!

Ales, Wines and Liquors.
ANDREW WYNNE'S
NEW SALOON,
Philadelphia.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

Brewers.
WHITNEY & COHALAN,
Brewers,
Burton, Stock, Pale & Amber
ALES & PORTER,
METROPOLITAN BREWERY,
673 & 675 Washington St.,
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Restaurants.
WINDUST'S RESTAURANT,

Fire Extinguisher.
EXTINGUISHER

PORTABLE, SELF-ACTING
FIRE-ENGINE.
U. S. FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO.,
No. 8 Dey Street, N. Y.

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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES,
IRON FURNITURE.
WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
244 Canal St., N. Y.

Dry Goods.
LORD & TAYLOR,
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
FALL AND WINTER,
Much Below Usual Prices.

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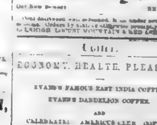
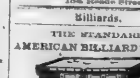
COTTRELL & BABCOCK
HAND AND STEAM POWER
PRINTING PRESSES,

No. 8 SPRUCE STREET N. Y

Coal and Wood.

Coffee.
ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE
FREDERICK EVANS & CO.

Billiards.
THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE


UNION.

Air—"Oh, Lesage not the Bard"

Oh! say, brothers, say, [illegible] the blast
Of that [illegible] swept o'er our land?
Shall the demon [illegible] o'ercast
With the clou[illegible] fetter each hand?
Oh! say, shall the [illegible] with one mighty throb
Should beat [illegible] to our foe the most dear,
Be filled with an [illegible] selfishly [illegible]
Poor Ireland of liberty [illegible]

Can no hand yet be found that [illegible]
The portals which [illegible] every hope?
Shall our country, still [illegible] tyrant's car,
Find her bravest have won but the prison or rope?
Can Ireland but add to that [illegible] band
Who, like meteors, shone but to vanish in gloom—
Lighting up [illegible] land,
Ere they sink from our gaze in a patriot's tomb?

Must the orphan [illegible] weep on the [illegible] widow's breast,
And the dungeon be filled with the flower of our race?
Must the prison grave [illegible] the patriot's rest,
Until [illegible] disgrace?
Let us cherish [illegible] deceive—
'Till [illegible] the prize;
As we [illegible] in disguise.

Then death be the [illegible] our fold
[illegible] join,
Let them [illegible] the base each gold
We are [illegible] our coin.
United once more [illegible] return
The bright [illegible] kindle again,
[illegible]
Like the fire cloud of [illegible] the children of men.

—*New York, January, 1868.* COMMUNICATED.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE:

A Story of 1798.

[illegible]

CHAP. XIII.—AN UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.

"Hallo! Donal, my [illegible]" said Thade O'Mahony, as the two [illegible] [illegible]

those large, dark, lustrous eyes, beaming with intelligence, and observe the finely-formed head, firm chin, and noble brow, without mentally remarking, "Here is a splendid specimen of mankind, whose integrity is written in every expression of his features." But nature gave herself the lie direct when she formed Massey, for in that soul, through whose windows I have looked at a moment when the honor, at least, of Ireland was at stake, and was satisfied there was hidden, far down, indecision and miserable craven fear. Probably the man thought himself honest. That he intended to do his duty up to the moment of his arrest at Limerick Junction, and even sacrifice himself if necessary, I have the strongest reasons for believing, and do believe. But at the critical moment which he already anticipated, and for which I know he was prepared, the evil in his nature overcame the better, all of Condon died within him, and Massey the vile and infamous remained. The writer accompanied the first detachment that left New York for Ireland in December, '66, and will, in succeeding chapters, introduce the reader to strange people and exciting scenes.

A VOICE FROM MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 9, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible] a few weeks since that "the Fenian cat had passed over James Stephens, let him rest in peace." Now, sirs, I go in for letting on all steam and let it pass over the Senate, Executive, and all aspirants. It is full time the Irish-American Fenians go to work and throw demagogues aside, and place, by acclamation, some good man at the helm, else the golden opportunity, brought about by the murders at Manchester, will be lost, and with it the regeneration of our own dear Ireland. Away down here in Maine I have been asked, if we did not all want to be officers! and between you and me it kind of looks a little like it. Now, sirs, your paper—the Irishman's paper on this continent—is the best medium through which to wake our people up to a sense of their duty. A heavy responsibility rests on you gentlemen of the IRISH PEOPLE. As journalists, you have done more to eradicate those little petty sectional feelings that existed between Irishmen than any other paper. You can do more good by proclaiming through your columns to the rank and file to take the matter into their own hands, and let all heroes on paper rest their over-taxed brains for awhile.

Hoping my countrymen will be inspired with these sentiments towards Ireland and vengeance—Vow and swear before God's beaming eye to burst our country's chains or die. "God Save Ireland!" J. B. McGINTY.

The Fenians of Albany on the Union Trickery.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16, '68.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the James Stephens Circle, Albany, N. Y.

Resolved—That the members of this Circle, while deploring the means which have been used to defeat the much desired union of the Brotherhood, cannot withhold their approval of the able, manly, and patriotic conduct of John Savage, C. E. F. B.

Resolved—That we approve [illegible] and thank him for his clear judgment in defeating the machinations of men who would endeavor to impose on us a union which we could never sanction.

Resolved—That we have every confidence that his judgment and perseverance in his patriotic course for union will yet be crowned with success.

Resolved—That we pledge him our earnest support in all his labors, either for union or alone, if divided we must be, in his faithful adherence to the Fenian Organization which now strikes such terror to our, and the enemy of liberty everywhere.

CHARLES MCAVENY, Secretary.

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The Irish in America,

By John Francis Maguire, M. P. for Cork.

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The Fate and Fortunes of O'Neill and O'Donnel,

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Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We would call attention to the prospectus of the "Emerald," the new Irish Illustrated Literary Weekly Journal, which appears in our advertising columns. No publication at all approaching its excellence has ever appeared in this or any other country.

[illegible]

INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1868.

THAT "UNION" OF THE F.B.

On the 1st of December, 1865, the Fenian Brotherhood occupied a very respectable position before the world. [illegible]

[illegible]

IRISH CITIZENS AND AMERICAN STATESMEN.

BY D. HOLLAND.

The English Government assumes its old successful attitude. [illegible]

[illegible]

Important Fenian Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, '68.

[illegible]

Corning, N. Y., on the late Union Farce.

CORNING, Jan. 18, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

Rights of Adopted Citizens—Meeting in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 22, '68.

To the Editors of the Irish People.

[illegible]

New Publications.

HARPERS' MONTHLY, for February, 1868. [illegible]

THE WORLD AT HOME. Philadelphia: Evans & Co. [illegible]

THE COMEDY OF CONVOCATION IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH. Edited by Archdeacon Chasuble, D.D. [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

A LECTURE

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INFORMATION WANTED [illegible]

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PRISON MUSINGS.

BY T. F. MASTERSON.

On an Autumn evening sitting
 Musing in my prison cell,
The visions of the future flitting
 Thro' my brain, I fain would tell.
Fain I'd tell the thoughts perplex me,
 Voiceless, vague, and undefined,
Fain I'd tell what phase may next be
 In these struggles of man's mind.

In its frequent strong upheaving
 Breaking falsehood's, error's chain,
Spreading wide its fire, and leaving
 Sacred sparks that glow again.
Hark, its watchwords—Truth and Justice—
 Blazoned on its banner high,
Down with tyrants to the dust, as
 Low as they have made man lie.

Marching with the age we live in,
 Onwards press unto the goal;
From our purpose never driven
 By the tyrant's stern control.
Toiling thinkers, toil ye stronger,
 Ye must bear the battle's brunt,
Ye must fight Truth's battle longer,
 Men of action, to the front!

Mark each despot's armed legions
 Over Europe spread to-day;
Force alone commands obedience,
 None but knaves and slaves obey.
Tho' the monster's hydra-headed,
 Oligarchs have but a life,
Freedom beckons, death ne'er dread it,
 Tho' we perish in the strife.

Thus, the human mind downcasting,
 Trammel it too long has borne,
Rises, with its grandeur blasting
 Thrones and tyrants, bright as morn.
Flinging o'er life's darkened pathways,
 Error clouded long and deep,
Light and hope, and with its bright rays
 Waking nations from their sleep.

Deems the tyrant that a prison
 Is for human thought a tomb?
Ah! from graves hath freedom risen,
 Time hath changes in its womb.
Might may rule and reign a season,
 Thrones and empires rise and fall,
Love and freedom, truth and reason,
 Yet shall triumph over all.

—*Mountjoy Prison, Aug. 28th, 1867*

THE MOCK TRIAL IN IRELAND.

BY R. M. C.

The High Court of Parliament is under orders to assemble on February 13th, and the *Times* tells us that the case of Ireland is the first and most important order on the docket. I look upon this announcement with great [illegible]

[illegible]

The British Republic. [illegible]

The Counsel for the Crown. [illegible]

The Composition of the Court. [illegible]

The Final Result. [illegible]

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—PART II.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

H. O'C. M'CARTHY, DEPUTY HEAD CENTRE.

I should have stated that, previous to the departure of Stephens for home, I had, at his request, appointed H. O'C. McCarthy as Deputy Head Centre. I did this in order to satisfy the "Men of Action" here on the one hand, and, on the other, to show to Stephens that I meant to act squarely with him in all things by my readiness in taking a partisan nominee of his own into my office. I hoped to find in McCarthy a means of warding off the discord that was then impending over the Organization from the conflicting opinions of its leaders. I felt the less difficulty in appointing him, as in all our conversations he *professed* to coincide in my views and to deplore the unjust and hasty action which Stephens was pursuing in my regard. I had, moreover, implicit trust in his integrity.

ATTEMPT TO COLLECT MONEY—A BOGUS "FINAL CALL."

Almost immediately after the promulgation of the summons for the General Congress to be held in February, 1865, the first open attempt at disorganization was made by Michael Scanlon, of Chicago, who issued in the name of the Brotherhood, without any authorization from either the Head Centre or Central Council, a certain printed circular, which he designated a "Final Call," demanding of the "Circles" to make a final effort to collect money and to send it to the approaching Congress by their several delegates. A copy of this document having been brought under my notice, I denounced it at once in another circular, which I forwarded to all the officers of the Brotherhood without delay. My denunciation had the desired effect in most instances, but I have had reason to believe that large sums were realized notwithstanding by Scanlon and his accomplices, from some of the Western Circles. These sums were never sent to the Central Treasury. They were retained in Chicago, where they were afterwards employed, with telling effect in sowing the seeds of disruption.

CAPTAIN COYNE'S REPORT.

By the middle of December, Captain Philip Coyne, our envoy, returned from Ireland and reported to me. His representation of the state of the Home Organization was far more favorable than I expected, but yet it did not, in my judgment, justify Stephens in having declared [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FIRST BREACH IN THE TRIAL. [illegible]

P. T. SHERLOCK'S LETTER—[illegible]

THE SECOND RESULT. [illegible]

SECOND CONGRESS—CINCINNATI, '65. [illegible]

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS FOR '65.—ROBERTS AND MEEHAN JOIN THE P. B. [illegible]

[illegible]

that either Roberts, Meehan, or any member of that body, could have been thenceforward "deceived" by me in any respect whatever.

On this occasion also the staff of "Paid Organizers" was first constitutionally established as one of the regular institutions of American Fenianism, though it had been introduced some time previously by M'Carthy, Scanlan, and the party of "War or Dissolution," with the sanction of James Stephens. A batch of these officers was appointed at this session, and their salaries were then and there determined by a vote of the Central Council.

The roll of the Central Council stood as follows:

Henry O'C. M'Carty, late of Chicago, President.
Wm. Sullivan, Tiffin, O. — J. Gibbons, Phila., Pa.,
Wm. Griffin, Madison, Ind., — P. W. Dunne, Peoria, Ills.,
P. Doody, Holyoke, Mass., — M. Scanlan, Chicago, Ills.,
P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky., — W. R. Roberts, N. Y.,
P. J. Meehan, N. Y.,

Of these, McCarthy, Dunne and Scanlan, belonged to the party of "War or Dissolution in '65," and professed a blind and uncompromising worship of James Stephens in all things. Gibbons pretended to hold the same opinions that I did, and consequently gained no small share of my confidence, which he afterwards betrayed. Bannon was an ardent admirer of H. O'C. McCarthy, whose lead he followed. Roberts and Meehan were untried men. The rest were seemingly in favor of caution and circumspection. William Sullivan was the only man that I esteemed as a personal friend. With the exception of McCarthy, Griffin and Doody, all of them got themselves subsequently dubbed "Senators" at the ill-omened Congress of Philadelphia.

OFFICIAL REPORTS RECEIVED.

General Kelly was ready for his voyage to Ireland by the middle of March. I impressed upon him the serious nature of his duties to his country and the Organization, and gave him written instructions to inspect professionally, with his own eyes the state of military preparedness of the men in Ireland, and to report the same fully to me without consulting Mr. Stephens, or any other party in that country. Messrs. Roberts and Meehan also had a long conversation with him. His first report came to us in due time. It represented matters in a most satisfactory light.

After an interval of somewhat more than a month, General F. F. Millen, of the Mexican army, was sent over, with instructions nearly similar. He was approved of by the Central Councillors, McCarthy, Roberts and Meehan.

SECOND SESSION OF COUNCIL—HALPIN'S MISSION—OFFICERS' PAY FIXED.

H. O'C. McCarthy having left New York in order to recruit his declining health, the Second Session of the Central Council, which took place in May, was presided over by William R. [illegible]

[illegible]

across the seas by representative Irishmen. To them was confided the decision of the whole question of "war or dissolution in '65." To them was entrusted the affirmation or denial, after a strict and conscientious investigation, of the series of official statements which had been presented to the Head Centre and to their colleagues of the Central Council, from that of Captain Phillip Coyne, which had been read at the last General Convention in the preceding January, to those of O'Donovan Rossa and General Halpin which had been just laid before them. The amount of arms and munitions reported in the possession, or in any way within the reach of what were called the "Men in Gap," was to be verified by them, as also the reported extent, numbers, discipline and determination of the organized revolutionary masses in Ireland and Great Britain. They were charged to calmly and dispassionately examine into the position, character, and general capability of the home leaders of the movement, central and local, as far as ascertainable, previous to passing their final fiat.

P. J. MEEHAN'S REPORT—FIAT OF THE "PLENIPOTENTIARIES" FOR WAR.

By the end of July the report and decision of these two investigating commissioners, "Plenipotentiary Agents, and extreme arbitrators, the aforesaid P. J. Meehan and P. W. Dunne, reached me at the Central Office of the Brotherhood, which I then held at No. 22 Duane street in this city. It came in the shape of a letter from P. J. Meehan, dated at Dublin, Ireland, and addressed to W. R. Roberts. It purported to have been written after a due examination of the position of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. The principal Dublin Centres or "A's," and such Irish-American officers as were then resident in Dublin and its vicinity had, in the first place, received Meehan and his colleague at a general meeting which had been specially called by James Stephens for the express purpose of satisfying them, and which was held at the house of one of the oldest and truest members of the Organization, who resides at present in Saratoga, State of New York. Your "Genuine Dublin Centre" might, perhaps, have been present there himself. In the second place, James Stephens, the Central Executive, and the chief officers of the whole Irish branch of the Organization had held an important consultation with the said "Plenipotentiaries," Meehan and Dunne, somewhere among the mountains of Wicklow. The patriot martyrs, John O'Leary, Thos. Clarke Luby, Charles J. Kickham, D. D. Mulcahy, and Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, were among those present of the leaders of the "Men at Home." Gen. F. F. Millen, Gen. Halpin, Col. Thomas J. Kelly, Col. Kirwan, Col. Burke, Capt. Condon, with others, were there on the part of the resident Irish American military officers. These names, however, were not in Meehan's official narrative, (nor is it relevant to my present object to have named who were there or who were not), though the purport and bearing of the decision of Meehan and Dunne undoubtedly is. The missive above-mentioned, which conveyed their decision, justified in the fullest extent all the representations that had been made to me and the Central Council, by James Stephens during the preceding twelve months. It corroborated and sustained him in the most extreme of his demands. It completely verified the consecutive and unanimous reports of Captain Coyne, Col. Kelly, Gen. Millen, Gen. Halpin, and O'Donovan Rossa.

From the time when Central Executive Stephens had first promulgated his edict of "War or Dissolution in '65," I never made one single statement regarding the condition of the revolutionary movement in Ireland to my constituents in these States that was not in strict and scrupulous accord with the facts officially reported to me by these gentlemen. All the information which I had deemed it my duty to give my subordinates respecting the numerical strength, discipline, armament, &c., of the "Men at Home," had been furnished me by these gentlemen. If they were guilty of deception, I was myself the most basely "deceived" of them all, while "Plenipotentiary" and Senator Meehan, the bosom friend of "President" Roberts, and "Plenipotentiary" and Senator Dunne, the most truculent and destructive of the leaders of the Fenian secession, capped the long climax of the "deceivers."

The report of these men conveyed furthermore, most urgent demands for the sending of THREE HUNDRED EXPERIENCED OFFICERS FROM HERE TO IRELAND, AND MONEY TO BUY ARMS, &C., THE ARMS BEING TO BE GOT ELSEWHERE. This was said to be all that was needed to begin the fray with good auspices. In order to procure the requisite money, we were recommended to promulgate our "Final Call" immediately, and to issue the "Bonds of the Irish Republic," as soon as ever we could get them in readiness.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for

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Sewing Machines.

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ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

495 Broadway. New York.

WANTED, AGENTS,

$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.

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BENNETT, JOHNSON & CO.,
43 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of the
NEW PATENT BAG-HOLDER
AND SHINGLE BRACKET.

This Bag Holder is emphatically the Farmers' and Grain Dealers' Friend. Does the work of two boys in holding a bag open, and with it a farmer can bag up grain, potatoes, apples, &c., as fast as two men the ordinary way. Having large sales at the West, where first introduced. Retail price, $1. Sent to any address.

THE SHINGLE BRACKET

Is especially adapted for Builders, House Joiners, Masons and Carpenters. With it a scaffolding can be built in less time upon a roof and with greater safety and taken down as quickly without leaving a single nail hole in the roof. Retail price, $6 per dozen. Send for illustrated circulars as above. Orders promptly filled, at wholesale and retail.

Manufacturers of the

NEW STEAM COOKING APPARATUS,

which cooks all vegetables and meats together, without flavoring each other, and does away with all offensive odors.

SAVES LABOR, FUEL AND TIME.

SEEING IS BELIEVING. One trial will convince any one. Large numbers already in use, and everybody pleased. Sold low. Several sizes—fit any stove—a whole dinner can be cooked on one stove hole. Orders promptly filled, at wholesale and retail. Send for an illustrated circular with full particulars. Retail price, 7 inch, $1, 8 inch, $4, 9 inch, $7, 10 inch, $10. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

DREW'S YEAST POWDER,

The Best in the World.

A READY SUBSTITUTE FOR YEAST.

Will make more bread of the very best quality from a barrel of flour than by any other process, and bread made with Drew's Yeast Powder is always light and sweet. It is also more wholesome and nutritious. Dyspeptics are particularly recommended to use it. For sale by Grocers throughout the United States. Grocers wanted to act as Agents in every city and town.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DREW MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

218 FULTON ST., N. Y.

THE

FATHER MATHEW

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,

OF THE CITY OF TROY.

GRAND

PRESENTATION

CONCERT!

The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and acceptable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW, but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform, is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a

Temperance Hall!

To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.

To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, propose to give a

SERIES OF GRAND

PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on

MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.

On the occasion of the last Concert of the Series, the following named Presents will be awarded to the fortunate Ticket Holders—it being expressly understood that each and every Ticket Holder of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand in number to be sold, will receive a present.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

[illegible]

And thousands of other presents consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, VASES, PICTURES, GLASS WARE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SETS KNIVES AND FORKS, SILVER SPOONS, And other articles too numerous to mention.

[illegible]

JOHN F. B. SMITH,

No. 454 SIXTH AVENUE, N.Y.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

WM. J. NICHOLSON, Sec. of Committee

No. 18 First Street, Troy.

We, the undersigned citizens of Troy and vicinity, respectfully desire to inform communities foreign to this city, that we are personally acquainted with the Managers and management of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1 Concert enterprise, and have the fullest confidence in their entire integrity and honesty. [illegible]

JOHN L. FLAGG, Mayor of Troy. [illegible] GLEASON, County Treasurer. [illegible] County Judge.

Ales, Wines and Liquors.

ANDREW WYNNE'S

NEW SALOON.

Northwest Cor. Eighth and Catharine Streets, Philadelphia.

GOOD LIQUORS AND SEGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Good Sherry Wine, $3 per gallon, 60 cents per bottle. Good Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gallon, 60 per bottle. Very choice $4 per gallon, 75 per bottle. Pure Liquors by Retail, at Importers' Prices—a new feature in the trade.

BORDEAUX WINE CO.,

RICHARD TERNAN, Agent.

Vaults, 90 FULTON STREET,
(North-east corner of William St.,) NEW YORK.

Wholesale cash buyers offered unusual advantages.

CALIFORNIA WINE CO.,
115 LIBERTY STREET,
CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE,
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WINE BITTERS,
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SHERRY,
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Brewers.

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METROPOLITAN BREWERY,

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WINDUST'S RESTAURANT,

11 Park Row and 5 Ann St.,

(ESTABLISHED 1824.)

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PORTABLE, SELF-ACTING

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NO BUILDING SAFE WITHOUT IT

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No. 8 Dey Street, N. Y.

Send for Circular.

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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &C.

A large and well assorted stock at exceedingly low prices.

Goods constantly Received from Auction, in our line, and offered daily at great Bargains.

IRON FURNITURE.

Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles,
Hat and Umbrella Stands, Settees,
Garden Chairs, Vases, Brackets,
Washstands, Towel Racks,
Store and Piano Stools,
Marble-Top Saloon Tables.
On hand and made to order.

Also U. S. Hospital Bedsteads in complete order. The cheapest bedstead known for institutions. Price, $3.50 to $5.00.

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Each article warranted as represented.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

234 Canal St., N. Y.,

Opposite Centre St.

Dry Goods.

LORD & TAYLOR,

[illegible] BROADWAY
[illegible] GRAND STREET
[illegible] CATHARINE STREET

are now offering [illegible] new stock of

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS

Selected [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER

Including a full and desirable assortment of Novelties adapted to the Season.

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, DRESS SILKS, UNDERCLOTHING, CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE EMBROIDERIES [illegible]

ALSO

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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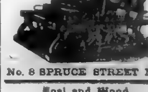

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Coal and Wood.

THOMAS WALSH,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

COAL AND WOOD

YARDS, 3 & 5 OAK ST.,

Cor. New Bowery NEW YORK

Coal delivered well screened, from under cover, in all weathers. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN & RED ASH COALS.

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ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE

EVANS'S FAMOUS EAST INDIA COFFEE,

EVANS'S DANDELION COFFEE,

AND

CELEBRATED "AMERICUS CLUB" COFFEE,

is manufactured at the "AMERICUS MILLS," late "Kent's Mills," also manufacturers of and dealers in Coffees, Spices, Mustard, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Bi-Carb Soda, &c., &c.

FREDERICK EVANS & CO.,

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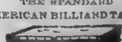
Billiards.

THE STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE



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The best and only reliable. Tables [illegible], Balls, Cues and everything relating to Billiards for sale, the lowest rates.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

[illegible] Crosby street, New York City

HOPE AND CONFIDENCE.

BY THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

Ever upon the wind
Free at last from all
Hopes and sadness, such sensation,
Sighs the breath in all my being,
Calls the spirit like a bugle,
Calls the spirit like a bugle,
Calls the spirit like a bugle,
Like a bugle, to the battlings raging,
To and near calls yet.

Never sighs more hot, tighter,
Never rather or better of grown,
Than the spring-tide gushing, bounding,
Sighing at the heaven's sunshine,
Never more sure with wonder
Pinched never or colder gone,
Shorter sometimes falling tender
Taking of my freedom's day.

Sudden feeling 'tis strong
Higher heart, with sorrow swell,
Indeed rights go too near
Let's wished to listen's not
Let's been job, hope never sunken,
Yet wished's their spirit high,
Thoughts that swell that sweet land freedom
Freedom's sweet and free land.

Thinking, rushing, ever rushing,
Thoughts, only sight or dark day
Crowding the tide of memory gushing,
Crowding the tide of memory gushing,
Crowding the tide of memory gushing,
Young, blind, and brandy fates,
Death as name mean I'll find,
Yet hopeless, manhood's pleasant shapes
Thinking the silver of spring and

But the hope that ever cheers me,
That my darkest spirit burn,
And the fever, and sound hearts
Sing it as my song of joy—
Is the heart that wakes I'm immune
Shall Shamrock raise a name
From of present, and joy by
Which redeem the dear old land.

But upon the broad blue ocean
Twilm by most crystal sea,
While the waves be with commotion
Symphonies with the jaw;
Thus are blessed hope and sorrow
In the wonted crisis alone,
Hoeten great Hope's bright in sunny
Great friends be heavy sunlit.

At Sea on Board the Prince, Nov. 26, '62.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE;

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAP. XIV.—SAWN OR THE SHAWN.

Donal Dun O'Byrne, on reaching Wexford, found that the patriot army had encamped on Windmill Hill, and the first person he encountered, a ragged fellow in the same, was his old friend, the Shawn-na-Gaoine, who hailed him thus:

"Well, Donal!" he said in a voice that seemed cleeved; "what's your news?"

"All well, thank Heaven!" was the brief reply.

"Amen!" ejaculated O'Mahony. "I'm glad the child is safe. We've better news in the camp, too, I'm proud to say."

"Indeed! What is it?"

"Well, you see, Harvey, if so soldier himself, is a man of sense and some judgment. He knows the running Dereverend, Father Roche, mount, and other brave boys, who have already proved their courage, still and the rest of the staff, and that itself is a good sign. There was question of you; but—

"Well?"

"The truth is, Donal," said the pedler, "I thought that sort of thing would not suit you, and—and—I took the liberty of saying that nothing should be done about you till your return and your wish was consulted. Was I right or wrong?"

"Right, and friend!" cried O'Byrne, clapping his hand. "Wrongly right, I mean, to be free as the winds. Were I under the control of incompetent masters, how that brave priest, also at Windmill-meters, now that brave priest, who should have been a soldier, I'd be a slave. Hold by your post, lad, and do your duty to your old sweet mother and your country."

"Never distrust me, Thade," replied O'Byrne, raising and wringing his hand. "Though I have no faith in the men who are over us now, I have faith in my country and the justice of our cause. We may be defeated, we may, but it is only an episode in the struggle. Three times already, old Ireland—the Ireland of my dreams—has tried to have been external, and, while two hundred years have passed, it has not been failed. We may fail to-day, but our grandsons will be, or, if not, our children's children will be, and, in the end, we will crush the rented on my mind it the been crushed by the end of last night and the reflections which were mine as I rode hither this morning.

"Am I not sorrowful? Am I not sorrowful? Yes, I have a new duty to life—a new responsibility to which I never thought of before—a duty, I fear, I can hope for it—no leadership—no concentration of mind, but I don't tell you that I was organization of yours. What is Cock or Dimerick doing? Have they sent a body of from messengers who have to the village of despair that we are fighting and winning? Why do not they do likewise? Why do not all who are brave and gallant a fellow as little Dwyer and the other night? 'Wisdom's waiting for you?' In the name of Heaven or Hell, man! Do you know what is strange? Why, I thought they would! If Wexford had waited for Wicklow, what good? Nothing does be done by the Wicklow men, and shows such dogs deserve to be. And, by Heaven! I think sometimes that I shot at the shot, did I not take the life of a fine soldier, tender women and helpless children."

"Donal, old friend," said the pedler, "you bewildered me! Nat, in Heaven's name, are you driving at?"

"At Hell," answered O'Byrne. "I have no hopes. In rank and file on every side, I see the honest men—I know they are honest, I know they are, and there never will be such soldiers as our people possess. They combine in themselves all the great soldierly qualities of every other nation under the sun; and they are all, in a certain wild, mad, drunken joy in the rush and crash of battle, such as paralyzes them in by the terrific Bacchic fury. You shake your head at that word. That—that—I will tell you that they fight and win as if they were in the intensity of a wild drunken frenzy. Ah! now you think me a joke on Dodd Tips. Ah! now your smile shows you understand me. Such a soldiery is excellent, mighty excellent on the world. But in little glorious rabble—God bless its great, crabbing, noble heart!—a soldiery! We call it a patriot army, but where are the patriots?"

"Do you despise Murphy because he is a priest?"

"Oh! Thade," cried Donal, expressibly, "will you promise to misunderstand me? I mean and pronounce that priest, for he is a great soldier, and his poet boy-calling lands him great power just now. No; I do not despise Murphy, but I do despise the men who enthusiasm and true patriotism will have was for them three tickets in rapid succession; and elected to his place a Bedford, a Protestant, man—because forsooth he is a Protestant, and they would prove to the Protestants of Ireland—Curse the Sassenach! If they are above and traitors to the Fitzgerald and Tone. Could I get hold of those men, I would give them a piece of my mind, and I would tell them that they say in this question?"

"Well, Donal," said the old pedler, replied the pedler, "and only sender great Father Roche and Father Murphy?"

"I met so," continued O'Byrne. "If the priest were not, he is a brave man, and he would hold the ground. I tell you that, Thade, in a cold-blooded, calculating way, I would rather have him with clear hands on one or two sides, if they have courage beside, the rather, spoke and sinner, the remain to be 'consolidated,' are miserable beasts, as cowardly as they are treacherous, and, if they are sold by kind words; but who wait, like that scoundrel, mentioned in Lily's history, by which side is victorious before they declare for either. Believe me, the miserable hitch of our country will prove it, be good-by—the man whom we will be compelled to set up over by intimidation. True Protestant patriots will rally round us, so, we should be, rather, those who do not are traitors. I care not whether my leader is Catholic or Protestant, provided he is a true man and true to our victory. But, as I would despite the Protestant, not who cause to our country, I would only if about my creed, so I despise and dread the fools who have put aside gallant Father Roche for this poor Mr. Harvey, because the incompetent brutal is a Protestant. Curse the Sassenach! man—this is not a question of Christ—it is a question of the independence of Ireland."

"There's great truth in what you say, Donal," replied the pedler, "and I appreciate it. Stick, whom we have never injured, will have to fall in with us, they cannot help it. Those who should have any faith in them. The Cromwellian and Williamite ascendancy—the Protestant Carlists and Jacobites as readily as the Catholic Irish, and the day is not far off when the Irish nation will be one in this great national question. Ireland's independence—the Irish nation must be treated with—the Irish people must be treated with—the Irish people must be treated with—the Irish people

FOUND OUT.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

AIR—"When Johnny comes marching home."

Who drove the steam ram on the rock—
Haha! haha!
And gave all England's nerves a shock?
Haha! now, who?
Who placed that rock beneath the tide,
To break that hole into her side?
Haha, you wicked Fenian men,
You can't deny 'twas you!

Who made that chip like lightning fly—
Haha! Haha!
And hop on Mr. Gladstone's eye?
Haha! now, who?
Who made him strike that crooked stroke
That sent that splinter from the oak?
Haha, you wicked Fenian men,—
You can't deny 'twas you!

Who made the last nor'wester blow—
Haha! haha!
And gout affect Lord Derby's toe?
Haha! now, who?
Who brought this coolness on between
King Theodore and our Queen?
Haha, you wicked Fenian men,
You can't deny 'twas you!

But now your plans are all found out,
Haha! haha!
Take heed of what you set about,
Be sure, now do!
For if the Thames should soon run dry,—
Or if the moon should quit the sky,
Haha, you wicked Fenian men,
We'll know 'twas done by you!

Nation.

ULTRAMONTANISM.

BY W. M. C.

A SHORT time ago the "Cable Telegram" informed us that Lords Clarendon and Bloomfield had started on a mission to Rome, on a mission from the British Government, which placed a paragraph in the Queen's speech denunciatory of the Pope's rule, and declaratory of Italy's "rightful title" to usurp authority over the Roman State, and depose its rightful King. [illegible]

THE POPE A TRUE PATRIOT.

Pius IX. is himself a patriot, and can feel for and with the patriots of other nations. [illegible]

THE TWO PARTIES IN THE CHURCH.

[illegible]

ENGLAND'S INTENDED PROSELYTE.

[illegible]

ULTRAMONTANISM SERVES ENGLAND.

[illegible]

SUCH REASONS FOR OPPOSITION.

[illegible]

PRO-ENGLISH IN FRANCE AND IRELAND.

[illegible]

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION—PART III.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

THE DRAG CHAIN BROKEN—MY PERSONAL SURROUNDINGS.

[illegible]

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

[illegible]

THE LOST DOCUMENTS—MEEHAN'S ESCAPADES, &c.

[illegible]

THE HENRY ALLMAN—IRELAND'S REDEMPTION A MATTER OF MONEY.

[illegible]

THE FINAL CALL ISSUED—W. R. ROBERTS.

[illegible]

FOURTH SESSION OF THE CENTRAL COUNCIL.

[illegible]

MY PERSONAL FEELINGS—DUTY OF THE HOUR.

[illegible]

DESPATCH FROM STEPHENS—MEEHAN IN A PURSE—ARRESTS EXPECTED.

[illegible]

JOHN MITCHEL—S. D. KILLIAN INITIATES HIS RELEASE.

[illegible]

SUCCESS OF THE CALL—SUPPLIES SENT HOME.

[illegible]

P. W. DUNNE RETURNS AND ALSO SUPPORTS.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MANCHESTER FUND.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

ALLOW me, through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to acknowledge the receipt of five dollars for one of the Manchester rescuers, from Edmond Hatten, Esq., No. 83 Ninth avenue, being his second subscription to the cause.

THOMAS HILL, Centre, St. Columba's Circle, F. B.

Steamship Companies.

ANCHOR LINE FOR TRANSATLANTIC

STEAM PACKET SHIPS

SAILING REGULARLY

carrying passengers to and from the principal ports,

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES,

and the

UNITED STATES

and forwarding passengers Through Tickets to and from

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Fares as low as by any other first class Line.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida Ports and the South and Southwest.

FREIGHT CARRIED LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

First Cabin Passage $15.00.

Excellent Steamboats only on the Line. Through Bills of Lading given for all points in the interior, and special attention given to forwarding free of commission.

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73 William Street.

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Passage to London direct $110, $75 and $30 Currency.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.

BELLONA,	Capt. Dixon,	from New York,	Jan	13
WM. PENN,	" Billings,	"	Feb.	1
CELLA,	" Goodall,	"	Feb.	15
ATALANTA,	" Pinkham,	"	Feb.	26

The elegant British iron steamship

BELLONA

Will leave pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, January [illegible] at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through Bills of Lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to 54 South street.

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BY FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS

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OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS,

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WILLIAMS & GUION,
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
FRANCE	[illegible]	Grace.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ENGLAND	3,450	Thompson.
HELVETIA	3,315	Cutting.
ERIN	3,316	Forbes.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Hall.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Webster.

Cabin Passage, $100. Steerage, $35.

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Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $40, currency.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at corresponding rates.

Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the Company, 57 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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STEAMERS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Certificates granted to bring parties from

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At reduced rates by Steamers twice a week.

Also by Sailing Packets, from

LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

By Weekly Line of Packets.

DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further particulars apply to

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SIGHT DRAFTS on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND

AND THE

CITY BANK OF LONDON

AT LOWEST RATES.

Apply at

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
74 Broadway, N. Y.

Hats and Caps.

$5 HATS! $5 HATS! $5 HATS

Hats retailed at manufacturers' prices. [illegible]

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CLOTHES WRINGER.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses. [illegible]

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So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

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One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixtures advertised for sale under this name.

Dr. RADWAY'S process of extracting the curative properties from medicinal plants, roots, barks, [illegible] that enter into the composition of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, secures the active and curative principle only. [illegible] It is pleasant to take, safe, sure, and rapid in its effects.

SARSAPARILLIAN

Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla reside, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT, possesses extraordinary curative properties over certain skin diseases.

It is only, however, one ingredient in this all-powerful purifier, and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.

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If used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient:

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULOUS SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, [illegible] CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, [illegible] WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES

[illegible]

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.

[illegible]

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

[illegible]

RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N.Y.

OUR TOASTS.

BY T. D. SULLIVAN.

Last night three [illegible] with me,
Talked of the times, [illegible]
To try the question out if we
Could do as England says we ought.
Said one, "Let's toast that mighty land,
And drink 'confusion to her foes'"—
We poured the wine, and, glass in hand,
Unto our feet at once we rose:
"Success"—But no!
Our hearts beat slow,
The words stuck in our throats the while,
Then loud we laughed,
And as we quaffed,
Our toast was this—"Our own green isle!"

"That time we failed," another said,
"But let us try the task once more,
And toast the foreign arms that shed
Our fathers' blood from shore to shore—
The knaves who seized their fair domains
More oft by fraud than warlike toil,
The clowns who wrecked our ancient fanes,
And fattened on the sacred spoil"—
We rose—But no!
Words would not flow—
Then grasped we each another's hand,
And with a shout
Our toast rang out—
"The heroes of our native land!"

Then spoke a third—"Let's pass them by,
Those gloomy years, for ever flown,
And see what winning ways may lie
In later times, or in our own;
Come, let us toast the thousand ills
That waste our country's life away,
And praise and bless the band that fills
This land with grief and woe to-day."
We rose—But no!—
With cheeks aglow,
Our hearts' blood pulsing fast and free,
We raised each draught,
And when we quaffed,
Our toast was—"Ireland's Liberty."

Then of the group one other spoke,
And said, "Good friends, I hold it plain,
God never made for bond or yoke
This race, so long assailed in vain
The free bold spirit that He gave
To cheer their hearts, no foe can kill;
The hope He set to guide and save
Our people true, is living still."
We rose—And oh!
With cheeks aglow,
And joyful tears on every face,
With cheer and shout
Our toast rang out—
"The Future of the Irish race!"

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE:

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAP. XV.—To the Wicklow Mountains.

Father Kearns was checkmated in his attempt to open up communication with Wicklow and Carlow through the Slaney, owing to some sad blundering in Newtownbarry, where, in a moment of confidence the Irish force, after defeating the enemy, straggled and dispersed through the streets and then, on the arriving of a stronger English force, were compelled to retreat in absolute disorder, without being able to form in line of battle. The patriots were all the more disappointed at this because good Sir Edward Crosby and three hundred others had been murdered by the royalists at Carlow.

[illegible]

... The native army marched upon Carnew, but Loftus and his gallant soldiers took speedy leave of the town. By-and-by, news came that the English had taken possession of Arklow in great strength, and were fortifying it in a most formidable manner, and, on the 5th of June, the Irish returned to Gorey Hill, to prepare for an attack. They were sorely in want of ammunition, and Wexford would send them none except one little cask of powder. Nevertheless, they were undaunted ...

"Who are these?" said O'Byrne to a youth who had escaped from the town ... "It seems to me that I should know that uniform."

"They are the Ancient Britons," the lad replied, "and the yeomanry—commanded by General Needham."

"Now, Heaven be thanked!" murmured the giant, loosening the flail on his saddle-bow, "the hour is come at last."

He was disappointed, however ...

[illegible]

St. Patrick's Day—Meeting of Fenian Officers in Boston.

Boston, January 26, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

At a meeting of the officers of the F. B. of Boston and vicinity, held at Corcoran Hall (Boston), January 26, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—We, the officers of the F. B. of Boston and vicinity, in view of the approaching anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, and anticipating a general celebration thereof in some form or another, and

Whereas—In view of the wants and necessities of the gallant ambushed army fo liberation in Ireland and England under the command of the indomitable Col. Thomas Kelly, C. E. I. R., therefore be it

Resolved—That we celebrate the day in a manner consistent with our duties as Fenians and as becoming Irishmen and sincere lovers of our country, her freedom and her cause.

Resolved—That each and every member of the organization pursue their usual avocation on that day, and donate the proceeds thereof towards revolutionary purposes in Ireland.

Resolved—That each of the several Centres collect in their Circles and localities the amounts thus contributed, and forward the same, together with the names of the contributors, within five (5) days after the 17th of March, to John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., for the above-named purpose.

Resolved—That we cordially and earnestly invite all our fellow-countrymen to aid us in this practical mode of celebrating the coming festival.

Resolved—That these resolutions be published in the Irish People, Boston *Pilot* and Boston *Daily Press*.

Patrick Doody, Philip P. Connealy, Thos. F. Dowd, *Committee on Resolutions.*

LETTER FROM SCHENECTADY.

[illegible]

New Publications.

WILL BE READY JANUARY 1st, 1868, AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

The Most Interesting Book Ever Published.

FENIAN HEROES AND MARTYRS!

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

THE ANCIENT FENIANS, WHAT THEY WERE, THEIR ORGANIZATION, CUSTOMS, USES, &c. &c.

Heroes and Martyrs.

1. *COL. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.
2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
3. CAPT. JOHN McCAFFERTY.
4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Brother.)
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '48.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. *JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phœnix" Men, M. Moynahan, Capt. Wm. O'Shea, Col. P. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. *DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

[illegible]

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Coffee. ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE.

Billiards. THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE.

EDWARD DUFFY.

BY CAVIARE.

And so you died at Millbank, fretting out
Your soul against these grisly dungeon bars,
Seeing with ravenous eyes the rounding stars,
The river girding the green fields about.
Abandoned in that cursed and cruel cell,
How the old memories must there have ate
Into your heart, and made a double hell
Of tyranny, unhappiness, and fate!
You have not died in vain, dear Edward, no;
One more cathedral rises dark and ghast,
Transfigured in the morning's fervid glow—
The blind walled jail where you breathed your last;
And that black for me and all the rest
Shall be the sepulchre of your bright rest.

Irishman.

A HINT TO PARLIAMENT.

BY W. H. C.

There is a story told of the famous Roger Bacon, to the effect that he constructed a brazen head, containing all the anatomical parts in that of a man, and by means of the black art caused this artificial head to speak. The spells and enchantments employed were, however, so tardy in taking effect that Bacon was tired out in waiting for the first word. In an evil hour he lay down to sleep leaving his servant to watch the head, and giving strict directions that he was to be aroused if it should speak. Ere long, the mechanical tongue moved and the expectant servitor heard it distinctly pronounce the words—Time is ...

[illegible]

... rejected, it will impel numbers into the Fenian circles, through disgust at a bootless humiliation. If they are granted, they will facilitate and fortify the Fenian revolution. Thus you are in an inextricable dilemma: if you concede what the agitators demand, every one will agree that you do so through the fear of Fenianism; if you reject their petitions, you convert them on the spot to the faith of physical force, and compel them to acknowledge that we were entirely correct in teaching them that they had no redress to expect from any Parliament but their own—that a landlord's Parliament cannot easily be prevailed on to tear out its own entrails—and that there is no remedy for Irish wrongs but the remedy of the sword. Therefore, when the agitators swarm around you, urging you to do this and that and the other, do not expect to suppress Fenianism by yielding to them. Your conduct—whatever it be—must inevitably aid our revolution. We care not whether you do what they ask or do it not it is all the same to us. And as, in doubtful circumstances, when action promises no advantage, inaction is preferable, our advice to you in regard to the six questions raised by the agitators is *to have nothing to do with them.*

SPECIALLY FOR THE TORIES.

We want to get rid of the rule of your parliament altogether. Ireland will never be peaceful so long as she is subjected to an alien domination. By attempting to eradicate Irish disaffection while you retain over her the curse of British rule, you pile Pelion upon Ossa uselessly, and exhaust yourselves over an impossible task. We do not want anything ...

[illegible]

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION—PART IV.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

CONGRESS EXTRAORDINARY, PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER '65.

On the 16th of October, 1865, the Delegates elected by the several Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood to represent them at the General Congress, which had been summoned by the Central Council after an extraordinary manner, met in the city of Philadelphia. The attendance was unusually large. ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ATALANTA,	" Pinkham,	"	Mar. 7
BELLONA,	" Dixon,	"	Mar. 21
CELLA,	" Goodall,	"	April 4

The elegant British iron steamship WILLIAM PENN will leave pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, February 21.

Freight will be taken and through Bills of Lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to 54 South street.

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Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
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Cabin Passage, $100. Steerage, $35.

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Medicines.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

[illegible]

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

[illegible]

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M.D., OF N. Y., SHOWING THE ... method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, ... Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the ... of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of SARSAPARILLA, besides other valuable information to be obtained by sending one cent postage stamp to

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R. R. R.

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(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

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ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name.

[illegible]

SARSAPARILLIAN

[illegible]

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

[illegible]

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible]

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY, AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

[illegible]

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

[illegible]

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IRISH NEWS.

[illegible]

CURRENT NOTES FROM THE "IRISHMAN."

[illegible]

O'MEAGHER CONDON'S REPRIEVE.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Special Notices.

A LECTURE BY JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ., C. E. F. B., AT COOPER INSTITUTE, On MONDAY EV'G, Feb. 24, 1868. SUBJECT "PATRIOT PRIESTS."

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 110. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, January 23, 1868.

"Ho! ho! the devils are merry in the farthest vault of night;
This England so out-Heelfires the prime arch-hypocrite.
Friend of peace and friend of freedom—yes, divine religion's friend,
She is feeding on our hearts like a [illegible] nether fiend.

"Ho! ho! for now the vultures are black on the four winds;
No purveyor like England that food camp-follower finds;
Do you not mark them flitting between you and the sun?
They have come to reap the booty; for the battle has been won."

[illegible] "divine religion's friend" found her way to his soul. And I quote the couplet not merely for its portraiture of that comely personation of England, but, chiefly, for the momentary bearing of the concluding stanzas.

"TO TRIUMPH."

Yes, "the vultures" are descending, as they expect, in triumph. The carrion is there before them, and, without search or toil, they have only "to reap the booty."

So they think. So England at this moment thinks. The momentary lull in the lately incipient storm has inspired her with fresh hope. After all, she expects, there may not be a European war, or, an American war, either. [illegible]

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

BY W. M. C.

It is perfectly well known that the three pet grievances of the National Association of Ireland are the Land Laws, the Endowment of the Anglican Church, and the System of Education Supported by the State. The redress of the last grievance is the reform which the founders of the National Association had most at heart. The two associated reforms, which are concurrently demanded, are intended to induce people to agitate for educational changes. These by themselves would never excite strong feeling or incite the people to earnest action. It seems ridiculous to put the Land and Educational grievances in the same category. The latter is not grave enough to justify a revolution for its redress. But still the matter is very serious; for a bad system of education greatly retards the moral, intellectual, material, and political progress of the nation. I would not be understood to depreciate the importance of the Educational question to the Irish people. I refer only to its relative importance, in comparison with other questions of more vital interest to Ireland, which require still more attention at the present critical time. There are more momentous matters than this awaiting a settlement. There are more enormous grievances than this to be redressed. There are other reforms which can brook postponement less easily than the Education [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN TEXAS.

[illegible]

The Fenians of Utica, N. Y.

[illegible]

ON THE DEATH OF EDWARD DUFFY.

IRELAND'S PATRIOT MARTYR.

From the prison they bore, with no mourners around him,
To a felons low grave, from the fetters that bound him,
The last murder'd victim who gave to his sireland
The heart that had throbbed for the freedom of Ireland!
Poor Duffy! who bore all his pangs like a Roman,
Lies pulseless and cold in the land of the foeman:
While those who had clung to his hopes e'en in danger
Now weep o'er his fate in the land of the stranger;
He is gone—the fell-foe to the tomb has consigned him;
But he leaves the proud fame of a martyr behind him;
A fame that will reach every home in that old land,
Which honors its dead more sublimely than Poland.

We knew him in days when his young heart delighted
To share our wild sports and the joys they excited.
We missed him at last from the scenes in that valley,
Where the playmates of youth to their pastimes would rally.
He was gone—brilliant prospects lay smiling before him;
But the gloom of his country's deep sorrow hung o'er him.
He embraced like a Spartan the cause of his sireland,
And strained ev'ry nerve for the glory of Ireland.

He sleeps where no friend of his youth can kneel o'er him!
Away from that home in the dear land that bore him;
With no lov'd ones to cull the wild flowers and roses,
To strew on the grave where a martyr reposes.
Yet we who still live for the freedom he sighed for,
And cling with proud faith to the doctrine he died for,
May breathe the fond hope in our own native ...
That angels will smile on the patriot's slumbers.

A SWINFORD MAN.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE;

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

THE DOOM OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN IRELAND—NO. 2

[illegible]

NEW CIRCLE IN ROCHDALE, PA.

CHESTER CITY, Pa., Feb. 3, 1868

To the Editors of the Irish People

A meeting of Irishmen was held in Rochdale, a few miles from this city, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of organizing a Circle of the F. B. Peter Mundy, Henry Lowe and John H. Gallager of this city, rendered great assistance in organizing. Mr. Mundy, on being chosen Chairman of the meeting, made some patriotic and impressive remarks on the duty we owe our country. He then introduced Mr. Lowe, a true and tried patriot of '48. Mr. Lowe dwelt at length on the sufferings of Ireland. He said Ireland had been battling with England for seven hundred years, but all to no purpose, for the want of unity amongst themselves. The Fenian Brotherhood, he said, has been tested, it has proved to the world that it is able to accomplish its object. He appealed to all present to unite, in order that we will co-operate with our Brothers in Ireland in rescuing our country from the grasp of the tyrant robber England.

Mr. Lowe's remarks were received with applause.

The Circle was then organized and called the W. P. Allen Circle, in memory of him who died for Ireland, in Manchester. The following were elected officers.—JOHN NOLAN, Centre; JEREMIAH NOLAN, Secretary; JAMES DAILY, Treasurer. Committee of Safety JOHN BRACE... [illegible] ...WAY. P. M.

The Mechanic "President" in Troy.

TROY, Feb. 7th, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I write to inform you that the Fenians of this city were honored by a visit from the ... [illegible]

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BY JOHN SAVAGE.

Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

[illegible]

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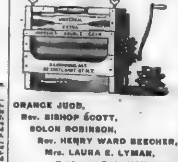

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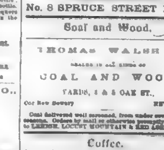

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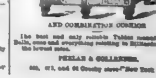

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THE IRISH PEOPLE FOR 1868.

THE IRISH PEOPLE has now completed its Fourth Volume. During the short period of its existence it has, we are proud to feel, acquired a character second to none for sincerity of principle, soundness of judgment and steadfastness of purpose. Its reputation for literary ability and good taste already surpasses that of many old established and widely circulating journals.

The special mission of the IRISH PEOPLE is to unite and organize the now widely scattered branches of the Irish Race in a harmonious bond of national brotherhood; to combine their energies and resources; and to direct their whole force and power from all sides, according to some systematic and undeviating plan of political action, towards one common centre—THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

It has also for its object to foster and encourage a taste for sound national literature among our Irish fellow-citizens by placing before them choice selections from the writings of our best poets, litterateurs and historians, living and dead.

The IRISH PEOPLE will continue to be, in the future as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent in American politics. It will, nevertheless, recommend and sustain, without fear or favor, any individual aspirant to political power or official dignity in this country, who has given or who may give real practical proof of his sympathy with the cause of Ireland. All tried and true friends of Ireland's freedom may count with certainty upon the advocacy of this journal in every ... contest. All who are her declared enemies, or who have in any way covertly pandered to her oppressors, whether by commission or omission, shall ever find in it a strenuous and unrelenting opponent, no matter how momentous the ... immediately involved. It will, moreover, expose and denounce every disingenuous attempt on the part of venal political intriguers to traffic in the patriotic feelings and hopes of our people by luring them, upon false pretences to give their suffrages to candidates totally unwor-[illegible]

[illegible]

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INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., Publishers, No. 8 Spruce St., New York.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

THE FENIAN "WINGS."

We observe that all the English and Anglo-Irish papers have exultantly transferred to their columns a short article which appeared recently in the *Irish Citizen* of this city, and in which Mr. Mitchel so confidently and hopefully predicts that "It (the Irish national power) will never more rise upon the 'wings' of Fenianism." So Mr. Mitchel has, for the first time in his life we believe, been clapped on the back by the friends and supporters of British domination in Ireland. The approbation of the journals aforesaid must be gall and wormwood to Mr. Mitchel, but he has richly deserved that punishment. He has thrown the weight of his honored name—and we record the fact more in sorrow than in anger—into the scale on the side of the most virulent calumniators of Fenianism, the avowed enemies of Irish freedom. Mr. Mitchel knows, or if he does not he ought to know; for it is his duty, before he speaks on the subject, to ascertain the facts, and we believe every facility has been afforded him—he ought to know that Fenianism has no "wings" except metaphysical ones. If he will only take the proper pains to examine he will discover that there is an organization (real or imaginary) in this country, whose avowed purpose and secret intent it is to land an army in Canada with widely advertised request for any number of adventurous gentlemen to come and tread on the tail of that army's coat. He can also ascertain that for the past seven or eight years the city of New York has held the headquarters of an organization whose ramifications extend wherever the Irish race has left its footprint, and whose object is to destroy the government which has been so long honored with Mr. Mitchel's inveterate hatred, by spreading and nurturing the seeds of Revolution throughout Great Britain and Ireland. This latter organization is the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. The members of the association which is literally [illegible]

BRITISHERS IN THE "DEMOCRATIC" CAMP.

[illegible]

A BRITISH ORGAN IN RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

THE MERIDEN FENIANS ON UNION.

[illegible]

WHO IS ALL BE PRESIDENT?

THE IRISH VOTE.

BY D. HOLLAND.

[illegible]

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., ON UNION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

[illegible]

LECTURES.

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Resolutions of the Tara Circle, Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

A LECTURE BY JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ., C. E. F. B. AT COOPER INSTITUTE, On MONDAY EV'G, Feb. 24, 1868 SUBJECT "PATRIOT PRIESTS."

TICKETS - - - - - 50 CENTS

MRS. LAVELLE'S LECTURE.

[illegible]

EVERY IRISHMAN AND WOMAN IN THE COUNTRY Should read the EMERALD, Look at the Contents of No. 3, OUT THIS WEEK.

No Irish Household Should be Without it.

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THE IRISH CITIZEN FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS A LETTER From John Mitchel to John Martin, TOUCHING "FENIANISM."

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE.

WASHINGTON, D.C. RICARDO.

FENIANISM.—AN EXPOSITION.—PART V

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

GEN. SWEENEY IN THE CONGRESS.

The Fenian Congress of Philadelphia had been already for some days in session, when Central Councillor Patrick Bannon, of Louisville, Ky., ...

[illegible]

PAY OF OFFICERS SENT TO IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE NEW FENIAN CONSTITUTION.

[illegible]

AUTHORITY AND OVER WHOSE PROCEEDINGS HE HAD SCARCELY ANY CONTROL.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO RESOLUTION REJECTED ...

[illegible]

AN EXPLANATION.

[illegible]

THE REQUIREMENTS OF STEPHENS.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

REV. JOHN O'CONNOR AND THE LONDON "WEEKLY REGISTER."

BOSTON, JAN. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

As so much notoriety attaches to my name at the present moment, in consequence of the *Weekly Register* having so maliciously played the "informer" in my regard ...

[illegible]

JOHN O'CONNOR, C. C.

United Irishmen Circle—Obituary.

At a regular meeting of the United Irishmen Circle, F. B., held at No. 222 Pearl street, on Friday, February 7, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

A ST. LOUIS MAN ON UNION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., FEB. 1, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE.

THE UNION NEGOTIATIONS.

The New York correspondent of the *Cork Herald* writes as follows, under date of January ...

[illegible]

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IRELAND MUST AND SHALL BE FREE.

BY "A SWINDON MAN."

From Galway Coast to Dublin Bay,
From Malin's Head to Far Cape Clear,
The calling true men of to-day
Speed apace to their full career,
Here's by the mountains of the west,
By Raghlin's lone fort frowning,
The Eagles Will proclaim at last
That Ireland must and shall be free.

The "moral force" of "long ago,"
With proud disdain, has passed away,
Could never bring from Ireland's foe
One circumstance of fair play.
Its heroic, but abortive attempts
Only served to rivet the chains,
And now, that while we thus legislate,
Our country's sons are in pains.

When famine came and crept away
The millions of their country's prides,
The Saxon gloated over the prey
That Hunger reared at Plenty's side;
And when "Tyrant Ireland" rose to brave
His foe, I, likewise "policy,"
He doom'd to exile and the grave
The gallant hearts that would be free.

Time passed, and Ireland's hope was dead;
Eve "agitation" was no longer there
Then buried with the mighty dead
Those noble souls of "long ago."
"The Celtic spirit is a temperament"
Which, unknown to the Saxon, sentimentally,
Is the same whether seen from Scotland
The aims who would seem be free.

And when prostrated by her woes,
And shackled with a thousand chains,
The form that held my country low
Still beaped misfortune on her pains.
The native tyrants of the hour
Were crueler than their cruelty,
And yet no friendly foreign power
Would listen to let us be free.

And we, who in Columbia's lands,
Are sighers of the Saxon's hate,
Shall, with a free, united shoulder,
And unanimous enthusiasm
Of a brother's love, the grand old cause
Shall the sigh not to assay;
To win a land to contend for
Until, at Ireland's call to be free!

Ireland! Ireland! Ireland!
And be duly from the rathless lie
Who, ere now, trampled on thy might!
Your indignant ranks would show
Just what Christians valiant blood
The gallant, martyred, honored three,
Who lonely in the scaffold stood,
Our country must and shall be free.

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE:

A Story of 1798.

BY HOLLINGSWORTH.

CHAP. XVII.—RESCUED AGAIN.

It was one of the opening days of August, bright and cloudless afternoon, when the sun, slightly up the west with a hood of gold, shed a halo round the mountains that established the idea of expanding some colored the hazy branches of the tall trees with a varied shade of yellow purple; and the clear, cool streams, where its light fell, into fantastic mirrors where bright-hued cattle grazed and the pretty of crimson and gold seemed reflected.

Beneath the shade of brooding ash the mellow beauty of the season, in that evening hour, were the lonely rider who had left the village of Billy road, in the county of Wexford. The animal was large-boned and sinewy, fit for hard work, and well-fleshed, and well-fed, and well-groomed, and the military saddle on his back gave evidence of a high-bred horse and rough usage. His rider was a man of gigantic stature, with large gaunt frame that looked as if they had been Cyclopean, and of grandeur, and with a chest and shoulders of Herculean proportions. His face was weather, worn and pale and under his bulbous forehead and deep-set, blue eyes was a terrible, a sad and wild look. A scar, deep and long, ran from his left temple, and appears on his nose, giving a sinister cast to his boots, nor help in the slant of a wide mouth, and the hollow cheeks, hard and tightly muttered something to himself, and the expression of a man who had undergone terrible agony and suffering—fated from a look of utter misery and exhaustion. A casual glance that bespatter with the brilliancy of delirium.

The strange rider had ridden far—chiefly by night, and, in the hilly by-roads, amongst the mountains of Wicklow. There, when he lay weak and wounded, friends who had by chance given or dissuaded him from this dangerous journey. But his resolution could not be shaken. "I have sworn it to him," was all he would say; "and I must keep my oath. And he was not certainly into Wexford, where his companions still hid in the fastnesses of Wicklow. Those who met him on the road shrank from him with fear and awe. Once he met a party of the yeomanry, and the men of the yeomanry attempted to make him prisoner. Notes say he had cut down two of them, and that the others (one being severely wounded) were glad to escape with their lives. "Was in the moonlight he recognized the wound in his head which that blood stained hatchet now covered.

So rode Donal Dun O'Byrne, trunk and wanted, and, with a weight within seeming to his limbs and brain, but heeded not, still on his one stern purpose to reach the cottage of Ned Mahoney, and, if possible, to see Mary Kate.

At bright and genial afternoon. The atmosphere of the glen was faint with sweet perfumes. It was the hour when the bees are busiest, and the waterfall. The sunset flung showers of golden and crimson and purple light, and on some neighboring branch the thrush and the lark of wood will be in full musical glory.

The female forms were seated near the cottage door. Two were women of middle age—the nurse and her cousin, in the hard, full, and the other between them reclined the graceful slender form of Grace Bennett. The mailed one's cheek was pale, and there was a tender glistening on her eyelashes; and as was she who was speaking now.

"Oh, nurse! this cutthroat is killing. All the other days, and I do not—but to-day I feel, too, my last protector, my second father, should be killed, Heaven have mercy on us!

"Have heart of hope, my heart's darling," was all the poor woman could find words to say. "Mary, Mary Grace, where, think you this thing's hope?

"Tyre, jaine, but is there life for him. Oh! if I could only know there were—if I were certain he still lived, I could bear, I could, in patience till he was able at least to come to me."

"Tower! Ned, jewel, where's Donal? Is he safe? Tell me, tell me." Put up your hope in Heaven, Mr. O'Byrne is a mighty strong man, and a great soldier military, and if any man gets out of this trouble safely, he will do it. Your dead father gave you to his care; and his enlisted one in Heaven will guard and protect him for your sake."

"Amen!" the girl fervently murmured. "May Heaven guard him for his sake, I will try to hope—and pray."

Even as she spoke her ear heard heavy footsteps crunching the gravel on the pathway outside. The two women sprang to their feet with a simultaneous cry and gazed with wildness of face in silent dismay.

"Up, Mary Kate and the saint guard us!" exclaimed one, speaking herself. "Who can this be? Who has discovered us here?"

"No neighbor, surely!" responded the nurse, pale as death.

"Oh!" exclaimed Grace Bennett, suddenly, "If it only should be he! I had such a dream about him last night, nurse, and—"

Her words died away in a faint shriek, and she clung convulsively to the nurse, who was addressing, as a double shadow darkened the doorway. A sight met the eyes of the women that fearfully appalled; the forms at two ruffianly-looking, half-clad men, bearing the form of the county peasantry.

The intruders strode into the room as the women shrank back, and the clash of their spurs and sabres sounded like a death-knell. Grace was paralyzed with terror. The troopers stared at the three pale faces, and burst out into a loud laugh at the sight.

"Well, old girls," cried one, "this is a rung little hidden place you have here, and very snug, sammy. Who'd have thought it? Here have I rides back and forward by the road above a hundred times, hunting the bloody Papish rather, and hang me if I ever saw them was such a place before. Old you, Sam?"

"Devil a bit," replied Sam, with a slight hiccup—he was the more tipsy of the two. "Fling me up to the gallows, if it is not Paradise. Tipper and female are as pretty as ever, and—and—I'm the angel that hobbles!"

"Good! good!" exclaimed Ned, the peculiarness of the cottage in her abashed tones, "Sam, Sam, I'm ashamed of you! What is it you want? Have you lost your way, or can we do anything for you? Sure, we are poor, and the people will neither let nor sell—"

"Tut, tut! no humbug!" interrupted the man who had first spoken. "What, then, old lady, do you think we are?"

As he spoke he lifted from the table a dish on which was a roast fowl, a jug of ale, which contained half a bottle of tempting body.

"Call it, Ned!" echoed his companion, the "Damme! I'm sure it looks as if it's devilish good it looks, too."

"And hot, I suppose," Ned continued, taking up a knife, "I'm good wheaten bread, either—oh, no, the potatoes are boiled."

The women looked at one another in mute astonishment, and the speaker, who was evidently a certain horror-struck at the sight of the form, still clung to the table, and, as he spoke, turned to gaze, like one mesmerized, at the form of the semi-drunken yeomen.

"Sam, Sam, Sam, Sam, Sir, Sir, Sir, on the table a large horse-pistol, which he had held in his hand—and he wishes he was—Sam, Sam, his companion—this seemed as if spontaneously prepared for a—Sam, Sam, I'm—I'm—I'm—

IRISH NEWS.

ARREST OF CAPTAIN MACKAY—CORK, Feb. 7.—This evening Captain Mackay, said to be a Fenian leader, and the conductor of the recent robberies in the gun-smith' shops here, was arrested in a public house on the Coal quay. Captain Mackay resisted with great determination, and fired a revolver at Head Constable Geale. The shot took effect in the leg of a policeman who stood near the head-constable, and wounded him but not very severely. After some further resistance the captain was overpowered and taken into custody. Three other men who were drinking with Mackay and the publican were also arrested. Upwards of one hundred police were engaged in the arrest, which is believed to be of the utmost importance. The city is quiet.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—A party of police, acting on information this evening, proceeded to a public house in Market street and arrested Captain Mackay, of Fenian notoriety. There were three others in the tap room at the time, one of whom escaped. Captain Mackay offered desperate resistance. He drew a revolver from his breast pocket and fired at one of the policemen, wounding him in the leg. After a desperate struggle the police were reinforced, when they succeeded in removing the prisoners to the bridewell. A large crowd assembled and great excitement prevailed. The police charged with bayonets and wounded one man. Over one hundred police are now guarding the bridewell, to prevent any attempt at rescue.

Bird, the milkman, who identified Barrett as having fired the fuse at Clerkenwell, was shot through the throat, in London, on the 5th inst., by a solicitor's clerk named James Needle. He was a bird that could sing, and would sing, if Needle had not undertaken to sew him up and tear him open and give him a stitch in his side. At last accounts Bird was not yet a "dead duck," but it is not probable he will "walk" or sing any more.

DR. KIRWAN, senior coroner for the city of Dublin, died on the 20th inst.

FENIAN ALARMS.—Considerable fear was entertained in the city on Monday that a Fenian disturbance would take place. A strong guard was placed at the bridewell, and the police were in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. Up to a late hour everything was quiet, and nothing occurred requiring their assistance.—*Cork Reporter, Feb. 8.*

THE FENIAN ARRESTS IN DEPTFORD.—Florence McCarthy, Maurice Lyttleton, and James Richardson, who stand charged with attempting to administer a Fenian oath to James Bentall, an American citizen, were brought up at the Greenwich Police Court on remand from Maidstone Jail on the 1st inst., before Mr. Maude, for further examination. After some evidence the prisoners were remanded.

A COMPOSITOR CHARGED WITH FENIANISM.—On Friday, Feb. 7, John Whetstone, compositor, of London, was brought up for the fourth time on remand, before a full bench of magistrates, at Dover, charged with endeavoring, on Sunday evening, the 19th of January, to persuade Private Cordner and others, of the 97th regiment, stationed in the Citadel Barracks, to join the Fenian Brotherhood. There was very great excitement in connection with this case in the town and vicinity. After due deliberation the magistrates discharged the prisoner, partly on the good character hitherto borne by him, and partly on the ground of a doubt as to whether or not he was under the influence of liquor at the time he conversed with the military.

"The gallant Cork men" were cutting the telegraph in all directions when last heard from.

THE *Cork Herald*, February 24, says: "On Sunday night, about ten o'clock, a young man of American appearance, who gave the name of Samuel Hudson, was arrested in Cork as a suspicious character. The police were on the look out for the suspect, and last night they searched some public houses near the barracks. They ultimately found the prisoner in company with a soldier belonging to the 61st Regiment, and invited him to the guard-house. The stranger stated, in reply to queries from the police, that he was a seaman, and being asked what brought him to Cork, he added that he had deserted from his ship, which was an American vessel lying at Queenstown. On searching the pockets of Hudson a sum of £7 in gold, with fourteen shillings in silver, was found. This led to further inquiries on the part of the police, and the prisoner accompanied them to his lodgings on the Glanmire road, where his trunk was overhauled. The contents of the trunk revealed nothing of importance except to disprove a statement of the man that some of the clothes which he had used at one formed portion of his luggage.

ALLEN'S FATHER.—We have ... information, which we have reason to believe ... that the Father of young William Philip Allen, who has been for years the bridewell keeper in Bandon—is about to ..., or, perhaps, has been ...

COURT MARTIAL FOR FENIANISM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON UNION.

HELMBOLD'S—GENUINE PREPARATION

Cable Despatches.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Messrs. Pigott and Sullivan Imprisoned.

AN IRISH REFORM BILL.

ANOTHER YEAR OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

Hon. Adams has been Anglicised.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 112. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868. PRICE SIX CENTS

A LAMENTATION.

BY TIMOR.

"The only life lost by the firing of the soldiery who rushed to relieve the Martello Tower was that of a valuable donkey, the property of Tom O'Shea."—*Waterford Paper.*

(*Tom O'Shea Loquitur*)

Poor Ned, poor Ned. It makes my bosom bleed
To see you prostrate by that cruel blow,
Cold, stiff, and stark. They did a wrongful deed,
Those reckless troops, whose bullets laid you low;
For never yet did your wise brain give heed
To scheme or plot for England's overthrow.
No hand like yours, I'm sure, has ever planned
An act against the rulers of this land.

Your worthy parents lived anigh this spot,
Well known and noted for their steady ways;
They took the burdens and the strokes they got,
But never favored a rebellious craze.
I'll own, you, Neddy, when the times grew hot,
Did kick some dust up—in your early days;
'Twas but a trifle, Ned; your father's son,
Even then, was never seen "upon the run."

You had a fancy for "the Green," 'tis true;
You liked the shamrock, I can well suppose.
But then you loved old Scotia's thistle, too,
And sought the fertile fields wherein it blows,
And oft, by hedges and hall-doors, you threw
A wistful glance upon the red, red rose—
Most surely one who thus could love the three
Was not high up among the I. R. B.

Oh, no; your thoughts rushed not beyond the range
Prescribed for loyal subjects of the crown;
You never roared for any sudden change—
Save, on dry days, to wish the rain came down—
You had no care for projects wild and strange,
Hostile to England's laws, of old renown.
"Young Ireland's" ways you deemed were rather rough,
And thought the people's hands were strong enough.

Ill-fated Ned! I say it with a tear,
While sadly gazing on your placid face,
I've heard the lessons now for many a year
Given by our rulers to the Irish race,
And always thought your character came near
The sort of thing they wished for in this place,
As plainly told in many a fine address ...

... ear of the maiden. The English are carrying all before them. Orleans is sadly beleaguered, and its defenders are reduced to the last extremity. It once taken, Henry, already crowned in Paris, is the real monarch of France. The "voices" now tell her—of course, I tell the story as it is told by herself, leaving the reader to judge for himself—that she is to relieve Orleans, gain many victories, and crown the French King at Rheims. This done her work is accomplished. Passing over the thousand obstacles which she had to encounter, we find the "Maid," as she is henceforth designated, fairly launched on her mission, bestriding a war horse, with a long sword hanging by her side and attended by a half dozen cavaliers, on her way to meet the monarch at Chinon, where, for the moment, he was safe from personal danger. She is introduced. But, to test the character of her "voices," one of the courtiers is made to wear the royal robes and to occupy the royal seat. But the "Maid," at a glance, made towards the king, knelt, and said "O, most noble dauphin! I am Jeanne, the Maid, sent by God to aid you and your kingdom. * * * I am commanded to announce to you that you shall be crowned in the city of Rheims." As further proof of her mission, she tells them go and find a sword, marked with five crosses, lying, during five hundred years, in the Church of Fierbois, and that with said weapon she would duly chastise the ruthless invader. The sword was found. Learned doctors in theology and law announce that the king may accept her services without peril to his soul. An army is raised and, surrounded by gallant captains, the "Maid" proceeds in all haste to Orleans, enters it without resistance under the guns of the very English, proceeds to the Cathedral to return thanks, sallies out next day and commits sad havoc among the enemy, took their foremost fort, and put every defender, with the exception of a few prisoners, to the sword.

MADE PRISONER.

It is not my aim to record the wonderful feats performed henceforth by the Maid. Enough that she redeemed her pledge—chased the invaders, in utter shame and discomfiture, towards the northern shore—...

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

THE COMMISSION AT GREEN STREET

TRIAL OF PATRICK JOHN LENNON.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

AT THE ALMS HOUSE.

I am so old, so old. Well a day!
Four score and more years have passed away
And brought but labor and sorrow.
I'm wrinkled and gray – bent like a bow,
My speech gets foolish, so old you know,
But I shall be younger to-morrow.

Stay with me, Hannah, and chat a bit,
My mind keeps running on the things that flit
Like the shadows that are on the wall.
Thicker and faster they come and go;
And I'm so old and I think so slow,
That I cannot remember all.

But my good man was here at even,
And children—there used to be seven—
Were shouting at play in the lane.
Hark! seems to me some one was calling,
Or it was the dim branches falling,
Wind-tossed, 'gainst the cracked window-pane!

High about forty years my good man—
Stir the fire, Hannah, bright if you can,
What was I saying? O dead, dead.
Dead lies my good old man, and one, two, three,
More, perhaps—I'm forgetful, you see—
Of my children lie round his bed

And some are not there, but they might be,
For all the good they've ever done me;
But I should have died years ago.
Now they've babes of their own to cherish,
And the old mother is left to perish,
It's the way of the world you know

Just now, I was plucking white daisies,
They grow so thick over their faces
They cover them all from my sight
Ah, Hannah, I know it is snowing!
But she called me thrice, and I'm going
Again in the ... house to-night.

Now bring my ... [illegible]
Good Hannah, I ... [illegible]
The dear Lord ... [illegible]
Four score years and more, ... of sorrow,
But I shall be young with him to-morrow,
So, pray let the old woman die

DONAL DUN O'BYRNE;

A Story of 1798.

BY D. HOLLAND.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONCLUSION.

[illegible]

CONVENTION IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 23, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

Formation of a New Circle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24th, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

...the Fenian Brotherhood in America and therefore do hereby pledge ourselves to render him and his gallant ally, Col. Kelly, all the assistance in our power.

Resolved—That the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Editor of the IRISH PEOPLE, with a request to have them inserted in the next issue of that patriotic journal.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to transact the business of the Society Captain M. O'Rorke, Centre; William Vance, Secretary; Thomas Martin, Treasurer; James Cooney, J. G. Lynch, Denis Crowly, Committee of Safety

A CHICAGO LETTER.

CHICAGO, FEB. 20, '68.

To the Editors of the Irish People.

HERETOFORE I never thought it possible, nor even probable that I should at any time feel called upon to quote from the columns of the *Irish Republic*, during the anxiously anticipated short career of that model of an Irish journal. Nor can I account for the opportunity I have of doing so now, only under the supposition that a twinge of remorse strikes newspapers as well as men when they feel their end approaching.

Perhaps all of your readers are not aware that the journal in question was started by its promoters for the two-fold purpose of advocating the constitutional rights of the Canadian branch of the Organization as being THE Fenian Brotherhood, and to trade or sell the votes of that branch—and all others it could influence—to the Radicals, thereby ignoring one of the Cardinal dogmas of the Fenian Brotherhood, if I may so call it—that it purports to advocate. The editorial management was given to David Bell and Mike Scanlan, the first named gentleman being a vigorous writer enough, but without personal character (if he ever had any it was swamped in the ruins of the London *Advertiser*), and the latter a mal ... schemer.

I must fully admit that anything coming from such a questionable source should be received with caution. I assure you I would not send you the following extracts were it not that I know the facts stated to be the literal truth. After speaking of the machinations of men who wish to keep the Organization in its present divided state, the article goes on to say

"We ask again, by what right do these men thrust themselves forward and say there should be no union? By what right do they force Circles to endorse certain men and movements, and condemn the other side, thereby widening ...

[illegible]

The Cause in Greenpoint, L. I.

GREENPOINT, L. I., Feb. 13, 1868.

[illegible]

FENIAN MEETING IN SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR, Feb. 19, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

WE had a mass meeting in our town on the 14th inst., which was addressed by Colonel S. R. Tresilian, who stated facts and principles in such a clear and truthful manner, that the audience was fully impressed with the importance of sustaining the Men at Home and supporting the parent Organization. Several new members were added to our Circle. At a meeting of the Emmet Circle, held on the 16th, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS—We are fully satisfied that it is practicable to land men and arms in Ireland, and that the Men at Home are a united body harrassing our common enemy at every possible point therefore be it

Resolved—That we pledge our undivided and entire support to sustain the Men at Home, who are struggling for liberty, through our Chief Executive, John Savage, in whom we repose perfect trust as to ability and integrity

Resolved—That to the best of our ability we will assist in the fitting out of an expedition to strike from the fettered limbs of our martyred brothers the shackles that bind them in British prisons, to avenge the death of the men of Manchester, and to help in writing the epitaph of Emmet.

Resolved—That we cordially invite all thinking Irishmen, who love the country of their birth to join our ranks to aid us in carrying out the objects of these resolutions.

Resolved—That we tender our thanks to Col. S. R. Tresilian, for his able and eloquent exposition of Fenianism

JAMES HOWARD, Centre; WILLIAM HAYES, Treasurer; EDWARD GEARY, Secretary; PETER O'SULLIVAN, Chairman Committee of Safety.

BRYAN GERAGHTY.—In his article on Clarence Mangan, under the head of "Reminiscences of Young Ireland, Political and Revolutionary," ...

[illegible]

New Publications.

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THE

FATHER MATHEW

TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,

OF THE CITY OF TROY.

GRAND

PRESENTATION

CONCERT!

The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and so reputable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a

Temperance Hall!

To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause

To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1, propose to give a

SERIES OF GRAND

PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on

MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

JOHN F. B. SMITH.

Ales, Wines and Liquors.

JOHN McAULIFFE,

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,

ANDREW WYNNE'S NEW SALOON,

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WHITNEY & COHALAN,

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Coal and Wood.

Coffee.

ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE

Billiards.

THE STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE

DIRGE FOR A SOLDIER.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

Close his eyes, his work is done!
What to him is friend or foeman,
Rise of moon, or set of sun,
Hand of man, or kiss of woman?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know
Lay him low!

As man may, he fought his fight,
Proved his truth by his endeavor
Let him sleep in solemn night,
Sleep forever and forever.
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know
Lay him low!

Fold him in his country's stars,
Roll the drum and fire the volley!
What to him are all our wars,
What but death bemocking folly?
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know
Lay him low!

Leave him to God's watchful eye
Trust him to the hand that made him!
Mortal love weeps idly by.
God alone has power to aid him!
Lay him low, lay him low,
In the clover or the snow!
What cares he? he cannot know
Lay him low!

THE IDEAS OF THE DAY.

BY W. H.

I do not intend to comment on the wonderful alteration which has lately been effected in the opinions entertained of the Fenian movement by those who have been determinedly hostile to it. The assertion made by British ministers, that the "disaffection among the Irish is only confined to a few of the lowest of the people," has had its day, and has been proved to be so glaringly false that it cannot be repeated again. So also has time disproved … [illegible]

pathy, aid, and encouragement for our patriotic cause among the people of England; we are grateful for it … [illegible]

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. VII.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

[illegible]

… salt, when we have at our head a man of brains" —meaning, of course, Sweeney's "brains." Contrasts without number were drawn between him and me in every Fenian coterie, and always to my disadvantage. Yet though my person and character were thus made the "objective point" of every attack, the real motives of my assailants were kept carefully concealed from my constituents. But few of even the greedy hangers-on of Sweeney and the "Senate" were informed of them as yet. I was falsely vilified and abused as an obstacle to "action," while the members of the Brotherhood were still persuaded that "action" meant the immediate sending of armed aid to Stephens and the "Men at Home." Neither the "Senators" nor their "Men of Action" and "Brains" had the honesty or the manhood to come out boldly and declare openly to the Brotherhood that their "action" meant the desertion of Stephens and the "Men at Home," and the INVASION OF CANADA. Yet that had become the real issue between them and me. I did not fully comprehend it myself for several days, during which that able general, and chivalrous soldier, that high-toned Irish gentleman was covertly encompassing me with his strategic lines under the cover of false pretences.

GENERAL SWEENEY OPENS FIRE.

The first intimation I received of the Canadian scheme occurred some time in the last week in November. General Sweeney had presented to "Secretary" Killian an order on the Fenian Treasury for the "Senatorial" war appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, signed by William R. Roberts, "President of the Senate," stating that he wanted this money for the purchase of a lot of arms in Philadelphia for the INVASION OF CANADA. These arms were to be had at a bargain according to the General's statement. Mr. Killian informed him that he … [illegible]

Portland on the "Union" Fiasco.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 22, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

FENIANISM is once more in a flourishing condition in this vicinity. By dissension and discord the old cause fell through in our city; but, thanks to a few true and tried patriots, employees of the Portland Rolling Mill Company, and members of various Circles in the United States and Canada, who recently assembled here, we organized the "Lavelle Circle" in April last, which has done good service in the cause of the F. B. We have recently moved our headquarters to Mechanic's Hall, Portland. Our numbers are fast increasing, and we expect very soon to have a larger Circle than heretofore existed in this vicinity.

At a regular weekly meeting of the "Lavelle Circle" F. B., 142, held at Mechanic's Hall, Portland, on Sunday, February 16th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS—This Circle, while deploring the unsuccessful issue of the recent negotiations for union between John Savage, C. E. F. B., and the Senatorial party, congratulate our Chief Executive on his manly and patriotic conduct on the occasion;

Resolved—That we fully endorse the preambles and resolutions adopted by the officers and delegates of the Manhattan District, at their meeting Feb. 2.

Resolved—That we, the members of the "Lavelle Circle" of Portland, do, collectively and individually, pledge our Chief Executive anew our undivided support in carrying out the programme of the gallant Col. T. J. Kelly.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be published in the IRISH PEOPLE and Boston *Pilot*.

John J. Sullivan, Cornelius Conley, Thomas Cummings, Committee on Resolutions.

Aid for the Kerry Outlaws.

The following has been forwarded to us from Ireland by mail:

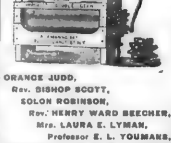
KILLARNEY, Feb. 8th, '68.

DEAR SIR—I beg gratefully to acknowledge the following contributions towards the relief of the men in the Gap of Dunloe £7, collected by Mrs. Robertson, No. 26 Allen street, and £35 10s., collected by Miss M. A. Wren, No. 133 Staunton street. With lively gratitude I return my heartfelt thanks to the collectors and contributors for their kindness in assisting a few of Colonel J. J. O'Connor's Brigade.

Sir, by getting this inserted in the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper you will oblige the Kerry men.
Truly yours, PADDY BLEAK.

"Jones," said Brown, "aren't you rather extravagant, dressing up that boy of yours in patent-leather boots?" "Yes," said Jones, "but it's all for my own convenience; I'd rather do that than be obliged to black them for him."

WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGER.



ORANGE JUDD,
Rev. BISHOP SCOTT,
SOLON ROBINSON,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Mrs. LAURA E. LYMAN,
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And thousands of others will tell you that Doty's Washing Machine, and the Universal Clothes Wringer are a real success … [illegible]

Large discounts to canvassers and the trade everywhere.

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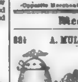

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ATALANTA,	Capt. Pinkham,	from New York,		Mar. 7
BELLONA,	"	Dixon	"	Mar. 21
CELLA,	"	Glendell,	"	April 4
WM. PENN,	"	Billinge,	"	April 18

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Freight will be taken and through Bills of Lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

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DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ENGLAND	3,400	Thompson.
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ERIN	3,310	Forbes.
VIRGINIA	2,873	Provan.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Hall.
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IRISH NEWS.

The most exciting news received by mail this week is the arrest of Captain Mackay, and the disturbances which took place in Cork consequent thereon. Full particulars of these matters, taken from the Cork papers, will be found elsewhere.

The National Penny Collection.—Last week we handed to Mr Martin the sum of £79 6s. 1d., being the amount of subscriptions forwarded through the Nation and Weekly News for the National Penny Collection, the particulars of which appeared in our pages from week to week, and were republished in full by us on Saturday last. The amount handed by us to Mr. Martin included a sum of £9 19s. 6d., which was a profit realized by the sale of Mourning Cards by us at this office and through our agents. The cards were printed and supplied gratis by a truly humane, kindly-hearted and Irish-hearted Protestant gentleman, Mr Alfred Webb, of Great Brunswick street, in this city, as his subscription or contribution towards this charitable undertaking. Mr. Martin having closed the collection, has lost no time in taking measures for the administration of the funds, his desire being that, as far as may be practicable, permanent, not temporary, provision may be secured for the bereaved objects of this relief. It may be well to state that the funds disposable are not so large as to admit of extending assistance to any but the dependent families of the Manchester victims, that is to say those relatives who, as an absolute matter of fact, were dependent upon and in receipt of aid from the earnings of those victims while alive. In a few days Mr. Martin will himself announce the arrangements made as to the disposition of the fund, a matter to which [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ARREST OF CAPTAIN MACKEY.

[illegible]

THE "DISTURBANCES" IN CORK.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 113. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

IN MEMORIAM.

How tender are the friendships
That wind around the heart,
How musical the voices
That never can depart!
'Twas thus we thought of Kenyon,
When, with a weight of woe,
We laid him down in Calvary
Amid the winter's snow.

There were few who had his virtues,
His heart so truly rare;
There were few who had the courage
Like him to do and dare.
With the gentleness of woman
To soothe another's woe—
The manly hearts were weeping
That laid him in repose.

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

Mount Partry, February 19, 1868.

"GUILTY."

Upon the verdict of twelve Dublin gentlemen in the case of—"the Queen vs. A. M. Sullivan," which came to a close on Monday—the day before last. And, in all truth, an honest verdict it is. And were a "not guilty" verdict to be found on the evidence, Mr. A. M. Sullivan and his wood-cuts were not worth the paper on which the latter were struck or the ink on which they were engraved. "Not guilty" to the English Government means, of pure necessity, "Guilty to England"—"guilty" to truth, to honor, to patriotism, to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOSTON [illegible]

[illegible]

SUSPENSION OF THE [illegible] IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE DAY THEY DIED.

BY [illegible]

'Twas evening, and the [illegible] met
 Upon the college ground;
The social chat, the pleasant joke,
 And merry laugh went round.
A comrade came who pressed my hand,
 And with deep feeling said,
Alas! three more of Ireland's sons
 Are numbered with the dead!

Three more upon the scaffold high,
 In Ireland's cause have bled;
Their bodies moulder in the earth,
 Their souls aloft have fled.
Enough, I said, my heart is full,
 Then quickly strode away,
With vengeance burning in my breast,
 What could I do but pray?

I knelt like one afflicted [illegible],
 Within the chapel there,
With eyes uplifted to my God
 I offered up a prayer,
That *He* who kept our cause alive
 Through seven hundred years,
Would mercy show to Ireland's dead
 And dry the orphan's tears.

Then rising from my knees, I said,
 Here is a heart and hand
That's longing for the wished-for day
 To strike for fatherland.
That vow I took is firmly stamped
 Upon my lips to-day;
In Erin's cause, 'a most faithful man,'
 I work my wearied way.

—*Lowell, Mass.*

NORA AND JAMESIE.

A Touching Story.

"To the memory of Patrick Conner, this simple stone was erected by his Fellow-Workmen."

These words you may read any day upon a white slab in a cemetery not many miles from New York; but you might read them a hundred times without guessing at the little tragedy they indicate, without knowing the humble romance which ended with the placing of that stone above the dust of one poor and humble man.

In his shabby frieze jacket and mud-laden brogans, he was scarcely an attractive object as he walked into Mr. Bawn's great tin and hardware shop, one day, and presented himself at the counter with an—

"I've been tould ye advertised for hands, yer honor."

"Fully supplied, my man," said Mr. Bawn, not lifting his head from his account-book.

"I'd work faithful, sir, and take low wages till I could do betther, and I'd learn—I would that."

It was an Irish brogue, and Mr. Bawn always declared that he never would employ an incompetent hand. Yet the tone attracted him. He turned briskly, and with his pen behind his ear, addressed the man, who was only one of the fifty who had answered his advertisement for four workmen that morning.

"What makes you expect to learn faster than other folks—are you any smarter?"

"I'll not say that," said the man, "but I'd be wishing to; that 'ud make it aisier."

"Are you used to the work?"

"I've done a bit of it."

"Much?"

"No, yer honor. I'll tell no lie. Tim O'Tool hadn't the like of this place; but I know a bit about tins."

"You are too old for an apprentice, and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tive right whatever to do so. In the emergency where I was placed no other course was open to me except to sign those "Bonds" myself or to resign our expectant friends in Ireland to their fate.

ARREST OF STEPHENS.

Almost contemporaneously with this unforeseen obstruction to the issue of the "Bonds," the report reached New York of the arrest in Dublin of James Stephens, C. E. I. R., with Kickham, Brophy and Duffy, all of whom held positions of high trust in the civil department of the Irish Organization. The news emboldened Roberts, Sweeney, and their familiars, to ventilate their designs upon Canada a little more openly than heretofore. They had evidently heard it with satisfaction. With the Brotherhood at large, which had as yet no suspicion of their projected desertion of the men engaged in the movement in Ireland, as exposed to me by the "Secretary of War," they strove to attribute even this misfortune [illegible]

[illegible] friend except through an iron grating, and in presence of a warder. He dare not have in his cell the smallest piece of paper, a pencil, or any instrument of writing, and he lives under a set of rules which exacts that if he is guilty of any disrespectful behavior to a warder, he may be put on black bread and water for three days! When men were arrested under the suspension in '48 they were treated as persons, indeed whom it was necessary to deprive of liberty, but as persons entitled to every indulgence and consideration consistent with their safe keeping. No one ever thought of denying them books and newspapers. No one ever thought of excluding them from receiving the visits of their friends. They were freely allowed the use of writing materials. The imprisonment of Mr. Duffy in 1848, and that of Dr. Waters in 1866, are really things that differ as completely as penal servitude does from the life of a farm servant on a good master's demesne." When we went (says the editor of the Dublin *Weekly News*,) to see Mr. Meagher in [illegible]

Steamship Companies.

ANCHOR LINE FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM PACKET SHIPS SAILING REGULARLY carrying passengers to and from the principal [illegible] ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES and the UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE FOR 1868.

THE IRISH PEOPLE has now completed its Fourth Volume. During the short period of its existence it has, we are proud to feel, acquired a character second to none for sincerity of principle, soundness of judgment and steadfastness of purpose. Its reputation for literary ability and good taste already surpasses that of many old established and widely circulating journals.

The special mission of the IRISH PEOPLE is to unite and organize the now widely scattered branches of the Irish Race in a harmonious bond of national brotherhood; to combine their energies and resources; and to direct their whole force and power from all sides, according to some systematic and undeviating plan of political action, towards one common centre—THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND.

It has also for its object to foster and encourage a taste for sound national literature among our Irish fellow-citizens by placing before them choice selections from the writings of our best poets, literateurs and historians, living and dead.

The IRISH PEOPLE will continue to be, in the future as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent in American politics. It will, nevertheless, recommend and sustain, without fear or favor, any individual aspirant to political power or official dignity in this country, who has given or who may give real practical proof of his sympathy with the cause of Ireland. All tried and true friends of Ireland's freedom may count with certainty upon the advocacy of this journal in every ... contest. All who are her declared enemies, or who have in any way covertly pandered to her oppressors, whether by commission or omission, shall ever find in it a strenuous and unrelenting opponent, no matter how momentous the ... immediately involved. It will, moreover, expose and denounce every disingenuous attempt on the part of venal political intriguers to traffic in the patriotic feelings and hopes of our people by luring them, upon false pretences to give their allegiance to candidates totally unworthy thereof.

With respect to events taking place in Ireland, and to such general European events as may be calculated to influence her fortunes, the IRISH PEOPLE shall strive, on all occasions, to give the earliest and most reliable information to its readers.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following ... [illegible]

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INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS

[illegible]

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AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 119 & 121 NASSAU STREET

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"ALL England," says the London *Daily News*, "laments the departure of Charles Francis Adams ..." [illegible]

[illegible]

... Irishman to fill the position.

THE Wolfe Tone Circle of New York, are determined to celebrate the national festival in a manner becoming men whose love for Ireland is neither hollow nor insincere. At a regular meeting of the Circle, held on the 6th inst., it was unanimously resolved that all members (except, of course, those out of employment), shall attend to their ordinary avocations on that day, and devote their day's earnings to the object of the Fenian Brotherhood. That is the sort of patriotism that Ireland needs.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

UNION—A FENIAN CONGRESS.

WE call the attention of our readers to the number of addresses and resolutions on the subject of Fenian "Union," which have appeared in this paper for weeks past. We publish several of them to-day; we have had to postpone the insertion of others, and they still keep pouring in upon us. The general tone of these documents is one of marked surprise and indignation at the failure of the late "union negotiations" between the Fenian Chief Executive and the ... "Senate." In their animadversions thereupon, some of them unjustly include John Savage with the parties whom they profess to blame for the disappointment of their hopes, and they recommend the "stoppage of the supplies" from both Headquarters until a union be effected between them.

To the latter of these recommendations we have felt it our duty to express dissent, but only in so far as they regard the legitimate Fenian Headquarters. Our doing so may have appeared unwarranted by some of the parties from whom they emanated, for, with few exceptions, they belong to the other "wing." But we feared that the Circles of the legitimate Brotherhood, which are, as a general rule, minding their Fenian work and aiding the "Men at Home," without troubling themselves about what further tricks disruptionist leaders may resort to, might be again turned aside from their object by a fictitious cry for union.

With respect to such Circles of our Brothers as have been heretofore duped by Meehan, Roberts & Co. we heartily approve of the action they have taken, and we endorse every word they have uttered in as far as they relate to their own leaders.

The general opinion amongst them seems to be in favor of calling a GENERAL CONGRESS of the Brotherhood for the purpose of adjusting all our ... difficulties independent of the leaders of both branches. Several influential branches of the legitimate Brotherhood participate in this feeling ... [illegible]

"WHEN ROGUES FALL OUT—"

[illegible]

Stratum—O'Mahony's Exposition.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO., ON FENIAN UNION.

[illegible]

Dubuque on "Union."

[illegible]

DESPERATE RIOT AMONG EMIGRANTS.

[illegible]

... part, and Sergts. Barrett and Phillips of the Twelfth Precinct, Sergt. Waters, of the Nineteenth, and ... of the Eleventh. As soon as everything had quieted down, and order had been once more restored, Mr. Black, the Superintendent, accompanied by a batch of police, went round the cells, and picked out the following men:

Name.	Birthplace.	Age.	Single or Married.	Occupation.
James Lawless	Scotland	19	single	laborer
Joseph Potter	England	21	single	laborer
John Garry	Ireland	21	single	laborer
John Holton	Ireland	16	single	laborer
John Gorman	Ireland	20	single	laborer
Patk. McNartney	Ireland	24	single	laborer
James Reid	Ireland	23	single	laborer
Patrick Maloney	Ireland	23	single	laborer
James Foy	Ireland	24	single	laborer
Patrick Handley	Ireland	25	mar'd	laborer
Thomas McMahon	Ireland	[illegible]	single	laborer
William Clery	Ireland	20	single	laborer
John Naylor, alias William Howe	Ireland	21	single	laborer
John Howe	Ireland	20	mar'd	laborer
Thomas Kinny	Ireland	25	single	laborer
Michael Cronin	Ireland	25	single	groom
William Handley	Ireland	[illegible]	single	groom
Thomas Quinn	Ireland	16	single	groom
John Conman	Ireland	26	single	groom
Patrick O'Brien	Ireland	27	single	groom
James Fitzgerald	Ireland	[illegible]	single	groom
Terry Quinn	Ireland	21	single	groom
Braden Greger	Germany	24	single	carp'tr.
Christian Weld	Germany	17	single	laborer
William Stingler	Germany	27	single	cooper
Franz Fisher	Germany	25	single	smith
John O'Donnell	Ireland	15	single	laborer

They were conveyed, in charge of the police, to the Twelfth Precinct Station House, when they were locked up, and will be proceeded against by Mr. John Hick to-day. Mr. Hick states that these men were the ring-leaders of the riot, and when he offered a free pardon to those that would stop fighting they continued. The scene when they were about to be taken away from the island was very affecting, their relatives all rushing up to bid them good-by, and sending them away under the impression that they were martyrs to a good cause. Handkerchiefs fluttered from the windows of the buildings on the island until the last batch had disappeared from view.

[illegible]

Cable Despatches.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

REV. DR. EDW'D McSWEENY. [illegible]

The Poets and Poetry of Ireland.

A LECTURE ... [illegible] ... MARCH 16, 1868. ... Tickets ... 50 Cents.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION ... [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ... [illegible]

... DOHERTY, WHO ... [illegible]

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BY B. M'C.

AIR—"*Widow Machree.*"

Arrah, George Francis Train, what on earth brought you here?
Ochone! George Francis Train,
Were you played out of home in your spouting career?
Ochone! George Francis Train.
Sure we've "Rowlers" enough,
Talking all sorts of stuff—
Too flashy, rowdy, and rough. So, my hot-headed swain,
Just stop with your lark,
Playing "Paddy at Cork."
Ochone! George Francis Train.

I've just heard it said that a knight you've been made,
Ochone! George Francis Train,
With garters all woven of green and gold braid,
Ochone! George Francis Train,
With a cap you've been crowned,
Twenty-four inches round—
And a grand smoking "gownd," with a star-spangled train;
Musha when will we cease
Making "swans of ould geese?"
Ochone! George Francis Train.

And these garters were made by nymphs on the Prado,
Ochone! George Francis Train,
May they tie up their hose till you're blue in the nose,
Ochone! George Francis Train;
Musha, when you are paid
By the Treasury *Blade*,
All the thousands you've said you are certain to gain,
Don't go portion them off
With a dry Yankee cough—
Ochone! George Francis Train;

What an innocent elf, thus fatiguing yourself,
Ochone! George Francis Train,
With a nightly harangue, of brag, bluster, and slang,
Ochone! George Francis Train;
Faith, you're struck the right note,
With your bright buttoned coat,
Your cute "blarney" to float on the wild Irish brain,
Mavrone! how they're fooled,
Getting "chaff" for their "goold,"
Ochone! George Francis Train.

Musha, George Francis Train, when you go to New York,
[illegible] George Francis Train.

[illegible]

REVOLUTION.

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

[illegible]

The Paid Organizers in Providence.

[illegible]

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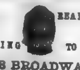

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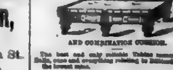

[illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

[illegible]

MR. MITCHEL'S ATTACK ON FENIANISM.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

EAST NEW YORK, L. I., March 4, 1868.

[illegible]

THOMAS N. FOLEY.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 114. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

PATRICK'S DAY.

BY RICHARD OULAHAN.

AIR—"*My Maryland.*"

Where'er the Irishman may be,
In foreign land or fatherland,
With yearning heart he blesses thee,
His own dear land, his native land;
And greets St. Patrick's hallowed morn,
Through smiles and tears of mem'ry born—
A rose of joy on sorrow's thorn—
For native land, dear native land.

A thousand chiefs of clansmen bold,
The martial heroes of the land,
When idols shone in halls of gold
At Tara's Court of fatherland;
And poet proud and Druid stern,
The peerless prince and fiery kern,
Reclining on the hill-side fern
Received the Faith at Patrick's hand.

Not closer clings the shamrock true
To sacred soil of fatherland,
Than Ireland's wrongs are nursed by you,
Old clanna Gael, in ev'ry land!
And where Hibernia's sons unite
To celebrate the day or night,
May none be there to coldly slight
The Sunburst of our native land!

Immortal flag! baptised in fire—
The Pagan god of fatherland—
What burning thoughts thy folds inspire,
This honored day in Freedom's land!
But come! our charter-toast shall rise
Above the din of party cries;
And blessing all beneath her skies,
WE PLEDGE THE DEAR OLD SHAMROCK LAND!

—*Washington, D. C.*

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, February 26, 1868.

"God! it is a maddening prospect thus to see this storied land—
Like some wretched culprit writhing in a strong avenger's hand—
Reeling, foaming, weeping, shrieking, woman-weak and woman-loud;
Better, better, Mother Ireland! we had laid you in your shroud."

It is maddening—utterly distracting. [illegible]

... say, not a single arrest of a "suspect" that does not enlarge the boundaries of disaffection and fertilize the rank soil of luxuriant sedition. It is now nearly two years and a half since the swoop was made on the *Irish People* office in Parliament street. In that short time, discontent, disaffection, and utter abomination of English rule have, I solemnly declare, become intensified *fifty fold*—thanks to the perjured informer, the detective and the jury made to order. [illegible]

PATRICK LAVELLE.

Cable Despatches.

[illegible]

Mr. Robert O'Beirne, member for Cashel, in the course of his remarks, declared that the large body of the Irish sympathized with the Fenians. He also replied at length to the attacks recently made upon the people of Ireland by Mr. Roebuck.

Earl Mayo, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a long and able speech. He admitted that great discontent prevailed in Ireland, but said it was exclusively nourished by the Irish in America. The Irish living in Australia or Canada felt no discontent, and even in Ireland [illegible]

... disaffection among the Irish people was widespread, and reached all classes of society, paralyzing trade with the constant fear of its consequences. The Church and land questions were leading causes of discontent, but the principal cause of all was the refusal of independence in legislation. Ireland was now voiceless and helpless. The first remedies to be applied should be to deprive the Irish Church Establishment of its endowments, and grant to tenants leases of not less duration than 31 years.

Mr. Hamilton charged Mr. O'Donoghue with being an organizer of mock funerals in honor of assassins, and said he was unfit to act as an adviser.

Mr. John Bright said no question approached this in magnitude or gravity. [illegible]

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

CIRCULAR—No. 5.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, February 24, 1868.

REFUGEE AND RELIEF FUND.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE, C. E. F. B.

CIRCULAR—No. 6

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE, C. E. F. B.

A Fenian Raid Apprehended at Vancouver's Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9, 1868.—Advices from Victoria, of March 7, state that the excitement caused by the threatened Fenian invasion continues. [illegible]

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

["Paddle your own Canoe" is a common saying at the West, equivalent to "Help Yourself."]

Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And where'er your lot may be,
"Paddle your own canoe!"
Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back;
But upon the darkest wave
Leave a shining track.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofty state and power;
Honest fame and hardy health
Are a better dower.
But, if these will not suffice,
Golden gain pursue;
And to gain the glittering prize,
"Paddle your own canoe!"

Would you wrest the wreath of fame
From the hand of fate?
Would you write a deathless name
With the good and great?
Would you bless your fellow-men?
Heart and soul imbue
With the holy task, and then
"Paddle your own canoe!"

Would you crush the tyrant wrong
In the world's free fight?
With a spirit brave and strong,
Battle for the right.
And to break the chains that bind—
The many to the few—
To enfranchise slavish mind—
"Paddle your own canoe!"

Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing won is lost,
Every good deed, nobly done,
Will repay the cost.
Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,
All you will to do;
But, if you succeed, you must
"Paddle your own Canoe!"

FENIANISM—MITCHEL—A CONVENTION—AMERICAN PARTIES.

...too long and too needlessly estranged. If the heads of the "two rival wings"—but rivals no longer—will not soon issue a call for such a convention, the Circles themselves will do so, and thus produce the spectacle of "heads" without tails, or "leaders" without followers. As these are revolutionary times, gentlemen would do well not to presume too much upon the patience and submission of their followers.

As matters now stand, our Organization is not so much "split into two hostile wings" as composed of three distinct classes. One endeavoring to use it to secure the success of the Democratic party, the other striving to use it to promote the success of the Radical Republican party; and the third, aiming to use both parties to secure the end of the Organization. Now, of this there is no need. As the object of our Organization and that of either party is as wide apart as the poles of the earth, a man can be a very zealous and hard-working Fenian, and be at the same time a very zealous and hard-working member of either the Republican or Democratic party. Nay, more, a man can be a thorough-going Fenian and yet belong to neither party.

I would advise my brother Fenians to so demean themselves in all our States national and municipal elections, as to secure the sympathy of both, and the steady hostility of neither of our two great political parties. This hostility they will create if they should unite in their support of either. And this sympathy they will enlist by taking opposite sides in American party politics. For that party which claims one-half or one-third of them, as the case may be, will so demean itself toward the Brotherhood as to entitle it to the support of the other one-half or two-thirds. This is not the counsel of a trimmer or of a double dealer, as some leather heads may suppose, but of a man who thinks more of the success of the Fenian movement than of that of any American political party. Yet, be it understood that I, too, have my favorite party; for, on the subject of American party politics, I have very well-defined opinions.

FENIAN CONVENTION IN MISSOURI.

WILKESBARRE, PA., ON UNION.

UNION IN NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

HORACE GREELEY ON LIBELS OF THE PRESS.

NEWBURGH ON UNION.

THE FENIANS OF IOWA IN CONVENTION.

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Fellow-Countrymen—We, the representatives of the Fenian Brotherhood of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, desire to address you on the all-important subject of Fenianism. It may seem unnecessary for us to furnish you with our reasons for sustaining an organization which has for its aim and object the regeneration of Ireland; but through the misconduct of certain ambitious Irishmen and the exertions of our arch enemy England to defeat our efforts, we deem it our duty to explain our position.

And first, we desire to draw your attention to what Fenianism has done in the past, by trying to recall to your minds the state of our people ten years ago. What were we then? Nine or ten millions of people scattered over the universe, without any clearly defined ideas of independence, with no unity of sentiment, in fact, without national aspirations. What are we to-day? An intelligent, thinking, living nation, with the most clearly defined ideas of independence; equal in courage and capacity to any people in the world, and however we may differ in minor details, we are all agreed on this one great political and national object—THE OVERTHROW OF BRITISH POWER IN IRELAND BY ARMED FORCE.

Fenianism has established a military organization, amounting to hundreds of thousands, having its ramifications through the whole British dominion, shaking the kingdom of Great Britain to its very centre. It has also made the Irish people on this continent a power which is felt and respected. What do we claim for the present? In the first place, we are keeping up the organization, which has done so much for the Irish race, to the best of our ability. Secondly, we are supplying the means to maintain the organization in Great Britain and Ireland, without which all our efforts in this country would be fruitless, and we are furnishing the sinews of war to our army of occupation; and in the future we are the army which shall rid Ireland of British power forever.

...efforts for national independence are vain and useless, knowing by sad experience that "a house divided in itself cannot stand;" and,

Whereas—We have learned with pain and disgust that, instead of reuniting, they have thrown every obstacle possible in its way, under the guise of constitutional technicalities, which we consider at such a time should be overruled in order to effect a reunion; and, furthermore,

Whereas—We believe that if the men who comprise the government of both wings of the F. B. were themselves pining in noisome dungeons (as brave men are now in England and Canada) for forty-eight hours, and were released at the expiration of that time, there would be but little trouble in effecting a reunion of the Brotherhood; be it

Resolved—That we, the men comprising the Emmet Circle of Newburgh, do ignore the existence of two separate branches of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that we call on all patriotic Irishmen in the United States, in the name of liberty and of our country, to organize, by forming Circles, but to remit no moneys to either branch until such time as a thorough union shall be effected. By order of the Circle of Newburgh.

Hugh Gallagher, Centre; Michael Cooney, Vice-Centre, Richard Balfe, Secretary; Robert Barrett, Cor. Secretary.

...llan, McBride & Marrat,

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Professor E. L. YOUMANS,

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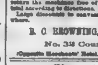

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LINES.

BY THE CHIEFTAIN MEAGHER.

When the tree of life is budding first,
Sun yet in the morning,
Sun yet, by the star and rainbow nursed,
Its latest life has been.
The wind bear's fragrant breath may wring
With buds from off the tree;
Its the gentle dry of the morning's wing
Breaks the bubbles on the sea.

But when the tender leaves have found
A home in the tree,
Then, then, the tree's fragrance is wound
Its fragrance within them.
The wings of the gentle breezes
Is but when found some part,
And the leaves of the tree's fellow are
The life-blood of the heart.

When the flame of love is kindled first,
The the heart is young,
Its fire as the wandering stars that burst
In the skies of the summer morning.
A breath can bid it burn no more,
Or if, in time, its beam
Comes on the memory, they pass o'er
Like shadows of dreams.

But when that flame has blazed into
A being and a power,
And nothing is seen upon the sky
That bell is its first warm hour;
The the flame bids where round the heart's head,
Where task in its destroy;
Its the light of the sacrifice of the dead,
Whose light is but of joy.

Then speak, ye lovers, in their hour of birth,
The infant bright of Love,
And tread your vows to the earth
Ere the dark in clouds shove;
Cherish as sacred the vows
To shade its future years,
Nor cause to blush those that may be
Quenched only with thy tears.

THE FENIAN OATH.

BY W. B. C.

To-day the Fenian Brotherhood in ten years old. But the age of Fenianism cannot be measured by a decade. To-day it is reaches back to 'dark ages' of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland—to the dawn of the Milesian race—to the entrance of man upon the stage of the world. Fenianism is not of no time and of no clime, but is as universal as humanity, as infinite as creation, as eternal as truth.

FENIANISM IS A RELIGION.

It is the Religion of Man—its creed the happiness, the integrity, the salvation, the very existence of the Irish nation. "Patriotism is the life of nations." Let there be but one patriotic spirit burning in our empire, there is but the patriotic spirit inspiring every nationality alike. In Ireland we call it "Fenianism," and we define Fenianism in Ireland—Patriotism in America. It is neither a thing of yesterday, nor something to perish on the morrow. It is immaterial and indestructible. It defies time and change and disaster, and the death and apostacy of its votaries. Bury it now, and in three months it will be in full vigor. Blood cannot drown Fenianism, fire cannot consume it, the tomb cannot hold it. It is strengthened by martyrdom, purified by persecution, purified by martyrdom. It feeds on the poisoned air of dungeons and prisons, and comes forth rejuvenated and rejuvenated from each ordeal. For Fenianism is a living thing, and is watched and warded in Heaven. It is not of man's invention, but a providential dispensation—it is not a political creed, but a religious—it is not a patriotic organization, but a national faith.

THE SUPREME ORIGIN OF PATRIOTISM.

Are we Fenians, in the tank pour of our Brotherhood, inspired by mere sectarian exalted, triumphant. It manifests itself to us in the form of a religion, and the religion is it something more grand, more beautiful, more sacred and more inspiring than the old faiths discovered. It has almost the effect of a new revelation. We fall down before it in admiration of its lofty ideal, and it lifts our souls rise to the level of our cause. The victory is made purely by the grandeur of its religion. The patriot feels confident of the indispensable favor of Heaven; for patriotism is a divine instinct, implanted in the human breast for the good of the race. It is the same principle which binds together the members of the family, of the society, and of the nation. Congeniality of sentiment, of the condition of man, no individual or a nation, or of a family, lives solely for himself, but for the nation and for the human race.

If it be asked, How do nations die? The answer is easy. By abandoning their mission, by abandoning the common aim of all their kindred, by relating the common bond of union, by the selfish, by selfishness, and by selfishness, it is something more grand, more beautiful, more sacred and more inspiring than the old faiths discovered. It has almost the effect of a new revelation. We fall down before it in admiration of its lofty ideal, and it lifts our souls rise to the level of our cause. The victory is made purely by the grandeur of its religion. The patriot feels confident of the indispensable favor of Heaven; for patriotism is a divine instinct, implanted in the human breast for the good of the race. It is the same principle which binds together the members of the family, of the society, and of the nation. Congeniality of sentiment, of the condition of man, no individual or a nation, or of a family, lives solely for himself, but for the nation and for the human race.

THE FENIAN VOW.

Fenianism is Irish patriotism, giving substance, shape and form to it in order to save the life of the nation. Fenianism works out for itself. It seeks its reward in the future. It promises nothing to its adherents but danger, persecution, martyrdom, the scaffold, horrors, the dungeon's torture, and perhaps, a bloody war. It seems to make the Irish patriot by turn or bribe, or falsehood. It tells the Irish patriot that he must be a man, and that he must have to suffer. It does not bide from them that they must brave the scorn of subalterns, and the power of the oppressor. It has vows the first pause among subalterns by the superiority of its aim. It has discovered the key of the tomb to the Irish patriot, and he has grasped into a distinct existence. It has struck the chord of the long silent harp which vibrates in every Irish heart. It has consecrated the hallowed formula of patriotism, and the sacred formula of the country. It has furnished the grand *ideal standard* to which we must all be true—the *ideal standard* to which we offer a perfect obedience. Fenianism is sacrificing, though low, is not lost—that the Irish through scattered, are not destroyed; that there is an Irish nation—partly in America, partly in England, partly in Ireland—disinherited from the native soil, yet capable of being re-united, and resolved to *recover* its ancestral home—that there is an Irish nation, and that there is in it Ireland's fortune. Now or never is the time to strike for freedom. Now or never the time in America will have caused to own allegiance to the Irish nation, and to be ready to do and to suffer for Ireland's sake. Now or never is the time to bring home to the people the fact that Ireland's mission is to be the present generation, or it will all be over with it.

THE MISSION OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

At present there is, in Irish, no Irish nation anywhere—for the eighteen millions of our people are broken into fragmentary sections, scattered all over the earth. At present there is no "Ireland;" it is a geographical expression applied to a province of the British Empire. The ideal Ireland, which is the object of our patriotic cult, is yet to be found, and unfound. She is lost, and we must seek her, she is buried, and we must raise her. She is neglected, and we must redeem her. She is in chains, and we must set her free.

This duty imposed on the Fenian Brotherhood

ancestral soil, there will still be left an Irish nation. When the last ship load of the fearful emigrants sails from Ireland, we shall be left without a country. In that hour, when the last pure echo of Erin's name tearfully upon her departing bandmen, there shall be no longer only "Ireland," and no more of "Irish nation."

IRELAND'S TRUE DEFENDERS.

Here, then, is the appalling consideration which has awakened the patriotism of our people in defiance of the national ties and for the preservation of the sacred soil of our land, whenever only this idea can exhaust and bloom. Every Irish grievance fades into a shadow in comparison with the grandeur and lofty of the grievances of *National problem*. Against this dreadful contingency the association desperately struggles, rises in its might to become our carrier and our defender, and to meet the tremendous issues of the conflict. Our nation is (seemingly) annihilated, but Ireland, and, with but too much reason, is alarmed for her very life. Because of the great people of Ireland array themselves in but the order to defend their rights, stately and stubbornly shall not be the might of our Fenian despots. And in their war machine the invincible and invincible Fenian legion, like the angel in front of the wandering Hebrews, spreading its broad target over the flight of the faithful, and flashing its lethal sword among the columns of the foe.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF NATIONS.

Agitation is an idea, which man try to translate into a fact. It is a mere spiritual conception of individuals which can consul into a nation. There is something further regulate, and this something is the nation. The national bond may be merely organic or vital, and the character of the bond may determine the condition of the nation—whether it shall be alive or dead. A living nation may be called by a vitalizing principle, while a mere organism is the political bond to gather the inanimate members of a nation which is 'dead. The first is the organic nation, which holds the obedient metals in strict and harmonious union, and the last is the nation of mere dead bones.

An association of men which is living, and created by a vital principle, is the nation in the true sense of the word. An association of men which is dead is a mere organism, but not truly a nation. In every association the common bond must be a principle, or the Confederation the common aim is the production of the individual, the subordination of the peculiar wants and whims, and the care of his well-being. But the condition of man is, that the individual is subordinated to the nation—his welfare subordinated to his welfare, and his life devoted to preserve the nation's collective life. In the Confederation the individual is the dominant. In the Nation, the FATHERLAND is pre-eminent over the individual. The individual interests, temporary advantages, transitory sentiments, and short-lived passions constitute the dead mass of a human confederation. It lasts for a few years, and is, in fact, in destruction at any moment by the cessation, desertion, or bad faith of some of its members. It is only a confederation of individual action, like the air bubbles in which water spiders exist. The nation is made up of all confederations in the preservation of individual liberty and the rights of man, and to accomplish this purpose is by helping every member round with a chance, protection to his neighbors, which he may do as he pleases. Therefore, the individual action is vital action may be vigorous, but it is always centrifugal, and the association itself is nonprogressive and dead. But, in a nation, individual action is centripetal, is combined for the welfare of life whole, and its association itself is continually advancing to new and better developments, which is the life principle of an existence which is practically immortal, since it may endure as long as there is a race.

THE SUPREME WORK.

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This duty imposed on the Fenian Brotherhood

have undertaken, cheerfully and religiously, after due consideration, after searching for the cause of Ireland's suffering the wrongs of Ireland, we set to redress them. Beholding our country, man reduced by misery to despair, we try to rally their courage, revive their hopes and confidence, and, by pointing to the tens of thousands of true men surviving, we rekindle up their dormant strength. We show what each and all can do for Ireland, and, by the combination of the above all, we endeavor to re-unite all Irishmen in a harmonious effort for the redemption of our Ireland. We proclaim that the one way to save Ireland is by *force of arms*, and that the means to be used to prepare for this end be *faith in the manner*. We place ourselves in the ranks of Fenians; we can boast that we are the best the bravest of the battle, we take upon ourselves the most serious responsibility, we encounter the direst dangers. And, therefore, we have the right to be the first to demand, we have the right to be the first to demand, we have the right to be the first to demand

IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

LURGAN, Feb. 22.—On the evening of the 18th inst., as two lads were engaged in fishing for eels in a flax-pond at Largemore, they discovered a quantity of rifles and bayonets lying in the pond. The boys communicated the circumstance to the constabulary, who took charge of the weapons. Considerable excitement has resulted from this discovery, leading to the supposition that seditious parties have their abode in the neighborhood. The police are making inquiries to ascertain the owners of the arms.—*Belfast News Letter*

In Belfast, during the week ending Feb. 20th, Jane Kenny, aged 18, was burned to death. Rebecca Boyd, of Henry street, aged 50, was also burned to death; and James Wilson, aged 64, broke his leg and died.

HUGH SHEALS was arrested in a house in Baker street, Belfast, on the 21st ult., and remanded to jail for having arms in his possession without a license.

AT the Belfast police court, James Woods was charged by sub-constable James M'Dermott with having had in his house an unlicensed pistol. The prisoner stated that it had been left in his house by a sailor, and was not his property. Constable M'Cann said he had known the prisoner for two years, and he had always found him to be an honest, well-conducted man. The Bench ordered Woods to enter into his own recognizance in £5 to appear when called on.

IT is rumored that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation of Belfast, it is the intention of Sir James Emerson Tennent to again offer himself to the electors.

Armagh.

The Archbishop of Armagh's pastoral contains an emphatic condemnation of Secret Societies, including Fenianism. Many people will regard this fact as one which renders the whole "pastoral" worthless. The Archbishop is certainly mistaken about the "sin" of Fenianism; and if wrong in that, why not in other matters?

Cork.

ON yesterday (says the Cork *Examiner*, Feb. 26) all the prisoners confined in the city jail awaiting trial for offences committed in connection with the Fenian movement, were removed to the county jail. This step is said to be with a view of their safer custody, for the county jail is now rendered almost proof against the escape of any of the prisoners confined within its walls. The interior of the building is continually guarded by a detachment of military, numbering fifty men, while on the outside parties of police keep a strict watch. The precaution of illuminating the boundary walls of the jail, which, since the [illegible]

[illegible]

... young woman who lately received an offer of marriage, but as neither she or her intended bridegroom had sufficient money to pay the priest the necessary fee, she went to a former sweetheart, and, pretending that she was prepared to marry him—although she had formerly refused—induced him to lend her the required amount. This she appropriated for the purpose of paying the fee, and the ceremony was duly performed. The first lover is, of course, indignant.

Kildare.

THE Government are about to introduce a bill to inclose part of the Curragh for the purpose of military evolutions, and to place the whole under the Board of Works. They will also issue a commission to inquire into private and public rights over the Curragh.—*Leinster Express.*

Kilkenny.

S. J. GARDNER, Sub-Inspector, Callan, is about to be transferred to Ballinasloe, in consequence of the sub-inspector there being removed to [illegible]

Louth.

WE are grieved to record the death of Thomas William Filgate, Esq., J. P., of Tulykeel. During the accumulated horrors of a protracted famine, he labored, almost without cessation, to provide employment and food for the poor never once seeming to weary of well-doing.—*Dundalk Examiner.*

Limerick.

THE Limerick *Chronicle* contradicts the rumor about the death of Mr. John Carmody, the Fenian butter-buyer, who was said to have died in jail.

Meath.

ON Sunday, Feb. 23, a splendid fox cover, to the extent of about three acres, was maliciously set fire to at Harristown, a short distance from Hayes. It was the property of Lord Mayo.

Queen's County.

ON Friday night, Feb. 21, the house of Mr. Edward Newenham, J. P., Maryborough, was entered by five men who said to Mr. Newenham that they had come for arms. Four of the men had their faces blackened, and all were armed with revolvers. Mr. Newenham escaped to his bedroom, and was about firing a shot through the window to alarm the neighborhood when he was fired at by some one outside. Mr. Newenham in return discharged a rifle at his assailants, and after some shots had been exchanged, the marauding party decamped. Mr. Newenham tells a long story of the affair, placing his own extraordinary valor in the strongest light, one word of which we do not believe.

Waterford.

AN application was received by the Mayor to grant the use of the Town Hall to Mr. George Francis Train. His Worship convened a meeting of the committee of the Town Council to consider the application, which was almost unanimously refused.—*Waterford Mail.*

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE Attorney-General was rather "personal" in his remarks upon the *Irishman*, but, considering the circumstances, perhaps no one will be surprised at it. In the abridged reports published in the daily papers, the following passage was mutilated: "I now come to the article entitled 'The Holocaust.' That article, gentlemen, is really a remarkable one. Your reading may have been most extensive, your acquaintance with ancient and modern literature most intimate, but I venture to say that, in the whole course of your experience, you never met a production of more [illegible]

REMOVAL OF CAPTAIN MACKEY.—Capt. Mackey, hitherto confined in the Cork County Jail, was removed early this (Friday) morning to Dublin, by special train. The removal was conducted with the utmost privacy, the train leaving the station here at three o'clock in the morning. A heavy guard of constabulary accompanied the prisoner. It is believed his removal to Dublin is merely for greater safety till his trial comes off. He must, as things stand at present, be tried at the assizes here, he having been returned to them for trial.—*Cork Examiner, Feb. 28.*

ON the 24th ult. an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Casey, the constable, who died (as alleged) of a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of Captain Mackey on the occasion of the arrest of the latter. Verdict—Wilful murder against Mackey; aiding and abetting same against Walsh, Mannix and Spiller.

AN application which was made at the Cork police-office to allow the prisoners Walsh and Mannix, charged with attempting to rescue Mackey from the custody of Head-constable Geale, out on bail, was refused by the bench.

HEAD-CONSTABLE GEALE has been advanced £10 a year good service pay, in consequence of his conduct in the arrest of Mackey. It is stated that he is also to receive a lump sum, amounting to close on £40, out of the reward fund.

FENIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, a great deal of excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in consequence of an officer's servant, stationed at Freshwater, stating that two men, who were evidently disguised, had tried to persuade him to join the Fenian Brotherhood. On arriving home he informed his master, who at once put the London detectives, who are present in the island, upon the track of the men, but up to the present they have eluded the vigilance of the officers.—*English Paper.*

JOHN JOSEPH CORRIDON, the informer, took his departure yesterday, per the royal mail steamer, from Kingstown. It is thought his services are required by the Crown at some of the English assizes.—*Dublin Freeman, Feb. 29.*

THE ENGLISH FENIAN TRIALS.—LONDON, Feb. 25.—The trial of Burke, Casey and Shaw, at the Criminal Court, cannot take place till April.

THERE are some happy dispositions which find cause for thankfulness in all the miseries of human life, but it was reserved for Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to make drunkenness a matter of official gratification, and to find thrift and prosperity at the bottom of a jug of whisky. In the debate on Irish affairs he referred the other night in Parliament to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits as a proof of the material welfare of the Irish people. Hard drinking he considered an evidence of a comfortable condition of society, and we suppose his remedy for the Irish difficulty would be to make punch so plentiful that there should not be a dissatisfied man nor a sober one in the whole island.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RICHARD BURKE.—We (London *Universal News*) have been favored with the following extracts from a letter of Colonel Burke, at present in Warwick jail, to his solicitors. It will, we think, be perused with a considerable degree of interest:—"What arrangements, if any, has Mr. L. made with you in relation to the other prisoners? When you come, mind, bring all the news you can, of everything, in every direction, Fenian and non-Fenian. Remember, I can only see the outside world through you. Store your mind, then, fully. I have such a host of questions to ask you. I feel quite comfortable now, having something to occupy my day. While in France I was taking lessons in German, studying the tongue of [illegible]

[illegible]

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT

OF

GENERAL

THOS. F. MEAGHER,

WITH A SKETCH.

THE CAPTURE

OF

CAPTAIN MACKEY,

IN CORK.

Illustrated.

A SCENE IN THE U. S. SENATE.

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Special Notices.

A LECTURE, UNDER THE auspices of the Hugh O'Neill Circle, on "The Rescue of Colonel Kelly and Captain Deasy," will be delivered by one of the rescuers, at Washington Hall, corner of Newark and Jersey avenue, Jersey City, on Monday evening, March 23. Tickets, 25 cents. Members of the Circle and others can procure tickets from the following named gentlemen:—Thomas McCaffrey, Martin Doyle, John Dooner, Patrick Bowe.

REV. DR. EDW'D McSWEENY, of St. Stephen's, will deliver a panegyric of St. Patrick, at the temporary Church of the Epiphany, Demilt Hall corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, on St. Patrick's Day March 17, at 7½ o'clock. P. M. Admission, 25 Cents.

AMERICA AND THE EAST—Particularly China and Japan—Our Present and Future Relations.

A LECTURE,

By GEN. JAMES L. KIERNAN,

U. S. CONSUL TO CHINA,

AT IRVING HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, 1868

Lecture Commences at 8 o'clock P. M.

TICKETS. - - - ONE DOLLAR.

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Information Wanted.

Advertisements under this head inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK FARRELLY, supposed to be in Dixon, Illinois. Any information respecting his present address will be thankfully received by his brother Michael Farrelly, Fort Union, New Mexico. Illinois papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. NATHANIEL MARKS, (maiden name, ANNIE SHAW,) of the city of Dublin, Ireland; came to America (N. Y.) about four years ago—a few days after marriage; when last heard from was living in East 23d street, New York city, left New York about February, 1866, it is thought, to go South. Should this meet the eye of any person knowing Mr. or Mrs. Marks, by calling their attention to it they will confer a lasting favor on a sorrowing family. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by her (Mrs Marks) brother, William Shaw, 2½ Cherry street, New York. Southern and Western papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD JOSEPH MASTERSON, of South King street, Dublin, he came to this country, from Manchester, in 1861, when last heard of he had joined the American Army, in Philadelphia. Address Thomas P. Masterson, No. 7 Monroe street, New York.

IF MARIA DOHERTY, WHO left Rathmines, county Dublin, Ireland, will call on her cousin, Mrs. Murray, at No. 10 Henry street, New York, she will feel obliged.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN, TIMOTHY, or MICHAEL HANLON, from the parish of Donoughmore county Cork, Ireland, who came to America about twenty-nine years ago, their uncle Dennis' son, Jeremiah, would be glad to hear from them. Address No. 281 Monroe street, New York. Illinois papers please copy.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant to taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings. Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 115. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

REMY THE ROVER.—A. D. 1867.

BY JOHN LOCKE (THE SOUTHERN GAEL.)

"O, tell me, wild Remy the Rover,
Why rush thee so hurriedly, why,
With the long, flashing dirk in your saddle,
And the wild eagle glance in your eye?
Methought 'twas the dark, frantic phooka,
Was rushing with headlong speed,
When I heard the blue mountains re-echo
The tramp of your foam-feathered steed."

"Ho! hush thee, old friend—gallant tidings!
The days of our watching are o'er;
They're up, and the mountains are blazing
From Emly to wild Templemore!
To-night we must march to the muster,
To-morrow give fight to the foe;
If we conquer, then march to our comrades
On the mountains round wild Aherlow!

"As I came round the hills from Kilteely
I met all the boys on the way,
And they lifted their lances and shouted,
As I bowed to their banners so gay:
Then I struck once again for the mountains,
To give Captain Billy the word;
And I plunged the row'ls deep in fleet Oona,
For wildly my pulses were stirr'd.

"Oh, to see the fine, lithe, dashing fellows,
('Twould make your heart wild with delight),
All marching and whistling and drilling,
Or ranged round the watchfires at night!
Full many a shout for ould Ireland
I heard in the backwoods to-day,
And many a curse on the cowards
And traitors who shrink from the fray.

"Go now and unroll the old banner—
Unroll it again for the fight—
And bear it high out in the darkness,
When you hear our wild shouts on the night."
"But tell me, wild Remy the Rover,
Where, where will you muster the men?"
"Sure you know the low ground by the river,
Adown near the mouth of the glen."

The gray twilight waned, and the mountains
Were merged in a tremulous light—
And out from their cabins and shealings
The peasants oft peer'd thro' the night.
Young maidens, with looks like the morning,
And eyes of the deep, lustral blue,
Looked earnestly up to the heavens,
And prayed the long hours fervent thro'.

'Twas midnight—and o'er the new meadows
The sounds of soft whisperings passed;
And down by the Maigue's wimpling waters
Three hundred tall pikemen were mass'd!
Oh, little they cared for the tyrant,
Arrayed in the hour of his might,
For they rose up in gallant defence,
Prepared to fall in the fight!

—*Universal News.*

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, March 4, 1868.

"KNOCKING UNDER."

I BELIEVE it was the great Napoleon that once said of the English, or rather Anglo-Irish army, that they never knew when they were beaten. He would be after giving them what you would call such a "whipping" as would disconcert and disorganize any other force, yet next day, they presented front with as much confidence as if their defeat of yesterday had been a crowning victory. The utterance was meant as a sarcasm on the General, but it was the highest compliment to the soldier. Well, whatever might be said of the English soldier fifty years ago, Napoleon's remark would be the reverse of truth as applied to the English civilian official of to-day. Even before a blow is struck, he downs his flag, and what he scornfully refused a few months ago, he, for the very asking, most complacently as a matter of course, thinks well to grant to-day.

COLONEL NAGLE.

He has absolutely granted Colonel Nagle the benefit of a jury *de medietate linguæ*, or, in plain vernacular, a "mixed jury." Before this can reach you, the report of his case will, no doubt, have arrived. It is briefly this: He was brought down from Dublin to be tried at Sligo assizes which opened on Thursday last, the 27th ult. The "Crown" was represented by a bar of full seven gentlemen of the robe, including the Solicitor-General; the Colonel only by two, Messrs. Heron, Q. C., and Molloy, a host in themselves. "True bills" were, of course, found at a jump by the Grand Jury; the Colonel ordered to plead, but distinctly refused. A plea of "Not Guilty" was then entered on his behalf, by that "Crown" which had quite resolved on satisfactorily establishing his "guilt." His Counsel then demanded a "mixed jury," and, though it was refused to General Fariola and Captain McCafferty, his demand he obtained. The trial was then deferred until Monday last, when the needful half dozen "aliens" could not be found—three Prussian tars being all that could be come by; and the Colonel's trial being again postponed to the next Commission in Dublin, when it may, by application, be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE JUDGE AND THE "THUNDERER."

Let us now contrast the language of the learned judge—and "truly learned" he is—Fitzgerald, in addressing the grand jury, with that of the *Times*, on the whole result.

Judge loquitur—

"The case of Captain John M'Cafferty, who was recently twice tried in this country, well illustrates the law on this subject. He had been an officer in the Confederate army, and a native-born subject of the United States. At the termination of the American war he joined the Fenian Brotherhood in America, and became an active officer of one of the centres of the conspiracy, and in September, 1865, left America for Ireland, with intent to join an insurrection there projected, but he was arrested on board ship in the port of Queenstown, before he had landed or done any act within the United Kingdom. He was tried for the first time at the Cork special commission, in December, 1865, and on the facts appearing the presiding judges directed his acquittal. M'Cafferty returned to America, and after some months came again to the United Kingdom, and for acts of treason committed by him within the United Kingdom he was tried and properly convicted of high treason. You will apply these directions to the case of the prisoner Nagle when the bills come before you. * * * * In addition I have to remind you, that an alien is not alone protected in the manner I have described by our municipal law, but there is another advantage he is entitled to, and that is—should you find a bill against him—he may claim, if he wishes, what is called a jury *de medietate*, that is, a jury composed one-half of aliens. Gentlemen, that is a right our law gives him. It is nothing new. It is founded on a statute of Edward III., adopted in this country in the reign of Henry VII., and has been recognised ever since then. There is, therefore, no doubt of the prisoner's right to a jury *de medietate*, in a case, not of high treason, but of felony, and that right, if claimed here, will be conceded to him. And I may say with respect to this, that so far from our law dealing hardly with aliens, it goes beyond the law of other countries, and even beyond the law of America, for a jury *de medietate* is almost unknown in that country.

Thus Captain M'Cafferty "was very properly convicted," though refused the mixed jury, while in the present instance "*there is no doubt* of the prisoner's right to a jury *de medietate*." The distinction between "treason" and felony seems to me to be unworthy of the learned judge. It cannot apply to this case, as the indictment in the present case lay not for felony, but for what is known as "treason-felony," an offence unknown to the law at the time of Edward III. and Henry VII., but differing from treason only in the exemption of the victim from capital punishment. Still, it is discretionary with the Crown to grant a *de medietate* jury in cases of treason, as, with great respect for the judge, it is equally discretionary to refuse it in cases of treason-felony, as the statute referred to by the judge make no provision for such a case. What, therefore, are we to conclude from this premise? Why, that recent popular movements in America have so far told on the old lady here at home, as to compel her to concede to-day what she haughtily refused a few months ago.

LOGUITUR "TIMES."

And the echo of English aristocracy, and of English trash and insolence, is so far cooled down as to speak now in the following most lady-like fashion:

"THE CASE OF 'COLONEL' NAGLE.—The *Times* points out that there is an important difference between the case of 'Colonel' Nagle, the chief prisoner now under trial at Sligo, and those of his colleagues Warren and Costello, who were convicted at Dublin last November. The latter were native-born British subjects, and were in consequence legally liable for treasonable acts committed without the United Kingdom. Nagle, on the contrary, is a native of the United States, and is not therefore subject to the jurisdiction of our laws for any acts committed by him in that country. The other prisoners are native-born British subjects, and cannot consequently claim the same privileges as Nagle. But they have also been naturalized in the United States, and we have lately been rendered familiar with the discussions which have been raised in America with respect to the rights of persons in this position. British law, as the judge states, is clear; their allegiance is inalienable; and the court at Sligo can entertain no other supposition. But at a moment when the United States are remonstrating against this doctrine, when we ourselves are sensible of its inconveniences, and when one of the chief continental powers has just renounced it, there would certainly be some unpleasantness in putting it in force against these prisoners. After all, it may deserve some consideration whether we have a right to punish Nagle for the mere fact of his being a Fenian and conspiring against the Queen. His offence, if any, consists solely in his acts off the Sligo coast, and these are almost too contemptible for this elaborate trial, and for this array of legal and international difficulties. Morally, if not legally, a similar consideration may apply to his fellow prisoners. Two at least of those who landed from the 'Jacknell' packet have received exemplary punishment, and probably no great mischief would be done if the Crown were to rest contented with this vindication of the law, and were to set 'Colonel' Nagle and his friends at liberty—either, if need be, to be again detained under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, or to return to their former occupation in America."

"His offence, if any, consists solely in his acts off the Sligo coast, and these are too contemptible for this elaborate trial and for this array of legal and international difficulties." Hear that, you American citizens: "If any!" "too contemptible!" Yet Colonel Nagle, a free, native-born American citizen, has been rotting these ten months past in English dungeons for the mere suspicion of an offence "too contemptible" to be noticed!

Where now is the American Eagle? I repeat a sentiment I lately uttered, that if the American executive don't assert the honor of the American name, the American people are thunder-called to its vindication.

"LEVY LONGER TO NOT."

But worst of all, doubtful as is the guilt, and "contemptible" as is the case, it has been decided "that the trial of Nugent and the six others be postponed to the next Sligo assizes." So says the telegraphic report, just this moment to hand. And this is a land of—*Freedom*.

"Ah!" said Madame Roland on her way to the scaffold, in the *place de la grève*, "Liberty! how many crimes are committed in thy name!" And well may it be repeated to-day: "How many crimes are perpetrated in the same name by the vaunted advocates of universal liberty."

THE IRISH QUESTION

in Parliament has been adjourned for discussion again and again. Mr. Disraeli has taken ten days to put in a few "purple patches" into the cabinet mantle; but was told on Friday last by Mr. Gladstone, that "we'll wait no longer than Thursday, and then come before us with a full budget of remedial measures for Ireland." The poor Jew is really to be pitied. Literally he "stands between two fires; on the one side, there who call themselves liberal, almost Fenians out of office, and at his side, the close, compact and serried ranks of traditional Feudalism fire into him either at once or in succession with the most determined energy.

THE BATTLE GROUND

in the "Irish question." And here a thought just occurs. Was not that question as pressing every day those seventy years, as it is today? And why silent all that time? And why so urgent now for its "final and satisfactory settlement."

EXPLAINED.

Why? Because those horrid and much abused Fenians have driven terror into the British heart, and made it feel that as a last chance, some substantial "measures of justice," must be accorded.

PATRICK LAVELLE.

A LETTER FROM BOSTON ON UNION.

BOSTON, March 14, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

SOME time last year I addressed a communication on the subject of union, which then, as now, was the subject of much talk among Irishmen. The opinions I then expressed did not find favor among Fenians and "Corcoran" was somewhat roughly dealt with by many good, but unthinking or inexperienced, men. A year has nearly passed since the date of that communication, and I cannot see but that I took the right grounds, and had all the Fenians who are honestly in earnest taken the same position then, so many columns of your paper and so much of the time and energy of the Organization would not now be misspent in going over the same ground, with the same result—a failure.

I respectfully represent to that true patriot-priest, Father Lavelle, that he ought to know well by this time that his exhortations to union are as useless to those whom he addresses as petitions to a British Government for Ireland's independence, and respectfully suggest to him to use his great influence [illegible] Irishmen, in urging those who are in earnest to lose no time, money nor energy in debating or in devising means to convert those who only use the cause to make themselves prominent, and thus enable them to use Ireland in grinding their own axes. We have done everything to induce these men to join, but give up the cause. They will unite on that, but on nothing else. Will Father Lavelle counsel us to union on these terms?

They told us that O'Mahony was incapable and obnoxious to them, and they would serve only under Stephens. O'Mahony retired, but they would not unite with Stephens, unless he gave up Ireland. When Stephens was set aside, Colonel Kelly would not suit them. General Gleeson's brief administration they laughed at. When Mr. Griffin was elected circumstances forced them to pretend to wish for union, and the attempt was made. Had they been in earnest a union would have been effected in half an hour at the first meeting of both committees. They threw all the blame on Mr. Griffin, and would agree under a new man. Mr. Griffin retired, and Mr. Savage was elected Chief Executive, chiefly because he was a man [illegible] had the confidence of all classes of Irishmen in America and had a character without a stain and above suspicion. His attempts to effect a union are too recent to be repeated, yet we are having the same parrot-cry repeated, and by men, some of them who ought to have more sense. I saw in your paper of this week a call for a convention from a Boston Circle. One name on that call surprised and pained me. I do not think it will receive much attention from the Fenians of Massachusetts; but we will see.

I have to repeat what I said last year on this subject, and ask your readers to give to my remarks a little thought, and if they find that any thing I say is worthy of attention, to act on them as they see fit.

If the cause of Ireland will not succeed until a perfect union is effected among all Irishmen, we may as well stop now as at any future time. There never was a time—nor never will be—when English gold cannot buy some men to pretend patriotism and betray their country. There always were, and will be, men, who, from petty, personal jealousies and private resentments, will sacrifice any cause. There always will be men who are too cowardly to assert their manhood, and these classes united are a large majority of the people of every country; and, among a people on whose necks the heel of the oppressor has been so long, the wonder is, not that so many are willing to perpetuate their servile condition, but that a respectable minority are found who are willing to do battle against all odds for their ancient freedom. Rory O'More, Sarsfield, Tone and O'Connell all failed to unite the Irish, and it is asking too much of the Fenians to do in a few years what so many of Ireland's greatest statesmen could not do in their lifetime. If I understand the meaning of Fenianism, its principles are—that Ireland is an independent nation held in subjection by the armed force of a foreign oppressor; that the people never willingly submitted to this tyranny, but were ready to take any opportunity of throwing off the yoke; that we have exhausted every moral means of inducing the English Government to govern the people with justice and magnanimity, and failed, that experience has taught us that in the armed hand lies our only hope of winning back our lost liberty; that we believe it is in the power of the Irish people to organize a force sufficient to drive our tyrants into the sea and free the land forever, and that numbers of men, thinking alike on these subjects, and animated by the same spirit, organized themselves into a body and called themselves Fenians, determined to recover their lost liberty or die in the attempt.

The history of these men is well known, and despite of the mistakes of some, and the crimes of others, its history is a grand record which will reflect no disgrace upon our race. In the ranks of this Organization there is room for every true Irishman who loves his country, and the more who join the Organization the sooner will its object be attained, but to keep on grumbling and debating until every selfish, ambitious or venal hireling is converted to our views is useless and criminal. There is now, and always has been, but one Fenian Brotherhood, its task, though not an easy one, is very plain. John Savage is now the Chief Executive, and he has shown himself, so far, worthy of his position, and the only way in which Fenians can do their duty to Ireland is to support him. Every day spent in dallying with those men who keep aloof from our ranks only wastes precious time, and gives encouragement to men who are only looking out for profitable political speculations. What we need is to close our ranks, restore the discipline of the Brotherhood, show the world an unbroken front, and in two months from now the Organization will be stronger than it ever was before, and, should the opportunity come, we will be in a position to meet it.

CORCORAN.

SOUTHFIELD ON UNION.

SOUTHFIELD, March 9, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

AT a regular meeting of the Thomas F. Meagher Circle, F. B., on Monday evening, March 9, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS—We, the officers and members of Thomas F. Meagher Circle, F. B., of Southfield, deplore the loss of our late lamented brothers strangled at Manchester, in England, for the rescue of our true and tried leader, Col. Thos. J. Kelly; be it

Resolved—That we call upon all true Irishmen to throw away all party policy, pride and ambition, and join with us in unity, fraternity and brotherly love to work in the cause which is dearest to every Irishman's heart, namely, the independence of our native land. And be it further

Resolved—That in John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., we place the most implicit confidence for honesty and patriotism, and for ability to direct the Fenian cause in its sore hour of need, when traitors to Ireland had stabbed it to the heart, having been bought by English gold to work disunion in our ranks and keep us divided. Be it also

Resolved—That we call upon all our true Brothers to unite with us and help us to accomplish the end for which we organized, in this trying crisis and momentous struggle for the independence of our native land.

Resolved—That these resolutions be published in the IRISH PEOPLE and *Irish Citizen*.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing six months, and who have pledged themselves never to relax their efforts till they leave old Ireland what she was once and what she must be again—

"First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

Michael Monaghan, Centre; Owen Kelly, Secretary; Gerald Keegan, Treasurer. Committee of Safety: Patrick Clark, (Chairman,) Archy McCarney, Timothy Burns.

Cable Dispatches.

DUBLIN, Monday, March 16.—Rooney, Kelly, Lawless and Hurley, are the names of the four Fenians of the Jacknell packet party who have just been released by the British Government, on condition of returning to America. It is reported that their companions, including Gen. Nagle, who were arrested at Dungarvan, will also be liberated on the same terms.

LONDON, March 17—Noon.—Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempt of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance and join the organization have not relaxed, but are still carried on, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland. A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian "military organizer," has just been arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed here as Fenians. Rumor has it that Mahon's efforts were not unattended with some degree of success, and that the evidence to be produced at his trial will show disaffection to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on Irish reform was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gregory, Member for Galway, rose in support of Mr Maguire's resolutions, and denounced the long-continued English misgovernment of Ireland. Of this there seemed to be no end, for now, when the Irish people asked for reform in the land, in the church, and in the educational systems, the Ministers evaded their demands, and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favored the present system of national schools.

Mr. Gladstone then took the floor, and for the first time in this debate gave his views on the questions at issue. He said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church Establishment, it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and, meanwhile, the Parliament should lose no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained hopes that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely upon time as a cure for the evil; seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor, and enjoyed civil and religious equality. But in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep. The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review one by one the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform. He said in 1835 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel, but without success, and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish Church Establishment, it was well known that that system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuse for delay in this matter given by the Government, and closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the house to take immediate action.

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone. He commenced by saying he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years' standing had to be settled—a supernatural emergency. Even the Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone against five out of the six measures embraced in the Government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian Organization controlled events or affected the plans of the Ministry, Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches—some for Ireland and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church Establishment was unsatisfactory. But why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for three hundred years, under the influence of a panic? He declared that, if pressed to an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too much measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men.

Mr. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked for was time.

Mr. Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn and the debate ended.

Lord Mayo, in reply to false charges made in public prints and alluded to in the House, said Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott, the Dublin editors now in Richmond prison, are treated with leniency, they are not compelled to wear the prison uniform, they are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

[illegible] and Mullady have been tried and convicted at Manchester, on charge of being accessory to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

CORK, March 17.—An attack was made last night upon the house of Esquire Glasgow, near this city, by a party of men in disguise, but the assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, March 18.—Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, who was imprisoned in county Down, for taking the lead in an illegal procession, has been made a candidate for Parliament from the city of Belfast.

LONDON, March 18.—The whole plan for church, land and educational reforms in Ireland, will go over to the next Parliament.

LONDON, March 19.—During a debate on the Irish question, Lord Mayo made an explanation in regard to the Fenian prosecutions. He said that the offer of pardon made to Johnson, who was accused of participating in an illegal procession, was not held out to Sullivan and Pigott, the Dublin editors, for the reason that the cases were widely different.

In the House to-night, Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, presented the Government bill for reform in the representation of Ireland, in the Commons. There is to be no alteration in the county franchise, but in the boroughs the right of voting is to be given to all householders instead of £10 as at present. No action was taken upon the measure.

LONDON, March 19.—Captain Mackay, who was recently tried at Cork on a charge of murder and acquitted, was to-day put upon trial again on a charge of treason-felony. Messrs. Massey, Corridon and Mullany are the chief witnesses against the prisoner.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone announced that on Monday next he would offer a motion that the House go into Committee on the State of the Irish Church Establishment, and said, when it was agreeable to the House and the Ministry, he would press the consideration of the question. In the course of the evening, Mr. William E. Forster, member for Bradford, alluded to the state of the laws in regard to the allegiance of the British subject; saying this matter especially demanded attention in the bearing it had upon the relations of this country with the United States. He thought the time was now ripe for arriving at a definite understanding. He explained the law on the right of expatriation, and showed that at the present time two millions of the Queen's subjects were living in the United States as American citizens, in practical violation of these laws. It was the difference which arose between England and America in regard to the rights of adopted citizens which caused the war of 1812, and now the difference, which still existed, was counted on by the Fenians as likely again to embroil the two nations, and thus further their treasonable designs. In conclusion he urged that Great Britain abandon her claim of life allegiance in the case of emigrants to foreign countries, and advised the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the question forever.

Sir Robert Collier followed with a speech in which he supported the views of Mr. Forster.

Lord Stanley then addressed the House, and speaking of the principles upon which the laws were founded, admitted that the dogma of natural allegiance was now obsolete. He informed the House that her Majesty's government had already made advances for the settlement of the questions at issue, and declared they were willing to meet the Government of the United States half way. There were many difficulties in the way of an adjustment, but he was happy to say they were not regarded as insuperable. He stated that the Foreign Office was now in communication with Mr. Seward on the subject, and concluded by expressing his approval of the proposition of the member from Bradford (Mr. Forster), for a mixed commission.

Mr. William E. Baxter, member for Montrose, called attention to the Transatlantic Mail service, and moved the adoption of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the House the present system of contracts, in which a fixed price is stipulated for carrying the American Mail, is wrong, that the pay should depend upon the effectiveness of the service, the performance of which should be open to all steamship lines."

Mr. Baxter said in support of the resolution, that the Cunard Steamship Company received subsidies to the amount of millions of pounds, while other companies, which were efficient, received nothing. He admitted that the mail service was well performed by the Cunard line, but thought it was done at too great a cost.

Mr. Sclater Booth, Secretary of the Treasury, promised that the experiment of open competition would be tried, and he hoped the member from Montrose would withdraw his motion until the trial was made. The motion was then withdrawn.

Sir Roundell Palmer said he hoped the expatriated subjects of Great Britain would not be suffered to make war on their parent country.

CORK, March 20.—The jury in the case of Captain Mackay have brought in a verdict of guilty of treason. Sentence has been deferred by the court.

CORK, March 21.—Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 12 years.

GEN. JAMES L. KIERNAN, U. S. Consul to China, will deliver a lecture at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, March 27, 1868, on the subject of "America and the East—Particularly China and Japan—Our Present and Future Relations." Our readers will remember that the General served with honor through the late war, distinguishing himself particularly, under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg. We are sure that the lecture will be an interesting one, as it treats of a subject that is now commanding the attention of the commercial world. The lecturer's experience in the East will enable him to give a thorough view of the subject.

WM. SAINT WOOD, A. M., will deliver a lecture in aid of Irish Independence, on Monday evening, March 30, at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, corner of Sixth and Greenwich avenues. Subject—"Robert Emmet."

BLESSING THE SHAMROOK.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

(Recited by Judge Daly, at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick March 17.)

God's blessing and His holy smile
On the emblem leaf of Erin's isle.
Our green, immortal shamrock!
From Irish hills, though far away,
Through this bright Western land we stray;
From every leaf there comes a ray
Of the olden light—of the olden day
While gazing on the shamrock.

Saint Patrick found upon the sod
This emblem of our triple God,
And taught us by the shamrock
The mystery of our creed divine,
How one in three distinct may shine,
Yet three in one, as leaves, combine,
And their joint blessings intertwine—
'Tis a lesson from the shamrock.

And the three virtues which are dear
To Irish hearts, are emblemed here
Within our three-leaved shamrock
Fidelity, that knows no end
To country, sweetheart, faith or friend;
Courage, that no reverse can bend;
And hospitality—all blend
Their types within the shamrock.

So may Heaven's blessings, choice and chief,
Bedew each petal of thy leaf,
Our own immortal shamrock!
And mayest thou, in this Western clime,
As long ago, in Ireland's prime,
Be emblem of a faith sublime
In God and Country, through all time—
Our green and glorious shamrock.

And may our proud and ancient race,
Uprooted from the dwelling place
Where grew this votive shamrock,
Still keep this night, where'er they fly,
Sacred to memories dear and high,
Of the land where all our kindred lie
In the green graves, made beauteous by
Thick verdure of the shamrock.

God bless the old dear spot of earth,
God bless the green land of our birth,
Where grew this bunch of shamrock!
And blessings on this generous land
Which welcomes with a lavish hand
Each year, the sad and stricken band
Of exiles from the silver strand
Where grows the saintly shamrock!

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. X.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

NOTIFICATIONS OF IMPEACHMENT—SENATORIAL USURPATION.

Thus foiled in effecting an entrance into "headquarters," the clique of disruptionists did not halt upon their malicious and destructive course. Matters had come to a crisis at which either the mutinous majority of the "Senate" or the real Fenian movement and its representative head in America should succumb. Accordingly, the next step taken by the "Senatorial" caucus was to usurp the prerogative of the Fenian House of Representatives, and to assume to itself the functions of public prosecutor for high crimes and misdemeanors in the cases of "Secretary" Killian and myself. Having in this capacity drawn up two elaborate drafts of impeachment against us, each composed of numerous specifications, they resolved themselves into a STAR CHAMBER COURT, and summoned us to appear on trial before them. Their citations were, of course, returned to them, and no further notice was taken thereof by either Killian or myself. The whole proceeding was dishonest, it was a mockery and a sham, it was a shallow but impudent and indecent violation of every principle of ordinary law and justice. It was a direct insult to the intelligence of the Brotherhood, for certainly its concocters would never have ventured upon it had they not calculated very largely upon the stupidity and ignorance of their Fenian constituents. But, very probably, they cared but little for what the Brotherhood might think of the affair afterward, provided they succeeded, for the time being, in ruining me, betraying the actual movement in Ireland and breaking asunder the organization in this country. If they could but accomplish these results, what cared they for what people might afterward say of their conduct in their two-fold role of PROSECUTORS and JUDGES.

A GENERAL CONGRESS SUMMONED.

Having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the line of attack about to be pursued by my opponents from these proceedings of theirs, I formally promulgated, on the 8th of December, '65, throughout all the Circles of the Brotherhood, my official summons for a general Congress to meet in New York on the 2nd of the following January. At such a time, I knew it to be an extreme measure, and one fraught both with great danger to the whole movement and with considerable inconvenience and expense to the Central Treasury and the several branches of the organization. There was, however, no other remedy within my reach for the evils by which I was surrounded. The faint-hearted disruptionists, emboldened by the arrest of James Stephens, and hoping that the intended movement in Ireland was defeated thereby, deemed it no longer necessary to conceal altogether from the Fenian rank and file the exact nature of their projects for betraying the sacred trust confided to them by their constituents. They were even beginning to glory in their perfidy, aware that the organization at large, which had no suspicion of the base intrigues of the "Senators," which felt certain that myself and there dignitaries were laboring, might and main, in harmonious concert at New York, and which was in anxious daily expectation of hearing of a fight in Ireland, would be stunned by a call for another general assemblage of Fenian delegates after so short an interval, I deemed it right to set forth at some length my principal reasons in my official call, which I here publish for the first time. Up to the date of its issue, the outside public knew nothing of my quarrel with the "Senatorial" majority, and it was my earnest desire to arrange all our intestine difficulties within the organization, without having recourse to the newspaper press. But, as will soon be seen, my reckless adversaries took good care to frustrate my wishes in this matter also.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, New York, Dec. 8, 1865.

To the Fenian Brotherhood of America:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—On the second day of this month I received a communication addressed to me as President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and signed "W. R. Roberts President Senate F. B.," informing me that the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood is called to meet at No. 814 Broadway, in this city, on the 4th inst., a Sunday intervening.

Apart from the precipitancy of such a call, and such a notice to the members of the Senate who live in far distant States, a session begun under either informal and irregular, for the reasons

1. The Senate stands adjourned to a stated day, "January 2, 1866," BY ITS OWN RECORD.

2. The Constitution provides for the call of either the Senate or House of Delegates, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, alone.

In supporting the second proposition, I beg leave to recall to your notice the fact of the STATED ADJOURNMENT TO "JANUARY 2 1866" and the Constitutional provision which provides for "an extraordinary occasion"—as this must evidently be, judged by the haste and irregularity of Mr Roberts

Section 9, Article III, "The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them."

The Constitution nowhere says the President of the Senate can do so—though, I confess, the absence of such an interpolation astonishes me. I accordingly declare the said call to be precipitate, unconstitutional and of no force or validity.

Furthermore, I would state, that since receiving the above-mentioned notice, I have been informed that James Gibbons, Michael Scanlan, J. W. Fitzgerald, P. O'Rourke, P. Bannon, W. Sullivan, Wm. Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, Edward L. Carey and W. R. Roberts, presuming and pretending to act as Senators of the F. B., and pretending to sit in secret session, in the city of New York, did, on the 7th day of December, 1865, malign the objects of the organization of the F. B., calumniate its officers and members, carry information to the enemy, and attempt to injure seriously the organization, by disgraceful conduct and conversation, and publish in divers newspapers, in the city of New York, false, scandalous and malicious libels against certain officers and members of the F. B. THESE ACTS CONSTITUTE PERFIDY, and while any one of them is in itself sufficient to justify me, as the immediate superior in command of the men named, to dismiss them from the positions they occupy, or pretend to occupy, nevertheless, having full confidence in the fidelity, the patriotism, the truth of my brothers in America, I am content to submit to you, my brothers, represented in Congress, the execution of the law against them.

These occurrences admonish me that some danger threatens the Brotherhood, and that the spirit of faction, represented by the members of the late Central Council, legislated out of being, is again seeking to raise its head, under a legal disguise, in the same persons, although so signally rebuked at Philadelphia. With a full sense of my responsibility to God, my native land, and my constituents, I consider this evil spirit must be finally laid or expelled our councils, if we would secure cordial and successful action on the great purposes of the Brotherhood. I accordingly require the House of Delegates, to be elected by you, to assemble in the city of New York, on January 2, 1866, at 12 meridian, for the transaction of such business as may be brought before them.

My justification for this labor and expense imposed on the House of Delegates consists in the following truths, which will be made evident to the Brotherhood in Congress assembled.

I. That disappointed hopes, and thwarted schemes on the funds of the Brotherhood, might seek means of injury in a Senate session thus called, and such a Senate sitting singly.

II. That several officers of the organization have failed, and still refuse, to account for the use and disposal, or the profits of the use and disposal, of the funds of the Brotherhood, received previous to the inauguration of officers under the new Constitution, and have claimed, or will probably claim, countenance from the Senate in their dereliction.

III. That certain members of the Senate, including the President thereof, W. R. Roberts, have sought and are seeking to embarrass the President and Cabinet in the performance of their executive duties and the issuance of bonds, and that others of the Senate have expressed themselves desirous, since they cannot conduct the organization themselves, that the Brotherhood might be dissolved.

IV. That, two months time, of the most valuable in the existence of the Brotherhood, has been recklessly frittered away, simply that a few designing men, without national record, disinterested antecedents or ordinary capacity, should essay the attempt to get on the backs of the people and play at revolution from motives of personal ambition.

V. That, happily thwarted in their arms by your patriotism, and afraid to reside in their old haunts, they now presume to attempt the utter disorganization of the Brotherhood, so that, fate favoring, they might yet contrive to exist on some stray wreck of its present noble proportions.

Brothers! come together, and let traitors and knaves see that the Brotherhood can weed out dangerous faction, even when straining in the premonitory gripe of the final struggle with the English enemy. Never have the skies looked so bright for us! Never has Providence so brought about success after success in all our undertakings! Come together, then, and hear the words of cheer we have for you! Come together, too, and hurl your patriotic anathemas against the men who, with double tongues and sinister hearts, stand between us and the goal of Irish freedom! I remain, in fraternity, your faithful servant,

JOHN O'MAHONY, President F. B.

ARRIVAL OF PILOTS FROM IRELAND.

About this stage of these ruinous proceedings the promised Fenian pilots began to arrive from Ireland in New York. Through them I received several most encouraging communications from the leaders of the home organization—I mean communications that would have been most encouraging under ordinary circumstances. Placed as I was, the landing of these mariners was but a cause of serious embarrassment. I had no immediate use for them, nor was there any likelihood of my having any until after the 3rd of January, and then it might take a considerable time before sufficient money could be got in to fit out and load even one armed ship, however satisfactory the result of the Congress. In consequence of O'Rourke's raid thereupon, the funds in the Central Treasury did not much exceed TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS on the day when the first of these men landed here, full of the most sanguine hope that he would be re-shipped immediately in charge of the long-expected naval expedition for home. It was hard for me to keep them in New York, waiting upon chance it seemed to me ruinous to send them back to those from whom they came with the news of our dissensions, our financial depletion and our total unpreparedness. I therefore thought it best to detain them here until I should be enabled to form some probable conjecture as to the turn which our affairs were about taking. Within less than a fortnight from the appearance of the first of them, no less than TEN of these pilots reported themselves at my headquarters. As I had of course to support them, they became a source of considerable expense, and as I was never able to employ them on the special duty for which they had been sent out, all this expense was absolutely, though unavoidably, thrown away. Even had I been in a position to give them work to do in their line, it was still an ill-advised measure to have sent any pilots hither from Ireland at all, inasmuch as I could find in New York an abundance of brave patriotic Irish mariners capable of steering our ships, if we had them, into any harbor on the Irish coast. The thought that our brothers in Ireland should have imagined our preparations here so far advanced as to need so many of them was maddening to me, knowing as I did that it must at least take several weeks before we could be able to employ even one of them.

But whose fault was it that we were found in such a state of helplessness nearly FIVE MONTHS after the promulgation of the "FINAL CALL!" I can declare solemnly that it was not the fault of the Fenian Circles throughout America. They were ALL ANXIOUS to perform all that was required of them by the "Men at Home." It was not the fault of the Fenian Delegates assembled at Philadelphia in October. they showed their willingness to do all that lay in their power,-collectively and individually, to aid in the accomplishment of the proposed revolution. Neither was it my fault. Since the end of the previous July I had been straining every nerve of mine to send home the needed supplies, and had submitted patiently to personal insults, to calumnious misrepresentations, and to indecent encroachments on my official functions, in order to ward off till after the expected Irish rising that disgrace and disruption upon which the Brotherhood was now driven at last It was the fault of Roberts, Meehan, Gibbons, Sweeney and their colleagues and understrappers. It was their fault alone.

OUR HOPES AND PROSPECTS.

In my summons for the Congress I adverted rather sanguinely to the hopes and prospects of the Organization at that epoch. Some who have read the preceding parts of the exposition may think that I exaggerated them somewhat. Still, I did not, for, as far as I could form any judgement then of the surroundings of the Irish cause, whether viewing them from the reports received from Ireland or judging them from the spirit and the political surroundings of the Brotherhood in this country, there appeared but one dark spot on the Fenian horizon, and even that was, as yet, apparent only to myself and a few others near the head of affairs. The PERFIDY of Roberts and the majority of the 'Senate" was the only really threatening prognostic within sight, of that the public knew nothing. The American Government had practically acknowledged our Organization as an established political power, and had all but detailed an officer of its regular army to command our forces. The American people cheered us on, almost without exception. Our Irish fellow-citizens outside the Brotherhood had begun at length to look to us with favor and enthusiasm. From all sides we were in receipt of promises of material aid when the fight should commence, and often from quarters the most unexpected. The work of organization was extending rapidly and triumphantly far and wide. Its former enemies had been struck dumb. It appeared in policy and as in work to be a CERT not alone to the outside world, but to all its own members with the exception of a very few. Both circles and individuals were ready and willing to contribute money to the utmost extent of their means in order to supply the financial wants of the movement. We could command the services of almost any amount of competent naval and military men. It seemed impossible to prevent the immediate uprising of our brothers in Ireland. That uprising would, in the first place, crush out every discordant element here; in the next, it would bring us money, arms and ships in abundance. Everything seemed to promise success, if our insurgent friends in Ireland could only hold out until our aid could reach them. In New York, Boston and Philadelphia we had offers from generous American shipowners, promising to fit out privateers for our cause as soon as we could raise the flag of our country over an Irish army capable of defending it even for a short time. We had elevated our national character to a far higher standard in the estimation of the American nation than it had ever attained before. The hidden discord was indeed a serious drawback, but if it could be KEPT FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS either until the fighting had commenced in Ireland or until the meeting of the Congress in January, even this might not seriously or permanently injure the movement. Several other disadvantageous circumstances appear to me now, as I look back, after a considerable lapse of time, at the Fenian situation as it then stood. But these did not strike me with so much force then, in the hurry of nearly five months war fever. I would or could consider no obstacle to combat but the TREACHERY of the "Senators."

A STAR CHAMBER TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION—ATTEMPT TO DEPOSE O'MAHONY—ROBERTS DECLARED PRESIDENT BY HIS OWN ACCOMPLICES.

But whatever hopes I entertained that the dissension and weakness in the Fenian Brotherhood might be healed within its own pale, without exposing them to the outside public, and, consequently, to the English enemy, were completely dissipated on Sunday, the 10th of December. On that morning the Organization and the population in general were startled by the publication in the Sunday papers of circumstantial reports of the proceedings of the "Senators" in their irregular and unconstitutional caucus during the preceding days It was there promulgated to all whom it might concern that the 'President" and the "Secretary of the Treasury" of the Fenian Brotherhood had been impeached, tried and found guilty of certain high crimes against the Organization, and that they had been both formally deposed from their official position by a vote of the "Senate." It was farther proclaimed that William R. Roberts had been elected by the said 'Senators,' President of the Fenian Brotherhood, to fill the vacancy caused by the deposition of John O'Mahony from that office.

However, it was not stated that these exceptional and arbitrary measures had been transacted in flagrant violation of the Fenian Constitution, by a star-chamber court, and in the absence of the accused. Neither was it told to the public that the same parties figured on the occasion both as PROSECUTORS and as JUDGES—that the "Senators" had, in fact, themselves drawn up the whole forms of indictment in the two instances in question, and had then gone through a mock trial, and had condemned the supposed culprits, unheard, upon evidence which the said "Senators" had either given themselves or which they had prepared and suborned.

Such summary and high handed measures took me somewhat by surprise; for, though several premonitory symptoms of the outrageous action of the "Senatorial" majority had already appeared in the New York daily press, I did not think they would have been indecent enough to proceed to such extreme lengths on the eve of the General Congress to which I had appealed from their perfidious usurpations. It seemed as if they had made up their minds to break up the organization at all hazards, even had they to trample upon every right of their constituency in order to effect it.

For several days the newspapers teemed with the foulest calumnies respecting my official administration. Every morning some new "Senatorial" LIE was presented to the greedy public, either in the shape of some lengthy official pronunciamento emanating directly from Roberts and his colleagues, or as some piece of scandalous news which was obviously furnished by them to evil-disposed or bribed penny-a-liners.

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

As my enemies, personal and political, have invented and published various and often conflicting statements respecting the exact nature of the charges whereupon Roberts and his "Senators" pretended to try and convict me in December '65, I reproduce here a copy of these veracious charges themselves, with the "Senatorial" verdict thereupon, as they were published at the time in the newspapers of this city, where I read them for the first time in the *Daily News* of the 12th of the month just named. They do not contain one word whence the "Dublin Centre" could infer that Roberts and his colleagues seceded from me in consequence of the discovery of a "vacant" practical upon them by James Stephens, Thos. J. Kelly, or myself, respecting the resources of the Brotherhood. Persons who do not hesitate to vend lies of this nature to suit the ephemeral requirements of their incessant malice, or of their knavish designs, should have either long and correct memories, or else should have recourse to documentary evidence. By some fatality, the host of calumniators, who, from time to time victimized my character, have seldom taken the trouble to tax their memories in this particular. Hence a comparative analysis of their various mental vagaries in the department of LYING, may some day afford me an amusing, and not uninstructive study. They would represent me a very chameleon of crime. A knowledge of the colors in which it suited Wm. R. Roberts and his compeers, to depict my dye-varying criminality to the Fenians and the public at the special period which I am now treating of, may serve to keep within the bounds of probability, such future vilifiers as may take it into their heads to malign me in your columns. I may enable them to put at least a good face upon falsehood

"JOHN O'MAHONY, PRESIDENT F. B., IS HEREBY IMPEACHED FOR PERFIDY AND MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE

CHARGE 1.—VIOLATION OF HIS OATH OF OFFICE.

SPECIFICATION 1.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, when duly notified of the assembling of the Senate of the F. B. be refused to recognize or communicate with said Senate on the affairs of the F. B.

SPECIFICATION 2.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, when apprised by the Standing Committee on Finance of the Senate that the "Secretary of the Treasury" had refused such committee all opportunities of inspecting the books of account or of regulating the condition of the receipts and expenditures of the Financial Department, has failed to place such committee in a position to ascertain the condition of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood, thereby depriving the Senate of all the knowledge of the amounts received or expended since the Congress at Philadelphia.

SPECIFICATION 3.—In that the said John O'Mahony, in violation of the Constitution of the F. B., has placed in official position, at Headquarters, at salaries paid out of the funds of the F. B., parties whose names, when submitted to the Senate, were rejected by that body; and that he, the said John O'Mahony, has also placed parties in other salaried positions whose names were never submitted to the Senate for confirmation of some of whom are known to be in bad standing.

SPECIFICATION 4.—In that the said John O'Mahony, in violation of the provision of the Constitution, has usurped to himself, and without consent or confirmation by the Senate, the position of "Agent of the Irish Republic," to which a salary of $1200 a year is attached, notwithstanding that his name, when submitted by himself to the Senate for confirmation, had been peremptorily rejected, and has never since been brought before the Senate during its last or present session.

SPECIFICATION 5.—In that the said John O'Mahony, in violation of the Constitution, and in defiance of the notification by the Senate, passed by a two third vote of that body and duly served on him, has caused to be printed and issued bonds purporting to be bonds of the I. R., and has circulated the same, notwithstanding that the Constitution provides that no such "bonds" shall be valid unless signed by the agent of the I. R. only nominated by the President of the F. B., and confirmed by the Senate of the F. B., and that such agent shall only sign such bonds on receipt of the voucher of the Treasurer of the F. B. that the money has been paid for them.

SPECIFICATION 6.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, has improperly and unconstitutionally withheld from the Treasurer of the F. B., Patrick O'Rourke, the greater portion of the moneys received on account of the F. B. since the Philadelphia Congress.

SPECIFICATION 7.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, having received important information from the C. E. of the I. R., instead of laying such communication immediately before the "President of the Senate" of the F. B., as required by Article 4, Section 7 of the Constitution, has withheld such communication from him, and read them at open meetings at No. 814 Broadway, New York, mentioning, at the same time in connection therewith, the name of the C. E. I. R. * * * * in violation of the Constitution and at the manifest risk of conveying to the enemy the information which he, the said John O'Mahony, kept back from the officer properly appointed to receive it.

SPECIFICATION 8.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, in violation of Article 2, Section 13 of the Constitution of the F. B., has wastefully expended the moneys of the F. B. in extravagantly hiring and furnishing a mansion in Union square, New York city, paying for the same eighteen months in advance, notwithstanding that no appropriation of such moneys had been made by the Senate, and that the necessity and imminence of action demanded that the funds of the Brotherhood should be economized in every detail not having reference to the military programme.

SPECIFICATION 9.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, in violation of Article 2, section 13 of the Constitution, and that, notwithstanding that no appropriation for such purposes had been made by the Senate of the F. B., did pay out of the funds of the F. B. the sum of $5,000 as a guarantee against damages to the aforesaid mansion, thus locking up such sum of money for eighteen months, and risking the loss of the whole, though ample security had been given had such been deemed legitimate or necessary.

SPECIFICATION 10.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony has aided and abetted B. Doran Killian, Secretary of the Treasury F. B., now under impeachment by the Senate of the F. B., in the various misdemeanors and malfeasance with which the said Bernard Doran Killian is charged.

SPECIFICATION 11.—In that he the said John O'Mahony has arbitrarily forbidden the Secretary of War of the Fenian Brotherhood to communicate with the Senate of the F. B., and has threatened the said Secretary of War with instant removal if he held communication with the Senate of the F. B. while in session.

CHARGE 2.—Calumniating the C. E. of the I. R.

SPECIFICATION.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony has, in divers ways, and in his own handwriting, misrepresented and calumniated the C. E. I. R. to the members of the Fenian Brotherhood.

CHARGE 3.—Calumniating the Senate and members of the F. B.

SPECIFICATION 1.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, has on, divers and sundry occasions, attended meetings in the city of New York, at which inflammatory harrangues have been made by himself and by parties whom he had unconstitutionally employed at the expense of the Brotherhood, in which harrangues the motives of the Senate of the F. B. have been grossly calumniated and misrepresented.

SPECIFICATION 2.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, aided and abetted in inciting parties at such meetings, to overthrow the Constitution of the F. B., and to threaten with assassination and personal violence the members of the said Senate.

CHARGE 4.—Perfidy in impeding the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood.

SPECIFICATION 1.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, when duly notified, and having approved of the appropriation of a sum of money for the purchase of arms and war materials to the Secretary of War of the F. B., refused to place such moneys at the disposal of the said Secretary of War for such purpose when applied to.

SPECIFICATION 2.—In that he, the said John O'Mahony, in his whole course of policy, both towards the Senate and the F. B. at large, and the C. E. of the I. R. B., did all in his power to impede the necessary progress of action, to stir up distrust and discord, and to prevent the successful attainment of the objects for which the F. B. has been organized.

John O'Mahony being found *Guilty* of all the charges and specifications, the following was the judgment of the Court That John O'Mahony being found guilty of the foregoing charges and specifications, be deposed from the office of President of the F. B., and be declared incapable of holding office hereafter.

(Signed.)

Wm. Sullivan, P. O'Rourke, P. Bannon,
W. R. Roberts, M. Scanlan, P. J. Meehan,
W. Fleming, E. L. Carey.
J. W. Fitzgerald, Judge Advocate.
James Gibbons, President of Court.
Wm. J. Hynes, Clerk.

PERSONAL REMARKS ON THE IMPEACHMENT.

The preceding narrative is in itself a sufficient vindication of my conduct and character from these cunningly contrived and double-tongued imputations. I will, however, make a few remarks here upon each specification thereof consecutively

SPECIFICATION 1.—The "Senate" was not a constitutional Senate at the time, and if it had been, it was my first and highest duty, under the Constitution, to resist and defeat its designs, knowing the majority thereof as perjurers, violators of the said Constitution and concocters of treason and perfidy to the organization.

SPECIFICATION 2.—I had received no previous notification of the existence of any such committee.

SPECIFICATION 3.—The "Senate" having refused, during its legal session, to confirm my nominations to certain offices that were absolutely indispensable to the working of the organization, I had either to employ parties to discharge the functions thereof temporarily, and during the "Senatorial" recess, or else to allow necessary work to remain undone, to the great detriment of the movement in the existing crisis. The offices were few and the salaries moderate.

SPECIFICATION 4.—This had been an extreme necessity in consequence of the "Senatorial" perfidy and Keenan's resignation. I resigned the salary attached to the office. I was *de facto* "Agent of the Irish Republic," for the organization so called acknowledged no other agent or representative in America.

SPECIFICATION 5.—Had I not ordered the printing of the "Bonds," under the circumstances, I would have been, practically, an accomplice with Roberts, Keenan and Sweeney in betraying and deserting the "Man at Home," in violation of the "oath" of the Philadelphia Congress.

SPECIFICATION 6.—"Senator" Patrick O'Rourke had never, to my knowledge, sought to take charge of the funds of the Brotherhood since the Philadelphia Congress. He had repeatedly refused to give the securities required by the Fenian Constitution, and by a decree of the "Senate" itself, his position as "Senator" was incompatible with the holding of an executive office.

SPECIFICATION 7.—I did not refuse to communicate one-half my despatches from Ireland to the "President of the Senate" until he had forsworn the "oath" of the Philadelphia Congress, and until I had found out that he was actually plotting against the only recognized object of the organization. I would be a perjured traitor to my constituents and a base betrayer of the trust confided to me by my brothers in Ireland had I exposed the secrets of the home movement to a man I believed to be working to defeat it.

SPECIFICATIONS 8 AND 9.—Both these specifications are not only false, but utterly without foundation from beginning to end. This is the "MOFFAT MANSION LIE," which I have already confuted.

SPECIFICATION 10.—These charges were founded on my orders to "Secretary" Killian respecting General Sweeney's impudent attempt to get hold of and divert all the funds in our Treasury away from Ireland, for which alone they had been collected, to the Canadian scheme, and also to his refusing admittance to Meehan, Gibbons and O'Rorke, the Caucus Committee already mentioned by me.

SPECIFICATION 11.—It was my imperative duty to take the course here specified with General Sweeney, in face of the "Senatorial" treachery that encompassed me.

CHARGE 11.—This charge emanated from James Gibbons, as he was the only man of the "Senate" to whom I ever expressed my feelings freely and confidentially respecting the action of James Stephens in regard to the movement and myself during the time that I continued opposed to the policy of "immediate war or dissolution." Gibbons was a gray-headed but hale old man. In my disagreement with Stephens, he always pretended to agree with my opinions in every particular. He expressed himself more averse to haphazard and desperate ventures than I was. He, moreover, for a long while feigned an almost paternal affection for my person. For these reasons, I had written and spoken to him about Stephens more freely and oftener than I would venture to do to younger members of the Brotherhood. When irritated at the unhandsome and ungenerous personal vilification which Stephens was too prone to launch against me in his private coteries in Ireland, I often gave vent to my feelings in letters to this venerable-looking and hoary confidant but false friend of mine. My letters to him were all of old date then, having been written before the previous month of July and while the "drag-chain" policy was still adhered to as well by Gibbons as by me. Their publication in December, '65, when the "drag-chain" had been broken and cast aside, might have proved embarrassing to me and injurious to the cause. I should, however, like to see them all published now, for events have since justified every sentiment and opinion they contained, respecting Stephens in particular and the Fenian movement in general. But the veteran and wily Iscariot who has possession of them will take good care not to publish anything that would tell so much in my favor to-day as they would.

CHARGE 3, SPECIFICATIONS 1 AND 2.—I did not denounce the "Senatorial" intriguers till they had betrayed the Brotherhood and foresworn themselves. My only excuse for not having denounced them a month earlier consists in my having hoped to being able to ward off the impending disruption until after a fight had begun in Ireland. Every fact alleged by me against them is strictly true.

CHARGE 4, SPECIFICATION 1.—The "Senate," not I, had impeded the objects of the Organization. It was my duty to prevent, as far as in me lay, General Sweeney from misappropriating the money of the Brotherhood to Canadian purposes. To have permitted such an act would have been to connive at a deliberate act of theft upon my constituents, who contributed the money, and upon the organized revolutionists in Ireland, for whose sole use the Fenian Executive and Senate had been invested with its temporary guardianship.

SPECIFICATION 2.—The whole tenor of my official conduct was in contradiction to this very vague, very silly, and very dishonest accusation. Its object, and that of Charge 2, was evidently to enlist the votaries and admirers of James Stephens, and if possible James Stephens himself, on the side of Roberts and his accomplices, who were, as I have shown, really betraying him and that movement in Ireland to which he was pledged.

In it is remarkable that nowhere in the whole of the foregoing impeachment is mention made of a discovery of any deception or misrepresentation practiced by Stephens, Kelly or myself upon the Brotherhood. On the contrary, two of the most embarrassing of its charges were based upon the fact that I had taken so many such persistent precautions against allowing myself or any constituents to be deceived respecting the condition of the revolutionary cause in Ireland, either by James Stephens or by any one else.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

JOHN BRIGHT, Newman Hall, and other guest friends of the United States, are busily urging England to settle the Alabama claims. They do not disguise it that they are afraid of a war with us. This shows *what fear can do* in opening Englishmen's eyes to the justice of a case.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE talented and accomplished "Monadnock" still keeps his quick eye open, and we make the following extract from his observations as set forth in his London letter of the 29th ult., to the N. Y. *Times*

On Thursday night Mr. Disraeli will be able to announce to the House the completion of the Cabinet, and his plan for the settlement of the Irish question—or the two points which are considered of most importance, the Church and the Land. They are dangerous questions both. The proposal to endow the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland will enrage Protestantism and Orangeism in England and Ireland. Indignation meetings are being held over the north of Ireland now to protest against it. On the other hand the disendowment of the Irish establishment will provoke a wide and deep indignation. The Reform League, which does not much care for churches or endowments, goes for demolition pure and simple, and cannot bring itself to consent to the compensation of those who must suffer. In the land question there is also involved the question of compensation. Absolute confiscation is not contemplated at present, I think, by any of those who look for a peaceful solution. This land difficulty is not easily understood in a country like America, where great landlords and tenant farmers are almost unknown. Take the case of a single Irish estate, owned by an English peer who visits it once a year, and is received with illuminations and bonfires. He draws from it say £10,000 a year, which he spends in England or on the continent. The estate is managed by an agent, who has a handsome establishment and £1,000 a year, while the real work is done by a sub-agent, or bailiffs. No tenant has a lease, and the first condition of peaceful possession is the regular payment of a good rent, the second, even more stringent, is that he votes at every election as his landlord's agent directs. If bad harvests or other misfortunes make lenity desirable, he must keep on the right side of the sub agent, who alone can help him, and to that gentleman go the finest horses, the fattest sheep, and sometimes higher bribes and less definable perquisites. What must be the moral effect of such a system! But on rack rent estates, where every tenant is compelled to make everything seem at the worst, to hide every sign of prosperity, to keep his house in ruins and his children in rags, for fear that more rent will be demanded is far worse. The whole country groans under a system, where despotism breeds hypocrisy, where no man's soul or body is his own, where downright chattel slavery would, but for the name, be a more desirable condition. One tyrant, who had such a control over his people, who could turn them out of their dwellings, and banish them from the country at his pleasure, might be evaded, but here are thousands of such, with their agents, from whom none can escape. And according to English law, the land is their property, and they can do as they like with their own. This is one branch of the Irish difficulty.

Mr. Bright's plan for changing the land system of Ireland, which is substantially that of Mr. Mill, involves some grave difficulties, which are pointed out in the Irish newspapers. To begin with, the rental of Ireland, the amount now paid by the people for the privilege of cultivating the land and getting a too scanty living, is £12,000,000—$60,000,000 a year. For the Government to buy this at twenty five years purchase would require £300,000,000, or $1,500,000,000. If a Minister could be found to propose such a national burden as this, or a Parliament to vote it, the Irish people would, for thirty five years, become tenants of the Government at a higher rent than they now pay the landlords. It is a proposition for the Government to buy the land of the landlords, and the people to buy it of the Government, and pay for it by installments; but it is a large question, and one which would throw a heavy burden upon the present generation for the benefit of generations to come. But Mr. Disraeli is believed to have a genius for finance, as well as high politics, and he may be able to find a way out of the difficulty. To confiscate a whole country three times over, and wind up at last with a Government purchase, is a queer sort of settlement, but *it may be cheaper than revolution!*

We are to have a series of Fenian trials in England and Ireland. Col. Burke, Casey and Mullaney have been indicted at Warwick, but will, I believe, be brought back to London to be tried. Col. Burke is a man of 40, of superior education and gentlemanly manners, who wins the respect and goodwill of all who come in contact with him. Casey is a clerk of 22, Mullaney is also a young man. The persons engaged in the Clerkenwell explosion are also to be tried for murder. A correspondent of the *Irishman* asserts that Burke will also be charged with this offence, but I doubt it. Penal servitude for life will be sufficient. The Government is not anxious to have more executions, especially as there is a growing belief that the Clerkenwell tragedy was suggested, if not actually planned, by a Government informer. Nagle and others, of the Jacknell expedition, are to be tried at Sligo, and a large number engaged in the Fenian enterprises and riots at Cork. The case of Nagle naturally attracts much interest. He is entitled to a jury half foreign, but not necessarily half American. Mr. Train has gone to Sligo to offer his services as a juror. Nagle, being a native American, can only be convicted on proof of some overt act of treason within the realm. The "adopted" can be convicted for deeds done in New York. The *Times* considers that it might be prudent not to send men to penal servitude, under laws which are undergoing revision; but there must be *at least a dozen adopted American citizens now in British prisons, for words spoken or acts committed some thousands of miles away, under the rule "once a subject, always a subject."*

The American question gets more or less mixed with the Irish. Alabama claims affect the church establishment; and the escape of a Confederate cruiser threatens the interests of an Irish landlord. The Fenians and Nationalists are waiting for their "opportunity." It may never come in the shape they have imagined; but when it is necessary to make the ship of state all snug against a threatening tempest, it will not do to have a part of the crew in a state bordering on mutiny.

The Cause in Wallingford, Conn.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., March 14, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

AT a regular meeting of the Shields Circle, F. B., held at their room on Sunday, March 8th, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS—The F. B. of America was organized for the purpose of aiding our brothers in Ireland to overthrow British rule in that downtrodden country, and,

WHEREAS—The men who compose the Meehanite party were the first to divert the attention of a portion of the Brotherhood from the path of duty as truthful and honest members thereof, and to substitute the invasion of Canada for the liberation of Ireland, and,

WHEREAS—We have failed to see in the late efforts of our Chief Executive with that party for union anything but treachery, with a view to paralyzing the efforts of Mr. Savage to aid the gallant Thomas J. Kelly and our patriotic brothers in Ireland in their struggle to establish freedom for the Irish people; be it therefore

Resolved—That we have entire trust in our Chief Executive, John Savage, C. E. F. B., confident that he is the only medium through which we can aid our struggling countrymen.

Resolved—That as we have not wavered since the formation of this Circle, in May, 1865 from the first principles of the Brotherhood, we therefore call upon all Irishmen who would be avenged for the blood of our brothers, murdered at Manchester, to join us in sending supplies to Thomas J. Kelly, the terror of the British tyrants.

Resolved—That the foregoing be sent for publication to the IRISH PEOPLE. "God save Ireland!"

John Leonard, James English, Peter Looby, Committee on Resolutions.

A SPECIMEN NEWSPAPER.—Among our exchanges we find the *Early Mountain Herald*, printed away up in Denver, Colorado, by O. J. Goldrich. It is one of the most handsomely arranged and printed papers within our knowledge, and reflects, both intellectually and materially, great credit upon the wide-awake proprietor. His enterprise deserves liberal encouragement.

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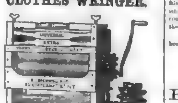

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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

[illegible]

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

"FALSE AND TRUE."

A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D. OF N. Y., SHOWING THE false method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, Glandular, Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the incompatibility of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of

SARSAPARILLA

besides other valuable information to be obtained by sending one cent postage stamp to

RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

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ONE BETTER THAN TEN.
SARSAPARILLIAN!
PREPARED IN VACUO.
THE CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA ENTERS LARGELY INTO THE COMPOSITION OF

R. R. R.
RESOLVENT.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name.

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SARSAPARILLIAN

Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla resides, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT, possesses extraordinary curative properties over certain skin diseases.

It is only, however one ingredient in this all-powerful purifier and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

If used in any of the following named complaints, will positively cure the patient

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, ITCH, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.

In the published formula of an extensively advertised Sarsaparilla, Pectoral, &c., the maker publishes that his Sarsaparilla is made of a combination of Sarsaparilla root, Stillingia, Podoph, Iron, &c. Now, a preparation made of these ingredients is incompatible, the mineral and vegetable mixed together, having no affinity with each other, renders the compound negative and useless.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY, AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual report of the Health Commissioners of different cities, shows a great increase of Deaths from Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has removed CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS.

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Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.

This remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body, under its influence the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics and artificial appliances to the skin and complexion, that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. [illegible]

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

with the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy redundant health, and be favored with such personal charms as nature intended. Parents when they discover in their children evidences of transmitted disease, should at once give the suffering innocent the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water to children from one to three years old, once a day, will exterminate all seeds of disease. (See Radway's Almanac for 1868.)

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Country Merchants. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE; six Bottles for FIVE DOLLARS.

RADWAY & CO.,
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THE
IRISH PEOPLE
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

119 & 121 NASSAU STREET.

Our friends throughout the country will confer a favor by forwarding the names of those who may be desirous of receiving a specimen copy of the IRISH PEOPLE. Specimens sent free.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

G. E. D. Cleveland, O.—The press of matter prevents our publishing your letter. Patrick's Day being now gone by, your strictures upon the mode of its late celebration in Cleveland would appear out of date to the majority of our readers.

J. C., Waterloo, N.Y.—You have altogether misunder...

..."Exposition" in pamphlet form would not have, just now the effect you anticipate. It will probably be so published at a future time, but in a more detailed shape.

... 11th U. S. I., Brenham, Texas.—We make the following extract from your communication of 6th inst., regretting that want of space prevents us from printing the whole: "Here on the plains of Texas have I met many Irishmen, whose conversations about the old country have often inspired me with hope for my neglected land. They are men who, like myself, were homeless, so to speak, and joined the United States army the better to smother the indignant thoughts that were constantly agitating their minds. They have formed a Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood in Galveston, and a branch of it is stationed at Brenham. They will aid the cause well as citizens now, and in the day of battle will go boldly to the front. Let Ireland not fear, the materials of her freedom are in preparation, and not the least among them shall be the Irishmen in the ranks of the United States army."

M. J. O'R., Detroit.—If you would do a little more of that "thinking" that you pride yourself on, you would not come to such a foolish conclusion as to "think" that the term was intended for you. Bethink you, is there no other "Michigander" in the world save yourself? You are not a Congressman, are you? Well, friend, there are men that do not deserve to be there half as much as you, but, for all that, you have made a great goose of yourself this time. If you will read the Genial Gazette of March 7, on the Chicago Irish Republic, you will save us a long explanation, and we hate explanations. Glad to hear that your State is doing so well.

FENIAN, Providence, R. I.—Thanks for your information. We shall be on our guards but useful truths, we'll suppressed, should not be suppressed, no matter who enunciates them.

SHAWMUT, Boston, Mass.—Your able letter on the proper basis for Fenian reunion reached us too late for this week's issue. It shall appear next week.

W. J., Atchison, Kansas.—Thanks. The autograph copy of Paid Organizer A. L. Morison's lying address to the Fenians of Leavenworth at the time of the "secession," we have handed to Mr. O'Mahony as you request. He would wish to get possession of as many similar documents as possible, previous to publishing his "Exposition" in pamphlet form. Liars and calumniators are most easily confuted out of their own mouths. Their statements being based either upon pure invention or grossly distorted facts, are always conflicting and self-contradictory. A collection of the speeches and addresses of the Presidents, Senators, Paid Organizers and military staff of the disruptionist faction during the Fenian secession campaign would form a curious and piebald collection to-day.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CAPTAIN MACKEY being an American citizen...

...proposed a toast: "Ireland free, and hopes to see it." To which Irish Canadian replies: "Amen! old and valued friend. In return, we wish you speedy recovery and a new lease of life on terms somewhat more lenient than those stipulated by the Irish landlord." These men are worthy of Ireland and of each other.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

FENIAN UNION—A GENERAL CONVENTION.

THE demands for a General Convention or Conference continue to pour in from influential circles of the Organized Irish Revolutionists of this country, with a view to forming a reunion of the Fenian Brotherhood, it being now clear that the leaders of the dissociated "wings" of this organization either will not or cannot bring about that indispensable result. So unanimous does the desire appear to be on all sides, except with a few parties who are selfishly interested in keeping up dissension, that we feel ourselves warranted in expressing our conviction that nothing can impede its consummation before three months from the present time. In fact, nothing seems to delay it now except the preliminary arrangements, according to which the proposed Convention is to be constituted, together with the election of their Delegates by the several circles of the rival organizations, which are to be presented thereat.

We have not heard that any definite steps have been yet taken toward initiating this movement further than the passing and publishing of resolutions and addresses. But, if they have not, it is high time they were. The interests involved in, and the results expected from such an assemblage, are of too vital and too urgent a nature to Ireland and her sons to have it too long postponed or too hurriedly convened. In the latter case, its objects might be defeated from the want of having its programme clearly laid down and well understood beforehand by both "wings" of the Brotherhood, and notorious plotters of discord and dissension might be enabled to gain access to its deliberations in the precipitation consequent upon a sudden call at short notice. On the other hand, very great opportunities may be lost to Ireland by having it put off to a distant date. In our opinion the meeting of the United Convention should not be deferred beyond the month of May next at furthest. By assembling then, it will have time enough to...

...(as it is) shall in future be spelled out in full. Well, then, the downright knaves represented by PATRICK JUDAS MEEHAN, and the unscrupulous and untruthful, but short-sighted and (perhaps) well-meaning incapables of the Scanlan persuasion—the incongruous elements that strangely combined for the disruption of the Fenian Brotherhood two years ago—have at last fallen asunder of their own inherent rottenness, and, satiated with the villanies which so long formed a common bond of union between them, are furiously tearing from each other's faces the frail masks of hypocrisy and fraud by which they were so long enabled to deceive and betray not only the few innocent dupes who confided in them, but a goodly proportion of the general public. It is astounding to think of what those men were able to effect by a mixture of shameless effrontery, blatant boasting, lying professions of virtue and patriotism, and a staunch support of one another on the mutual admiration principle, through all the narrow and crooked defiles of rascality. Their case is useful, in one way at least: it is the strongest argument that could be adduced in favor of organization, for it shows how effectively a few men (and bad men at that) who are loyal to each other through thick and thin can promote even a vile and unholy cause, however hopeless. While those fellows were united, there were few outside the limited circle where they were well known and thoroughly appreciated, who did regard them as paragons of virtue and upright honesty, though somewhat mistaken, perhaps, in their views and conduct, and there were thousands who could not suppose them to be even mistaken. It was in vain we endeavored to paint their true character for these thousands of their hood-winked followers. Our efforts were disregarded in view of the overwhelming testimony of the "mutual admiration society," headed by Patrick Judas & Co. But now that this society is utterly broken up and disbanded, and the halls wherein they foregathered are lonely and deserted, we can hear the echoes of the warning voice coming back to us. Now that their bond of systematic and preconcerted falsehood has been rudely snapped asunder, we can afford to maintain an attentive and decorous silence, while each member of that vile confederation of knaves and mountebanks tells his own edifying story.

There is no necessity for repeating the evidence, oral and documentary, which Patrick Judas tendered a few weeks ago, as we trust it is still fresh in the memory of our readers. The next name on our list of witnesses is...

A GRAND HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATION
OF
ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
REPRESENTING IRELAND
IN THE
Past,
Present,
and Future.

FELIX O'ROURKE,
The Fellow-Martyr of Robt. Emmet.

SLIGO ABBEY,
And Other Choice Illustrations
IN
THE EMERALD,
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 8).
ALSO,
ORIGINAL STORIES,
SKETCHES,
POETRY,
ESSAYS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRICE EIGHT CENTS.

TERMS.

SWORDS OF OUR FATHERS.

BY B. M'G.

Swords of our fathers that oft flashed so bright,
When the sunburst of Freedom illumined our land,
And the green flag of Erin in Liberty's light,
Was raised by the patriot's valorous hand—
Why sleep there so cold—
Gallant falchions of old?
Why hang you so mute in those ancestral halls?
Is there not e'en a sigh,
O'er thy glories gone by,
Or one feeling of pride that their mem'ry recalls.

Swords of our fathers that on the red field
Of battle gleamed forth, and 'midst victory flash'd;
That never to the fierce Dane or Saxon would yield,
As down through their helmets like lightning you crashed,
While by each vengeful stroke
Spears were shivered and broke,
And lowered was the red flag beneath Erin's green,
And the vanquished, pale fled,
With pure liberty, spread,
All stainless, her wings o'er the combat's dread scene!

Swords of our fathers, oh why do you sleep
So long, while poor Erin is lying so low?
Ah! why from your dust don't you once again leap,
And strike down forever the Sassenach foe?
But alas! for the brave,
Who are cold in the grave!
And whose ready hands grasp'd you in bright days of yore,
While base slaves hug their chains
And the tyrant remains
The plague and the curse of our Emerald shore!

Swords of our fathers—hark! heard you the cry?
'Tis the sound of a wild slogan that's borne on the gale;
On! Onward! to conquer the foeman or die—
Hurrah! for the blades that have oft made him quail;
And hurrah! for the hand
With the fierce battle brand!
Hurrah! for the hearts that are valiant and bold;
While to traitors and knaves—
Death! and traitors vile graves!
Then arise, and the flag of old Erin unfold!

Swords of our fathers, we sigh for the day
When our country shall call us to battle again,
And when firmly united true *Brothers* we may
Unsheath you and stand up for Freedom again.
Then we'll kiss you and swear
On your cross hilts, that there
Shall we sheath you till Liberty dawns o'er our West
And all tied like we stand,
In our down trodden land,
A phalanx of Freedom—a Nation confess'd.
—*New York, March 10, 1868.*

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

BY W. H. C.

I have read somewhere a set of resolutions passed by a Circle of the F. B., in the preamble to which it was regretfully stated that "the late negotiations for union had failed." I hope these patriotic Irishmen will pardon me if I endeavor to correct a mistake into which they seem to have unintentionally fallen. [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MR. TRAIN was going it at a two-forty pace in Ireland at last accounts. It is quite evident he earned his arrest. No man could show such sympathy for Ireland in the teeth of her foes and keep out of jail. Whether the American Government will look on tamely at the outrage perpetrated upon him is another matter.

At his lecture at Dublin, delivered on the 21st ult., he read the following letter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
February 5, 1868.

(Box 5 831 P. O.)

George Francis Train, Esq., in Ireland.

DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in transmitting to you the accompanying resolution which was unanimously adopted at a large and highly respectable assemblage over which I had the honor of presiding, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the evening of Friday, the 31st ultimo. The occasion was a demonstration in honor of the Manchester martyrs, and the delivery of a lecture by John Mitchel, the receipts of which will be distributed among the families of those devoted and brave Irishmen by the eminent and patriotic prelate, Archbishop McHale, of Tuam. Although of a charitable rather than a political character, the meeting could not refrain from giving forth a partial, but earnest and enthusiastic expression of those sentiments which cannot be bridled when three or four thousand Irish hearts concentrate their experiences and passionate hopes under one roof. I may add that your letter to the Committee of Arrangements was received with applause, and that the whole affair was a fine success. I enclose a report from the local press. Very truly, JOHN SAVAGE.

Copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 31st of January, 1868:

Resolved—That this meeting appoint George Francis Train, now in Ireland, its delegate on behalf of the six millions of Irishmen in the United States, to visit American citizens in British jails, and see personally, if possible, Stephen J. Meany, Capt. J. Warren, and the other prisoners. JOHN SAVAGE, Chairman of Meeting.

On the following day he writes to Col. Nagle, as follows:

DEAR COL. W. T. NAGLE—Keep a stiff upper lip. I am on your track. No bloodhound is surer of his game, no Indian of his trail. Hope to see you to-morrow. If they don't let you out down goes their partition. Strange things have happened since we met in Baltimore and Washington. [illegible]

MR. ADAMS ON IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN RECORDER IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Financial, &c.

THE Safe Deposit Co. OF NEW YORK.

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THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Sewing Machines.

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JOHN F. B. SMITH, No. 484 SIXTH AVENUE, N. Y. TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Miscellaneous.

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Important to Housekeepers Studying Economy

DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP IS NO HUMBUG.

Wonderful Discovery

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TRY IT! YOU'LL LIKE IT! GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.

MANUFACTORY 105 Chrystie Street, New York.

Segars & Tobacco.

FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO. [illegible]

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THE FATHER MATHEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE Benevolent Parent Society No. 1, OF THE CITY OF TROY.

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT!

Temperance Hall!

SERIES OF GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS!

MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

[illegible]

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR NEW STORE, No. 555 SIXTH AVE., Broadway, cor. 33d St., A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY & TRIMMINGS, Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, &c. KID GLOVES, from 6 to 12 Shillings.

We respectfully call attention to our VERY LOW PRICES—NO SECOND PRICE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

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Fire Extinguisher.

EXTINGUISHER

PORTABLE, SELF-ACTING FIRE-ENGINE.

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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &C.

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Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Settees, Garden Chairs, Vases, Brackets, Washstands, Towel Racks, Stove and Piano Stools, Marble-Top Saloon Tables. On hand and made to order.

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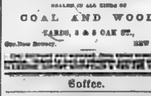
Printing Presses.

COTTRELL & BABCOCK HAND AND STEAM POWER PRINTING PRESSES,



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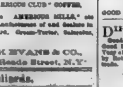

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Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

THE ANCIENT FENIANS, WHAT THEY WERE, THEIR ORGANIZATION, CUSTOMS USES, &c. &c.

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1. *COL. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.
2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
3. CAPT. JOHN McCAFFERTY.
4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher.)
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. [illegible] O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN M'CLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '48.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. *JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. Wm. O'Shea, Col. P. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. *DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of Moore, the pike maker, John Haltigan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John B. S. Casey (The Galtee Boy), Mich'l O'Regan, John Kenneally, James O'Connor, C. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, H. M. Haul, Casey, D. O'Connell, William Roantree, P. J. Heyburne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

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IRISH LYRICAL POEMS, By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

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Regalia.

[illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

Want of space obliges us to hold over our reports of the Assizes in Ireland—the Sligo trials among them—they shall appear next week.

Thomas O'Grady, a very respectable-looking young man, who refused to give any address, was brought up on the 2nd inst. at the Head Office, in custody, charged with the illegal possession of a revolver on the previous day, in Dublin, he not having a license, and it being within a proclaimed district. He was remanded.

On the same day an inquest was held on the body of the young man, Michael Briscoe, who died on Sunday morning from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received by him on Thursday night in a public house in Gregg's lane. No additional light was thrown on the occurrence. The deceased, up to the last moment, persisted in denying any acquaintance with the men who were in the room with him when he received the wound. He stated immediately after being wounded that the occurrence was accidental, and nothing has transpired calculated to lead to a different conclusion. The two persons employed in the public-house, (Flynn and Farrell,) and who were taken into custody by the police, were discharged, there being no evidence to implicate them in the transaction.—*Saunders.*

Howard Gilmore.—It was stated that this prisoner, who has now been for a very lengthened period in confinement, is about being liberated on condition of his giving substantial bail to be of the peace.—*Northern Star.*

Drogheda, March 4.—A young man named Harry Byrne, described as a student, who had been arrested previous to the "rising" last year, and since been confined in various prisons, was this week liberated, and has returned to his friends here. His failing health during the long confinement, and the Crown not being prepared to bring him to trial, it is alleged is the reason for his liberation.

The Fenian Prosecutions in London.—At eight o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., Timothy Desmond, William Desmond, Nicholas English, James O'Neill, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Anne Justice were again brought up before Sir Thomas Henry, and finally committed to Newgate for trial at the April sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for the wilful murder of the persons killed by the explosion at the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. The prisoners were brought up from Millbank Prison in the police van, attended, as usual, by a strong escort of mounted and armed police, arriving at the court at eight o'clock. They were at once brought before the chief magistrate, who had attended specially for that purpose. They were placed at the bar, and finally committed. The two Desmonds and English complained that they were not in the possession of funds to pay the expenses [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRESS PRISONERS IN RICHMOND.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN TRIALS AT SLIGO.

[illegible]

THE JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE, TROY, FOR A GENERAL CONGRESS.

[illegible]

JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE, CONN.

[illegible]

The Fenians of New Diggings, Wis., on Union.

[illegible]

The Fenians of South Coventry, Conn., on Union.

[illegible]

The Manchester Ransom.

[illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 116. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

NOT CRUSHED.

I heard the loud, rejoicing voice
Of traitors through the darkened land—
The clamors of the ruffian band
Whose souls have made the baser choice

'Twixt gold and country, Right and Wrong—
'Twixt manhood and the vulgar lot
That makes the heart a rotting clot,
And life a drunken tavern song.

"'Tis done," they cry, "at last 'tis done;
Sedition pines in dungeon damps;
Terror is in the People's camps,
Our lord, Ascendancy, has won.

"'Twas well to mouth of heavy chains,
Of multitudes that sang the song,
Of hearts thrice rung with agonies,
Of the fierce hope that still remains.

"'Twas well; but look, the great result
Is two tongues silenced in a cell,
Two darkened [illegible]
The hustling of the [illegible]."

And silence fills the city street,
And men stand crouching in the wind,
The rain comes down, the day grows blind,
And dead but for the rush of feet.

By million fireside children sit,
They feel the grief they cannot know,
They watch the sea-coal spurt and glow,
The ceiling shadows stand or flit.

"They are in jail," the father cries;
"Strong Pigott and strong Sullivan;
It made me more than twice a man
To see them face their enemies.

"When he with staggering parade,
Of logic, and of period,
With now and then a smirk at God,
Their crimes in one red list arrayed.

"Their crimes: ah, they loved Ireland well,
Fought for her Present, prized her Past;
Behold the crime from first to last,
No viler sin the State could tell."

"Upon their honor no man spat,
Upon their fame no smirching rests.
They followed out their hearts' behests,
Like kings amid their foes they sat."

And when the worst had been achieved,
Like gallant chiefs they faced their doom,
And passed along the dock's foul gloom,
To kiss friends more than they bereaved.

For suffering grows strong and great
By that for which men suffer most,
And there is sweetness in the cost,
And penalty of baleful fate.

To feel the heavy hours drag on,
To know that Ireland lives outside,
Unbroken in her humbled pride,
[illegible]

—*Irishman.* GAVIARS.

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE'S TOUR IN THE WEST.

The C. E. F. B. in Detroit.

LECTURE AND BANQUET.

[illegible]

A Correction.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM JOHN MARTIN.

[illegible]

Cable Despatches.

[illegible]

THE ASSIZES IN IRELAND.

THE TRIALS AT SLIGO—(Continued from our last.)

W. J. NAGLE AND PATRICK NUGENT.

FEBRUARY 29.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench in the Crown Court shortly after ten o'clock, when it was intended this important trial should be proceeded with. It was found, however, impossible to obtain the attendance of an adequate number of foreigners and as the prisoner's counsel insisted on his right of having the case tried by a jury half composed of aliens, the learned judge, unwilling to deprive him of that right, adjourned the trial until Monday, when the Sheriff hoped to have a sufficient number of foreigners in attendance. The number of aliens summoned was thirteen, and of these only two attended. Some of the other foreigners summoned were stated to belong to a Prussian vessel at present lying in the port of Sligo. Even in the event of their attendance being obtained, great difficulty and delay would arise should they be unable to understand English.

Mr. George F. Train attended in court during the day, and was engaged making notes. It is stated he has had a correspondence with the High Sheriff in reference to his being one of the six aliens to serve on the jury. The High Sheriff declined to avail himself of Mr. Train's services, whereupon, it is stated, he wrote to the Sheriff that the fact of his being an American citizen, he supposed, was sufficient to disqualify him from being placed on the panel of an English Sheriff.

Shortly after Mr. Justice Fitzgerald took his seat, the prisoner, William J. Nagle, was put forward. Finding it impossible to obtain six bona fide foreigners who might be placed on the jury, the Court adjourned until ...

... dence to that effect. Dr Lynn was then sent for, and, having examined the juror, he was sworn, and stated that one of the jury—a gentleman named William White—was suffering from an attack of English cholera, with its attendant symptoms. In reply to his lordship, Dr. Lynn states that Mr. White could not, without danger to his life, continue his attendance on the jury, and, after a lengthened delay, it was finally decided by his lordship that the trial of Mr. Nugent and the other Fenian prisoners should be postponed to the ensuing summer assizes of Sligo. Mr. Heron then applied, on behalf of the prisoner Nagle and the other Fenian prisoners, that they should be removed as soon as possible to Dublin. The Solicitor General said that it was the intention of the Crown to have them immediately removed. The court then adjourned, and the criminal business of the assizes came to a termination.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, Monday, March 2.—This morning at ten o'clock the Right Hon. Justice O'Hagan took his seat on the bench to conclude the county criminal business. Thomas Newe, against whom true bills had been found by the Grand Jury for treason-felony, in connection with Fenianism, was then put forward, when Mr. De Moleyns informed his lordship that the Crown was not prepared to go on with the trial at this assizes, as the Crown had decided to admit the prisoner to bail. Bail was given and he was discharged.

John Cashel, against whom true bills had also been found for treason-felony, was then put forward, and, addressing his lordship, said his wife had endeavored to procure bail for him but could not do so.

His Lordship. Then this man must be tried unless the Crown shows good cause for postponing his trial. The question was fully considered by the judges on my suggestion, when there were two for and two against. I was for, and where a case now arises before me I will be for (laughter).

Mr. De Moleyns. It has not been the practice ...

[illegible]

... the present time to do all in their power to effect that Union which we all so earnestly desire, and be it further

Resolved—That we will not connect ourselves with either branch of the organization, or give them our support, until such time as they bring about such Union of all Irish Nationalists, but that we will work on unceasingly for the accomplishment of that end.

Resolved—That copies of the foregoing be sent to John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., and General O'Neill, and also to the IRISH PEOPLE for publication.

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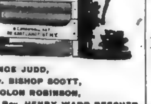

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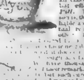
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YE MARQUIS AND YE MAYOR: OR, YE SKELETON AT YE FEAST. A RIGHT MERRIE TALE OF YE TIMES.

[There was recently a right merry feast held at the Mansion House, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant was there, of course, and he delivered the usual slobbering speech. He said, after complimenting the Dublin [illegible] and calling them "[illegible]" that he was glad to find men around him then representing all shades of opinion. [illegible] it was wholesome and necessary that men should differ. This noble sentiment is amplified and exemplified by an irrepressible contributor to the Irishman—one "Gasgo"—as follows:]

Three hundred jovial gentlemen
Of metropolitan fame,
Were feasted by our Lordly Mayor—
Will Carroll was his name;
And when the dishes had danced away,
They kitchen'd their cakes and ale
With spouting at the Mansion House,
A mile from Richmond Jail.

O, then uprose our great Lord Mayor,
With faith in things unseen,
And gave, as host, the foremost toast
To "her Majesty the Queen;"
And then they drank to her families
For fear her "health" would fail;
While some they thought on "our absent friends,"
And some on Richmond Jail.

Again, outspoke our mighty Mayor,
Saying, "Gentlemen, if you please,
I now, as your host, give another toast
To the chief of your Absentees:
Here's Ireland's brave Prosperity"—
Some flushed and some grew pale,
And uprose the Marquis Abercorn
Who rules o'er Richmond Jail.

"My lords, and jovial gentlemen,"
He said, and said it loud,
"I thank you for your compliment,"
And then he smiled and bow'd.
"Your land is pleasant, and your ba[y]
Is filled with many a sail"—
Our departing vessels are full enough,
And so is Richmond Jail.

"Your land is pleasant," he said again,
"Though, indeed, some ugly work
Goes on at a distant far-off spot—
The natives call it Cork
I'm glad that our emigrant lists decrease,
In numbers we shall not fail"—
In Irish prisons there is no lack—
No lack in Richmond Jail.

"My lords, and jovial gentlemen,
I really think we're blest,
Who dare to say our viands nay—*
Our wines are of the best;
For the poor a glass the Vartry lass
Will pour of Adams's Ale"—
This wine is good for the Mansion-House,
And that for Richmond Jail.

"Kind thanks for your welcome, gentlemen,
And God forbid," said he,
"That men should not differ in politics
In a country which is Free—
I think it a right, desirable thing,
Such differing still I'll hail;
And some who differ are here to-night,
And some are"—IN RICHMOND JAIL!

He sat him down, the buzz went round,
"O, ain't our country free,
O, ain't my lord a very nice man,
And very good boys ain't we?"
And thus drawled out the rabble rout
Of lawyers flimsy and frail,
Who anointed the hinges and shot the bolts
For those in Richmond Jail.

Then the Mayor he drank to the ladies bright,
And the Marquis quite gallant
Declared them hour[is] and stars of night,
And nobody said "You shan't!"
But that's the rough, gruff word, the law
Would growl at their faces pale,
Should some of them seek to see their friends
Who lie in Richmond Jail.

The last toast came from our mighty Mayor,
And a weary man was he;
He said "It's proper to toast the Press
In a country where it is free"—
He said, "The Press is a glorious thing,
And it tucks in well at the tail"—
'Twas Major Knox made the echoes ring,
Not *the* men in Richmond Jail!

They eat, they drank, they toasted, speeched,
Till the Viceroy went away,
After the wassail, back to the Castle,
The others made short delay.
At the people's hearth they feasted well,
From the people's cause did they fall?
A Nation mocks at the Mansion House,
And grieves by Richmond Jail?

The popular [voice] gave them no applause,
No kindly, cordial acclaim;
They talked and twaddled, wined and went,
None noticed them whence they came
'Twas otherwise when a thunder of cheers
Rang out on the evening gale,
For men who took stand by their native land,
And now suffer in Richmond Jail.

GASGO.

* Query "neigh?"—perhaps an indignant allusion to [illegible].

UNION—HOW TO RESTORE IT.

BY W. M. C.

It is never difficult to find fault—to point out what seem to be defects in the plans and conduct of others. But it is by no means so easy to suggest a remedy, or to do better ourselves. It is a very futile and ungracious task, this of a self-appointed censor; and the least that can be expected of every one who undertakes it is that he shall place his own plans and principles before the public, and submit deferentially to their judgment thereon. I feel that I have placed myself, by criticising the policy advocated by others, in such a position that I must declare what policy I consider a better one, in order to vindicate myself from the charge of being a mere carping grumbler—dissatisfied with everything indiscriminately. Therefore, as the question of Union is the great subject of discussion at present, within the Fenian Brotherhood, I hope for indulgence if I revert to it again, and supplement my negative letter on "How not to do it," with one of a more positive and definite character.

WE HAVE A BASIS.

I have before intimated that I believe it would be a retrograde step to reject the *Basis of Union* already attained. I suggest that this should be the starting-point from which we shall set out toward unity—this is the foundation on which to build. Every one knows that there must be a Basis agreed to, before an actual reunion can begin. Let us all, therefore, admit that we have found the long sought foundation for a thorough reunion of the Irish race throughout the United States. * * * The next thing to consider is, whether the Basis is adequate, whether it is all that such a Basis need be? I think the difficulty experienced in carrying it into effect incontestably proves that there is some deficiency in the forementioned Basis. Common sense suggests that this deficiency should be supplied, rather than that the whole Basis should be rejected because of some small incompleteness. The written articles of the Basis are most excellent, *so far as they go*. But they do not go far enough, as we who are anxious for a reunion have found to our disappointment. No doubt there were verbal explanations and mutual understandings between the negotiators. There [illegible]

[illegible]

A LETTER FROM SING SING, N.Y., ON UNION.

UNION.

"FIGHT IT OUT ON THE OLD LINE!"

CANADA ON ITS DIGNITY.

MARQUETTE, MICH., ON UNION.

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20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. Wm. O'Shea, Col. F. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. *DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
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IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,
By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

[illegible]

CAITLIN TIRIAL.

From the Irish.

Air—"Caitlin Tirial."

PRISON THOUGHTS.

Millbank Prison, Dec. 25, 1867.

Dear Kate—A Merry Christmas to you all, and many of them.

UNION.

"Fight it out on the old line!"

Boston, March 27, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

WEST QUINCEY BALL.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. XII.

By John O'Mahony.

Gen. W. G. Halpin in New York.

The arrival of Gen. F. F. Millen was quickly followed by that of Gen. W. G. Halpin, who landed in New York, from Ireland, on the ...

"JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R."

The Supplies Stopped.

Fourth General Congress, F. B., New York, January, 1866.

Official Reports.

(To be continued.)

THE "PEINE FORTE ET DURE."

(From the "Irishman.")

In last week's Irishman we printed in capital letters the sentence: ...

St. Patrick Honored as He Ought To Be.

Sumner, Cook County, Ill., March 19, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

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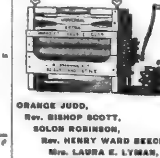

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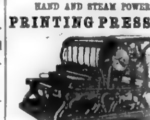

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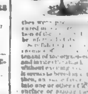

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Answers to Correspondents.

Communications will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

P. B. D.—Not put up in the march. We have not seen the pieces you speak of.

P. M. Massachusetts.—The party to reply to is Capt. P. Nieson Walsh, 315 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio. It is through him alone you can be put into communication with the C. O. B. B., and correspondence with Y. J. Reilly and the I. R. B. in Ireland and Great Britain. Beware of the spies who may assume your name. Be more than suspected of complicity with our enemies.

Kilfinane, Ahen, Ill.—We have no partisan feelings in favor of Central Democratic or Republican. We are convinced the men who pull the ropes of both parties care more very little for Ireland or her cause. Our mission is at the polls. In spite of the cowardice of the Democratic Republican, we must persist in the assertion the action of a party that owes nothing or nothing to the Irish vote, such as that of the New York Democracy, who owe everything to it. What we want Ireland to be our fellow-countrymen is to hold themselves aloof from and have nothing to do with both the leaders and the rank and file of both and to be both for the benefit of Ireland and universal liberty. We give the extract in question, and the reference to Mr. J. A. Bayne from letter to the Irish citizen of Dublin. "Dublin Fall of 1866. Dear Sir, I was very much pleased at the great enagement upon the prosecution of President Johnson against the Fenian civil rule Canadian proceedings. Mr. Chesney, who is a member of Irish citizens is now commanded to receive his body of Mr. Fenian, then Shade Counter under Mr. Roberts. On that occasion he found, if deserved the anti Fenian action of the United States Executive and promised if he were elected to do every thing he would to the free of the Fenian to demand the rights of the Irish. Nevertheless, forgetful of his promise, we find this man now in the Senate, elected owing to a strong excitement against the prosecution proceedings. Mr. Roberts is referred to in a speech of Colonel Guarnie Sparks and Warren occasing it on the grounds that, not being in the committee was not responsible for power of "Using the Queen of England." The Irish citizen were of opinion that this was number this letter when Mr. Logan comes before them again.

M. M. and Orphan, Nashville, Tenn.—We allow no person to write for us in the editorial department of this paper. We will at to indoctrinate and wholesale denunciations, we will not and cannot be a party to anything so at odds our cool and understood plain Ireland what partizan are responsible both for the failure of the late attempt and for the Fenian mess now in the Hamaur of distressed new. We considered that ineffectual publicity was given to the Fenian movement, and laid this in point strategy by printing the extract in question from. Every man interested in Ireland's cause should might be compounded into a long space than we gave pro—at least that is our opinion of its contents, but some doubt on the point of publication.

J. D. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Your exposure of the attempt to break up Capt. Nelson Walsh's organization in Ireland received, but as the whole Mechanic connect is on the main road to ruin, it would not be well to waste so much powder on it.

Yes, Sir, Boston, Mass.—Your graphic description of the Sullivan Meeting in President O'Neill and his aide in Tremont Temple would be thrown away now. His friends would not appear to have given him a cordiality his *coup de grace*.

M. O'Brien, Fenny.—Your reply to Col. Kelly shall appear in our next. We have not room for it in this issue.

P. McGinness, N. Y.—The resolutions came to hand too late for publication in this issue.

Philip Rutherford, Chicago, Ill.—We regret being obliged to postpone your resolutions.

Irish Patriot Organizer.—We shall publish the resolutions of this body in our next issue.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Daniel R. Lynde, who was Commissary General of the I. R. B., arrived in this city on 30th March, having escaped from Canadian prison after twelve months. Mr. Lynde took part in the March business, and his report of the condition of the home organization is very encouraging. He has had an interview with the Chief Executive, and his confidence in the operator on the war path has suffered no abatement.

Since a dishonorable correspondent we learn that Mr. John Savage delivered a lecture on Wolfe Tone to that city on the 23d ult., before a numerous and intelligent audience. The correspondent also informs us that the true Irish nationalists of Schenectady are determined to have a lecture with the really manly boy, the lover of Ireland, the matter what impediments may be thrown in his way by the Fenian factions, whether "leaders" or "followers." We are happy to assure our friends in Schenectady that Irish nationalism never has any sympathy with or bow to the same conclusion. Few long those "leaders" and "followers" will be left to them selves by the outraged manner they have so long been defying.

The Fenians of Oswego, N. Y., held a meeting for the election of officers on last Sunday. Our friend, Dr. Lessman Reynolds, late of the Irish Brigade, was elected Centre; J. Dillon Treasurer, Secretary, and James M. Foster, Treasurer. The Committee of safety elected are Dr. Reynolds, M. P. C. Hurney, chairman; Frank Sherrin, James Kennedy, Michael Mahony, and D. M'Gowan. Our correspondent complains that minority of the meeting of the Democrats of that city toward the Fenian movement: "The Democratic organ here has treated us most shamefully. They would not publish the advertisement for Mr. Savage's lecture, and although I gave them a copy of it unclosed, as well as a report of Mr. Savage's remarkable and interesting speech, they did not insert it because so. There is nothing like bringing such failures to time." We would advise our brothers in Oswego to keep a sharp look out for the patrons and protégés of the organ in question at next election.

A American and common-sense correspondent writes to us thus, from a Western City: "John Martin's letter does away with a good deal of evil resistance from John Mitchel's article. Martin proves Mitchel's inconsistency unmercilessly. His own things are not exactly as we would wish, but they are self consistent and not so flagrantly from one to the other as the contradictory opinions Mitchel has expressed. Martin would make a cadet of Fenianism, Mitchel a Repeal, or Centralist Cotter uses it to get the control of National Education. Half Martin thinks Fenian process useful, Mitchel not sense of him to denounce the organization!"

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

OUR FIRST VICTORY.

Branding for the Fenian Brotherhood, it is unnecessary for us, at this hour of the day, to arrow our readers, that we have set our shoulder to the organization of which we claim to be the humble exponent. Our principle are those of Wolfe Tone. The object of our Brotherhood is to procure our country's total separation from England, and to set her up before the world as a nation among the nations, free and independent.

This is a task that has been essayed by Irishmen many a time and oft. Why the champions who have preceded us in the struggle have struck down, baffled and defeated, is a question which every intelligent Fenian can promptly answer. Some have failed because they within the ever shifting and nowhere definable limits of the "British Constitution," and relied on "moral force" to convert the Saxon to Irish rights, being troubled with no morality at all, were wholly impervious to moral force, and they relied on physical force against a power not of conscience might receive a prayer for the return of his property from the unarmed victim whom they had persuaded to "stand and deliver." Others have failed because they had not been born with the sword, but the tyrant's weapon was longer and heavier than theirs, and they were pressed to yield and cast down their arms in Ireland, they were utterly crushed. They had no inexhaustible fountain from which they might draw fresh and strengthening supplies. Some have failed because they relied on a fatal spot, no secret of supplies which the enemy could not cut off; no reserve fund to fall back upon; no secret of supplies which the enemy could not cut off; no reserve fund to fall back upon; no place of safety beyond which they might pass and be overpowered by superior numbers, and where they could rally and reform.

Of those Irish patriots who heretofore led the Fenians, we may say

"The pulses of a free heart,
And the logic of a blow."

the Fenians of to-day are the faithful disciples, except that we propose to substitute the Pen for the Sword, and the Ballot-box for the pike, and our blows include the blow up of an occasional powder-house. Though our predecessors failed, and failed miserably in some so often, we are convinced that we can succeed, because we have all the advantages and experience which they lacked, but ignored. We cannot be driven to the wall, for we have a broad continent of America for our sanctuary, and we can only forth and retire at pleasure, and when we have gathered strength and time to do, we can reinforce them from the count less legions behind us. Our flank and rear are protected by the boundless forests of the Federal Republic, and our front has the same impregnable but elastic defense, which can be advanced when desirable, and at times circumstances of success, and many others, numerous to mention," with all them, and many other advantages, which no other down trodden nation ever possessed, we can run more to continue the old, old struggle of our race, and to prosecute to the bitter end the good fight for the national independence of their native land.

It is almost superfluous to say that striking about of that independence and total separation from England will cost us dear. As we steadily advance and gather strength, and as the eyes of English statesmen gradually open to our growing power, they will, in time, endeavor to buy us off by offering to our people one small bribe after another, which they will accept, of course. Were we so all doubtful of the issue, we might go into the gambling business and counsel the rejection of those compromises, one by one, as they are offered: we might, in fact, be tempted to fling back each separate bone and demand "all or nothing" or "a mass sov sans or" all." But we know that we are separate and collectively, and we reject nothing. Every concession granted by the English Government strengthens the hand of our friends in Ireland, and of the limits of the slave increment his power to break the remaining shackles, and every glean of sunshine that falls on the dungeon floor of the captive, increases his power to breathe the air of heaven in perfect freedom. Every acknowledgment of Fenian power on the part of the British Government, has the effect of increasing that power by opening the eyes of well-meaning out fear blinded men who would wish to see their wives, children, and whose hands were withheld by want of faith from the performance of good works. Therefore we demand the acceptance of concessions, and, therefore, we recognize every concession as a victory.

The down-fall of the Established Church in Ireland—for its downfall is now all just a fact enough—is a much more important affair than it appears. That time-dishonored and unjustifiable grievance was the great bulwark of social inadjustment in Ireland. It was one of the monstrous bribes by which England corrupted the Protestant aristocracy of Ireland, and, as long as that bribe was retained, every entrancing land-owner in the country who "had no sympathy with the Fenians" and who "would be the last to see the peace of the country" broken, had a vested interest in the perpetuation of British rule in Ireland, for his younger sons had only to "take orders" and they could live in ease and plenty on the revenues of the people. As long as the rural and middle classes of England were left unrepealed by Irish injustice, so long as that discontent confined itself to National Leagues in Dublin and clerical Declamations in Limerick, so long as the English Parliament have declined to trouble itself with the monstrous iniquity of the Irish Established Church in Ireland, so long as that monstrous iniquity which have made British rule in Ireland infamous and intolerable. But when the Fenians carried the war into Africa, and when John Bull was rudely awaked from his slumber by the firing of Fenian revolvers in the streets of his own cities, he sensibly asks himself, "Why should I allow the peace and integrity of my empire to be endangered for the sake of a few musty parsons and extravagant Papists? Why should I allow the people sensibly answers "I shouldn't do it, and, when's more, I won't" and out go the parsons and Papists, the landlords to follow at an early day—after the blowing up of the next arsenal, perhaps.

No man in the world, outside a lunatic asylum, will venture to believe that this is the history of the disendowment of the Established Church: "This" concession" has been sought and fought for by the Irish patriots of Catholic Ireland, but by none more unanimously or, we regret to say, more adjectly than the Catholic bishops and priests, and the Irish Protestant men of high social standing, in Ireland. But by whom was it won? Carlomy enough, it was won by the very men whose Ultra-Orange brethren were so busy in slandering and—yes, *murmuring!* Cardinal Cullen and every little would-be Cardinal of them have stifled the pure and high aspirations of Fenians. Cardinal Cullen and his followers and imitators have been accustomed to divide Irish patriots into "good" and "bad" and sitting under the tree of the British Constitution, praying that the apple of the Established Church might hang over one of the branches overhead, might tumble down on their heads in the interval between a prayer and a curse, cut pops the revolver of an anathematized Fenian and the apple falls at the feet of Cardinal's lap! Let us now hope that even the Ultramontanes have something like gratitude in their composition, and that the Cardinal will instruct his subjects to attend to their prayers and regard curses as abolished, and let the Fenians be relieved by the meteorological observations on the temperature of hell and the probable wind up of eternity. It is not for us to dictate strategy we shall derive the benefit of the Fenian victory, if it has the effect of stirring up the pious gentlemen whose time and reputation have been devoted more to cursing the Fenians than of Fenianism than of immodesty, crime and sin.

To the Fenians themselves, we would say—Do not let the victory slip from your hands. If there be any very stupid amongst you, even they must see that now feel convinced that we are a very, very, very,

ERIN'S FLAG.

BY REV. FATHER RYAN.

Respectfully inscribed to his friends in Nashville.

Unroll Erin's flag! fling its folds to the breeze!
Let it float o'er the land, let it flash o'er the seas!
Lift it out of the dust—let it wave as of yore,
When its chiefs, with their clans, stood around it and swore
That never! no, never! that banner would yield,
As long as the heart of a Celt was its shield;
While the hand of a Celt had a weapon to wield,
And his last drop of blood was unshed on the field.

Lift it up! wave it high!—'tis as bright as of old!
Not a stain on its green, not a blot on its gold;
Tho' the woes and the wrongs of three hundred long years
Have drenched Erin's Sunburst with blood and with tears,
Though the clouds of oppression enshroud it in gloom,
And around it the thunders of tyranny boom.
Look aloft! look aloft! lo! the clouds drifting by,
There's a gleam through the gloom, there's a light in the sky!
'Tis the Sunburst resplendent—far, flashing on high!
Erin's dark night is waning, her day-dawn is nigh!

Lift it up! lift it up! the old Banner of Green,
The blood of its sons has but brightened its sheen,
What—though the tyrant has trampled it down,
Are its folds not emblazoned with deeds of renown!
What—though for ages it droops in the dust,
Shall it droop thus forever? No, no! God is just!
Take it up! take it up! from the tyrant's foul tread,
Let him tear not the flag—we will snatch its last shred,
And beneath it we'll bleed as our forefathers bled,
And we'll vow by the dust in the graves of our dead.

And we'll swear by the blood which the tyrant has shed!
And we'll vow by the wrecks which thro' Erin he spread,
And we'll swear by the thousands who famished, unfed,
Died down in the ditches—wild howling for bread,
And we'll vow by our heroes, whose spirits have fled;
And we'll swear by the bones in each coffinless bed,
That we'll battle the tyrant through danger and dread;
That we'll cling to the cause which we glory to wed,
Till the gleam of our steel and the shock of our lead
Shall prove to our foes that we meant what we said—
That we'd lift up the Green, and we'd tear down the Red.

Lift up the Green Flag! oh! it wants to go home,
Full long has its lot been to wander and roam;
It has followed the fate of its sons o'er the world,
But its folds, like their hopes, are not faded nor furled;
Like a weary winged bird, to the East and the West,
It has flitted and fled—but it never shall rest,
Till pluming its pinions, it sweeps o'er the main,
And speeds to the shores of its old home again,
Where its fetterless folds, o'er each mountain and plain,
Shall wave with a glory that never shall wane.

Take it up! take it up! bear it back from afar—
That banner must blaze 'mid the lightnings of war,
Lay your hands on its folds, lift your gaze to the sky,
And swear that you'll bear it triumphant or die,
And shout to the clans, scattered far o'er the earth,
To join in the march to the land of their birth;
And wherever the exiles, 'neath heaven's broad dome,
Have been fated to suffer, to sorrow and roam,
They'll bound on the sea, and away o'er the foam,
They'll march to the music of "Home, Sweet Home."

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.

BY W. H. C.

If we converse with any foreigner, or one who is but imperfectly informed on the Irish question, in regard to our country's wrongs, we invariably find that the Established Church strikes him as being the gravest of the evils which English domination inflicts upon Ireland. The Fenians have never admitted that [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AND THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Grattan said, [illegible]

THE TRUE FENIAN DOCTRINE.

We do not [illegible]

THIS GRIEVANCE IS NOT A FIRST CLASS ONE.

The Established Church is a great part a sentimental grievance. [illegible]

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOLS.

[illegible]

THE CHURCH AND THE LANDLORDS.

[illegible]

THE CHURCH AND THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

[illegible]

WHY IRISH NATIONALISTS DESPAIR IT.

[illegible]

THE CHURCH AND THE GRABBERS.

[illegible]

HOW THE CHURCH DEFENDS HERSELF.

[illegible]

A FENIAN'S PLAIN OBJECTION.

[illegible]

DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

[illegible]

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE ENDOWMENTS.

[illegible]

"AN AMERICAN EAGLE IN A BRITISH CAGE."

The following report, (says the *Irishman*,) of a visit to Mr. Train, [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE IN OSWEGO.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

Knowing that you are always glad to hear of the success of our glorious cause, I embrace Mr. Savage's presence among us as a suitable subject for a communication.

You are aware that Oswego has never, even in the darkest days, failed to carry the banner of true Fenianism afloat, and as we embarked in the cause years ago under O'Mahony we have vowed through sunlight and shadow, tempest and calm to keep true to the principles enunciated by the men who first inaugurated the great movement; and, though few in numbers, we have been strong in truth and sincerity, and are now in a good way of overcoming all obstacles. We are determined, in spite of denunciation, disorganizers, Meehan and the devil, to go on in the true path till the glorious object for which we were banded together is achieved.

Hearing that the Chief Executive was on a tour through the West we could not let the opportunity pass without inviting him to visit us.

Last Saturday, on his way back from Detroit, he arrived here, and although the severity of the weather marred the arrangements made for his reception, still he was met at the depot by the officers of the Circle and over four hundred Irishmen. The *Advertiser*, a Republican paper, speaks as follows of Mr. Savage's lecture and reception:

"LECTURE OF MR. JOHN SAVAGE.—This popular orator lectured before the Fenian Brotherhood, in Mead's Hall, Saturday evening, and was enthusiastically received. His lecture was earnest, and as a speaker Mr. Savage is at times really eloquent. So much satisfaction did his lecture give, that he was invited to speak in Fenian Hall last evening, which he did, a large audience having assembled to hear him. He was introduced by the Centre, Dr. L. Reynolds in a few stirring remarks, and proceeded to give an eloquent address. After expressing his gratification at his reception, he went on to explain how he came to accept the Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, and to speak of the progress which has been made in reconciling the two [illegible]. He exhorted his friends to remain firm and steadfast, and in the end Ireland would be released from the bondage of tyranny."

This speaks for itself, coming from a paper entirely neutral in our affairs. The Democratic paper was quite silent on the subject, although they were handed a written report for publication. In the name of the Fenians of Oswego I return sincere thanks for the uniform kind[illegible]

[illegible]

STATE CONVENTION F. B., OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

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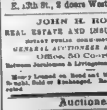

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SWORD AND PEN.—[illegible]
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IRISH NEWS.

IRELAND IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—The debate on Mr Maguire's motion terminated on Monday evening, March 16, much to the disappointment of the great majority of those who, on one side or the other, had prepared to make it the text of a parliamentary oration. At least a score of members, several of whom we are satisfied would have spoken forcibly and well, were still without the wished-for opportunity when Mr Gladstone closed the liste. None of the speakers who preceded him on Monday came up to the mark of those who had occupied the attention of the House on the previous Thursday and Friday. The speeches of Mr. Mill, Mr. Bright and The O'Donoghue, an extended note of which we print to-day, remained as the best and most remarkable addresses which had followed Mr Maguire's eloquent speech. Mr W. H. Gladstone, however, made his debut very creditably, and Mr Gregory spoke sensible and to the point. It is probable, however, that had Sir John Gray, Mr Kennedy, or Mr. Pim, each of whom is said to have made at least a dozen ineffectual attempts to "catch the speaker's eye," succeeded in obtaining a hearing, a substantial addition would have been made to the arguments in support of the Irish claims. As it was, the House, unwilling to prolong a discussion likely to have no practical good effected, waited impatiently for the appearance of the two rival champions in the arena, with something like a conviction that, when Mr Gladstone and Mr Disraeli would have spoken, a distinct issue would be framed. Nor was it mistaken. To the consternation of some, to the delight of others, to the astonishment of all, Mr Gladstone flung himself bodily into the gap where the opponents of the Established Church were posted, and finally took his stand with the advocates of disendowment. The step was a bold one, and its consequences to Ireland are unquestionably important. At last there seems something like a fair chance of the overthrow of that gigantic monument of fraud and confiscation, of humiliation and bondage, that angered the eyes and inflamed the hearts of the Irish people for so many a century. The signal is given, the drums have beaten to battle, and the struggle for religious equality commences under the brightest auspices. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 118. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY,
Feast of the Annunciation, 1868.

My very arduous duties of this day over, an hour or so remains to me before the post leaves, to keep up my communication. And first, let me again express my deep-felt acknowledgments to all those, both individual and corporate, who have, by word and act, made known their sentiments on the Swedish [illegible].

THE TALKING MATCH.

But, not to revert to that distressing subject, I am again to review, briefly indeed, the great passage of words come off last week in the English Parliament. All the minor and heavier pieces having been let off with tremendously small harm to either side, the two great guns came at last to discharge themselves on the night of Tuesday, or rather at an early hour on "Patrick's Day in the morning."

GLADSTONE

was close, solid, powerful, unanswerable. He unsparingly threw off the veil of self-complacency wherewith his country had for ages shrouded her government of Ireland. [illegible]

[illegible]

DR. MANNING.

His Grace has redeemed himself, and, in a splendid letter to Earl Grey, has pleaded Ireland's cause as eloquently and forcibly—aye, as heartily as did ever Grattan, Curran or O'Connell.

Again—is there any sign, any hope of Union?

PATRICK LAVELLE.

CAPTAIN MACKEY.

Eloquent Speech From the Dock.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PRISONER.

Another Hero and Martyr Added to the Long Roll.

CORK, Saturday, March 21.—Mr. Justice O'Hagan took his seat on the bench in the Crown Court at ten o'clock this morning. The court was densely crowded. There were several ladies among the spectators. More than the usual precautions were observed on the part of the authorities, an imposing force of military and police guarding the court-house, and larger escorts than usual were sent with the prisoners and witnesses when conveyed to the court. If a breach of the peace were contemplated there was not much chance of its being attempted with impunity. There was great excitement evidenced among a vast crowd of persons, male and female, who had assembled in the vicinity of the court, and they loud[illegible]

[illegible]

... all I can say I can glory in such ... or; and with all respect for the ... thorough and almost contempt[illegible] ... ment that can be inflicted upon ... intended to deprive me of this fe[illegible] ... me in the eyes of my fellow-men ... possible my lord; *the freeman's* ... damaged. England will most ... she expects by force and oppres[illegible] —to stamp out, as the Times ... glorious longing for national [illegible] ... dence, which now fills the breas[illegible] Irishmen who only require a *fa[illegible] opportunity of effecting its purpose* ... said on these trials on the objec[illegible] of Fenianism. I feel confident ... my own motives. I shall not ... egotism to say whether they ... wise. I shall leave that to other[illegible] not qualified to judge that myse[illegible] my soul that the motives whi[illegible] were pure, patriotic and unsel[illegible] motives that actuate the most ... the Fenian organization; and ... few persons, except such conte[illegible] as Corridon, has profited by the ... Fenianism. My best friends ... possessed by it. Talbot and ... have sworn on previous trials ... tention of the Fenians to have ... of Ireland among themselves, ... case. Though an humble memb[illegible] ation, I have the honor and sati[illegible] acquainted with the great major[illegible] of Fenianism on both sides of ... I never knew one of them to hav[illegible] sire other than to have the pro[illegible] freeing Ireland, which was the ... ever yearned for—the only obje[illegible] mated them. As to myself, I ... I entered into this movement ... personal aggrandizement. Whe[illegible] my loving friends and parents ... on and came to Ireland, I was ... the thought that I was coming ... liberation of an enslaved nat[illegible] that the greatest sacrifices ... our part before the country ... that position which is so beautif[illegible] the national poet, as—

[illegible]

THE NAMELESS ONE

BY J. C. M'KAN.

Thou art a nameless one, my love—
But thou shalt have a name,
So stainless and so high above
Thy rival's guilty fame!
The wreath that, in triumphant hours,
She hangs on glory's shrine,
Shall flourish only, when its flow'rs
Mix with the flowers of thine.

Inspir'd by one dark aim and art—
To serve herself alone!
She plucks the warmth from every heart,
To warm and plume her own;
The weak—the worn—she tramples on—
The trusting she betrays—
And ev'n when justice must be done,
She cheats before she pays!

She bought thee, for a slave, with gold—
But said thou shouldst be free,
She smote thee, when thy speech was bold,
Nor spar'd the bended knee,
Her very mercy is deceit,
And mockery of thy moans—
A mending, for thy bleeding feet,
Thy path with splinter'd stones!

But, oh! thy lover loves no less!
And—let thy rival frown—
He means to turn thy mourning dress
To epithets [illegible] gown,
Albeit that off, in rusty chains,
She doom'd his limbs to pine;
And prized the rubies from his veins,
O'er gems from diamond mine.

Aye—let the same dark triste lark,
And league with baser crime,
His heart, and hand, and mind will work,
As sabbath use as time,
Till every wrong shall be redress'd—
Till thou shalt quell thine own—
Thou filter'd thro' her [illegible] breast,
Like drop by drop, thy stone!

Has he not look'd from [illegible] years,
Into thy glowing face,
(Bright [illegible], that [illegible] thy tears
Can hide that [illegible])
And felt, that if [illegible]
Have many a [illegible]
They are [illegible] be bough
Thy rival [illegible]

Then cheer thee, [illegible]—her time will pass—
And as [illegible]
The greenest of the vernal grass
Is [illegible]
So, when [illegible], thou, native worth
No more [illegible] trampled on,
The fairest of fair maids on earth
Shall [illegible] nameless one.

Yes—if thy rival then exist,
A [illegible] baleful name,
To [illegible] on the world's long list
Of [illegible] for fame;
With [illegible] wanton'd [illegible] crown'd,
[illegible] to every eye,
So different as the star and cloud,
That [illegible] in the sky.

PATRIOT PRIESTS.

A LECTURE BY JOHN SAVAGE.

In the Revolution an eloquent pastor, [illegible] on the Virginia frontier, gave notice that on a certain Sabbath he would preach his farewell sermon. The country [illegible] was thronged on the appointed day and the audience waited in breathless anxiety for the opening of the discourse. The subject was afforded by the events of the day. In manly eloquence and with strong common sense he portrayed the wrongs of the Americans and the justice of the war of independence. In closing he said: "There is a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to pray, but these times have passed away. There is also a time to fight, and that time has now come." Pronouncing the benediction, he removed his gown, and an armed warrior stood before the congregation, who commenced to recruit volunteers. His call was answered with wild enthusiasm, and a company was speedily formed under the command of this soldier-priest, who at the close of the war had risen to the rank of Major-General. His name was Rev. Peter Muhlenberg.

In the war of [illegible] 1798 in Ireland instances of patriotism on the part of clergymen were not wanting. Several Catholic priests are among the most prominent figures in the camp record and also in the persecutions and on the scaffold. The people's cause was the cause of the priests who not only taught them [illegible] to [illegible] but how to die [illegible] of their country's rights. They had been sheltered by the people when persecuted and in danger of their lives, and fully did they repay their devotion.

The administration of Earl Camden in Ireland [illegible] ended by the incident of that vindictive period. It was said that by adopting conciliatory measures he preserved [illegible] perfectly tranquil through the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

John Murphy, and Father [illegible] [illegible] Moses Kearns [illegible] Father Prendergast [illegible] Wexford [illegible]

[illegible] state of [illegible] the appearance of the North Cork militia commanded by Lord Kingsborough may be attributed the Wexford campaign. Many converts to Orangeism [illegible] the Protestants [illegible] they were [illegible] the military. The proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant [illegible] military to suppress [illegible] most summary [illegible] attempts at [illegible] and [illegible] ruffians went around the country [illegible] portion of it into utter hostility [illegible] creating [illegible] and [illegible] whole districts. The atrocities committed are well known, no man was safe, no woman's virtue [illegible] outrage and the [illegible] under the control of the Orangemen, was at once witness, judge, jury and executioner. Many were [illegible] the ranks of the United Irishmen, and April 27, Wexford was proclaimed, and all persons suspected of [illegible] United Irishmen and all houses [illegible] to shelter pikes were [illegible] to the rack and flame. In this [illegible] every Catholic was suspected [illegible] tortured and his family hunted down. The fact that they fled was proof that they were in conspiracy against the State, and [illegible] hanged and tortured. [illegible] the massacre [illegible] men of [illegible] at Dunlavin and of [illegible] farmers at [illegible] May 25 [illegible] vious [illegible] the bench. On the night following, the Catholic chapel of Boolavogue, the house of the curate, John Murphy, and the dwellings of about twenty farmers in the neighborhood were burned by the yeomen. It was not alone the beams and rafters that they burned, however, but the flames kindled the flames of revolution, which are not yet extinguished. On that night the people along the road from Carnew to Oulart turned out. The village of devastation and murder drove them from their hearths. The next morning was Whit-Sunday, and they appeared in considerable numbers on Oulart Hill, headed by Father John Murphy, a man previously least likely to take up arms. His last sermon was preached in Boolavogue, and he devoted himself in future to fighting. That morning troops came out in search of the insurgents, and from Wexford marched out one hundred and ten picked men of the North Cork Militia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Foote. From opposite directions the British troops were marching on the people. The rapid movement of Foote's column, now joined by a body of mounted yeomen, who made a diversion on the side of the hill, for a moment struck the people into indecision. A volley from the royalists drove them up the hill whither they were followed by the militia, but higher up an ambuscade was formed, and Foote's troops coming up confident of victory, were set upon by the pikemen and almost totally destroyed, only the Lieutenant-Colonel, a sergeant and ten privates being left. Father John Murphy, who led the insurgents, was the son of a small farmer at Tincurry, in the parish of Ferns. He was educated at a hedge school, and took holy orders at Seville, in 1785. After this success in the battle he led his people to Camolin where he captured a quantity of arms and increased his army from the surrounding country, and in a few days stormed Enniscorthy, completely routing the British troops, who fled to Wexford town. The insurgents then established a camp on Vinegar Hill, in which Father Michael Murphy appears, whose bold career demands notice. He was born at Kilnew, and received his early education at a hedge school at Oulart. Having received holy orders in 1785, he went to Bordeaux to prosecute his studies in philosophy and theology, carrying with him to the Abbe Glynn, President of the Irish College there, a letter from Dr. Caulfield then parish priest of New Ross, and subsequently Bishop of Ferns, who recommended the bearer. On his return from France he became an officiating priest at Ballycanew. He like Father John, had opposed the spread of United Irishism in Wexford, and at first was so alarmed by the rising of the people that he fled, but learning of the persecutions by the Orangemen, he returned and threw himself among his people, and soon became a formidable leader. June 1 he commanded the insurgents in an engagement with the enemy, which lasted an hour, near the village of Ballycanew. He fell at the battle of Arklow, June 9, the battle being one of the best-conducted which took place.

Father Edward Murphy, parish priest of Bannow, was another who identified himself with the people. On the same day that Father Michael Murphy engaged the troops at Ballycanew a detachment from the Vinegar Hill camp, led by Captain Doyle and two soldier-priests, Moses Kearns and Nicholas Redmond, attacked the dragoons of Col. L'Estrange, defeated them, drove them into a town and captured it, having routed the garrison of five hundred men.

Father Francis Kavanagh was one of the chief commanders in the insurgent army, being one of the oldest and most esteemed clergymen in the diocese, and before the rising had opposed all resort to violence; but he was, like the rest, driven into it by the faithlessness and cruelty of the government. He became very active in camp and in council, but was finally captured, and would have been executed had not some friends of influence interceded and saved his life. His coadjutor, Father Nicholas Redmond, was less fortunate, being taken and hung.

Gorey, where Father Kavanagh's influence was so strong, was a position of great strength and importance, as it opened up the road by the way of Arklow to Dublin, the metropolis. The English, therefore, garrisoned it heavily, and made elaborate preparations to hold it. June 4 their army in two divisions under Lord Loftus and Col. Walpole, left the town to attack the people and other detachments were dispatched to various points that they might surround the insurgents. But it happened that the leaders of the popular forces had determined on attacking Gorey on the same day and by chance that the parties met sooner than either anticipated. Walpole's column and the insurgents, chiefly led by Father Philip Roche, met, and neither having scouts out, the collision was sudden, bloody and decisive. The people poured in a tremendous volley. Walpole was shot through the head, and the English force routed, leaving one hundred dead, several officers, prisoners, and three pieces of cannon. The fugitives could not be rallied until they got to Arklow, and some fled even as far as Dublin.

After the great battle of Ross, when the Irish had driven the English out of the town three times and finally lost the day through intemperate indiscretion, Father Roche was elected Generalissimo of the people's army. He entered upon his duties with great vigor, and under his administration the contest went on with varied success. Both armies were constantly on the move, the British forces concentrating from several directions toward Wexford and Vinegar Hill where the insurgents of the northern part of the county had assembled. Father Roche having been compelled to retreat from Lacken, fell in with Gen. Sir John Moore's troops and had a fight of four hours at Fook's Mill, killing two hundred of the British and keeping on his course to Wexford. At the same time Father Moses Kearns, heading a division of the Vinegar Hill Camp, attacked General Johnson's troops which had taken a position on the southern side of Enniscorthy, and drove them from the town. June 21 the commands of Generals Lake and Johnson attacked the insurgents' positions at Enniscorthy and on Vinegar Hill. Father Kearns contested the entrance to the town for two hours with a few poorly appointed men against a large and perfectly disciplined army.

Vinegar Hill, is a beautiful eminence, standing between Enniscorthy and the river Slaney, which winds round its base to the town. On its summit stands a dilapidated stone building in its rugged [illegible], in its shattered strength and rural prominence, the fortunes of the day, which have fixed the name and figure immortally on the page of history. The English Lieutenant-General, Lake, brought to the attack 20,000 regular troops, while the insurgents were a motley crowd, with but 2000 arms and insufficiently supplied with ammunition. Lake made the assault in four columns, and with a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry, the troops slowly and cautiously moved up the hill. So long as their ammunition lasted, the insurgents returned fire and then fought with whatever rude weapons they had been able to provide themselves with, until overwhelmed by the numbers and appointments of the English. Among the patriot priests who led the Irish on that day were Philip Roche, John Murphy, Moses Kearns and Father Clinch. The latter was an Enniscorthy priest, a man of large stature, and that day mounted on a large white horse. He attracted general attention, and was shot during the retreat. The insurgents who escaped divided into two bodies, one of which, under the three priests, moved into the barony of Bargy and encamped there that night about five miles from Wexford. Roche surrendered himself to Lord Kingsborough, on certain promises made by him, but was, within a few days, hanged at Wexford Bridge. Father Roche was tall and excitable, and brave to a fault. He was generous and humane, but eminently a man of action, and dreaded by the English, whom he had defeated in many engagements. They subjected his body to inhuman treatment after his death, and finally flung it into the river.

Father John Murphy, making for Kilkenny pushed through Scollagh Gap, a pass in the Mount Leinster ridge, attacked and defeated the British troops stationed there to hold the pass, burned the village of Kellsmond, and arrived finally at Goresbridge, in Kilkenny, almost completely destroying a body of dragoons and militia which attempted to hold the bridge. On the next day Murphy fought the battle of Castlecomer, remaining in possession of the town, which he sacked. But the country in that vicinity did not rise to his support, and while trying to make his way back to Wexford he was captured and hanged without delay or ceremony. Father Kearns attempted to push forward to the river Boyne, but his attempt was frustrated and he himself captured. It is related that he was hanged in Paris during the ascendency of Robespierre, and, being cut down before life was extinct, he was resuscitated and escaped to Ireland. When taken by the English, he refused to furnish any information, and was hung.

One of the most influential patriot priests, though he did not take an active part in the war, was Father Keane, of Bannaw, who was regarded with uncommon veneration by the people. Another was Father Dennis Taafe, who was born in Louth and finished his studies in Prague, becoming a Franciscan priest. He fought the battle of Ballyellis, which resulted so disastrously to the loyalists and was severely wounded, but made his escape, and, packed up in a load of hay, got away from the vicinity. After being captured subsequently and imprisoned at Newgate he was discharged.

Father Prendergast resided near Westport and was of the order of Mendicant Friars. He served with the Irish allies of Humbert when the French landed, and, on their defeat, was forced to fly to the mountains, where he remained for months, and finally died from exposure and disease. Father Owen Cowley was another. He was interpreter for the French commander, and after suffering untold miseries, finally escaped with his life. Father O'Donnell was another, also Father Michael Gannon.

Mr. Savage concluded with a review of the causes which led to the defeat of the rising of 1798—want of organization, munitions of war, etc.—and with a tribute to the brave men whom he had spoken of, commending their virtues and heroism to the admiration and imitation of Irishmen of the present day.

AN ATTACK ON COL. KELLY BY AN I. R. B.

We insert the following communication in the spirit of fair play to all parties, inasmuch as the writer thereof had been referred to by name in the extract in question, which had been furnished to us by a correspondent of Colonel Kelly now in this city. Had it been otherwise, we would not have felt called upon to publish any contradiction of Colonel Kelly that might emanate from Mr. Fogarty, knowing, as we do, that since his return to this country he has repudiated his former principles by turning over to Meehan of the "Lost Documents" and allying himself with the party which has been altogether based upon and built up with lies of the most atrocious and flagrant character. Of the particular facts, at present in dispute, we can have no personal knowledge, but we feel satisfied that in this case, as in others, truth will vindicate itself in the end. In Mr. Fogarty we recognize the chairman of a body of the I. R. B. refugees, who issued an address, signed, on their part, by himself, to Mr. Stephens, on the 3d of August, 1866, in which his present allies—the Canadian raiders—are thus vehemently denounced.

"We have nothing but abhorrence for those pseudo leaders who criminally led our people to mad and hopeless attempts across the Canadian border, whether at Campo Bello or elsewhere, surely, as we believe, to thwart our movement for direct action in Ireland. As for them who try to use the Irish national feeling now so prevalent in this country in American politics, they are now too well understood to be any longer regarded with any feeling but that of the contempt due to all enemies of Ireland."

And again, speaking of the movement in Ireland—long after the reckless "Jones' Wood promise"—Mr. Fogarty's document gives the following assurance.

"We are so buoyed up by the reflection and knowledge that the ground-work of the Organization at home is strong and firm, that the confidence in yourself and your ability to carry out our glorious work to a successful termination is so deep rooted and unbroken, to carry out this year, the most universal feeling throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, that no obstacle shall be allowed to deter us from persevering in the work to which we freely offer our lives and for which we have each of us already suffered so much. As a means of encouragement to you in these days of your grievous trials we hereby repeat, individually and collectively, our offer and determination to hold ourselves in readiness to our posts in Ireland at a moment's notice on receipt of such order from ——"

We make these quotations in order to remind Mr. Fogarty both of his former abhorrence of his present Meehanite associates and of his complicity with Mr. Stephens and others in bringing about that Fenian crisis which rendered the "forlorn hope," led by Colonel Kelly in 1867, absolutely indispensable to the further existence of the Fenian movement. The Brothers in New York and elsewhere must remember how fiery and vehement were the I. R. B. refugees, among whom was Mr. Fogarty, in urging on immediate action and in vaunting the power, courage and discipline of the "Men at Home."—Ed. I. P.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

My attention has been drawn to some extracts from a letter in your last edition, which you declare has been written by Col Thomas J. Kelly. In those extracts he contradicted certain statements contained in an article published in the *Irish Republic* of February 22, in relation to the late Edward Duffy, and says that I can bear him out. Now, sirs, in justice to the memory of poor Duffy, which he seems to slight, I feel myself called upon to vindicate his character, though I should be obliged to contradict the statements of the truth-eluding Colonel Kelly. Let us now deal with those statements in their order. In the first place Colonel Kelly says.

Now let it be distinctly understood that instead of the order coming from London, that I resigned all power and authority when I reached London into the hands of the body of which poor Ned Duffy was one—that is, the Provisional Government.

Let us deal with this before going further. In the first place, *no Provisional Government existed* when Colonel Kelly reached London. There did exist a Directory, which Kelly did not recognize, simply because they had adopted a plan of action which was not originated by him. This Directory sent for five men (of whom I was one) to represent the men at home (or, as they are commonly called, the men in the gap) to see and examine into their plan of action, and if they approved of it to go in with them, and work hand in hand, and prepare the men at home to receive it. I refer to the Chester affair, which is now pretty generally known would have been a success had there been no Corridon in the way. These five men came on to London and found, after their arrival, that the Directory who had invited them had taken action. They then consulted among themselves, found they could not indorse the action taken, inasmuch as that the men in the gap were not prepared to receive it. They then came to the conclusion that they could not act with the Directory. Kelly was present at all those meetings. It was then that the Provisional Government was formed at the suggestion of Colonel Kelly. One of the five men—poor Harbison, of Belfast—had not arrived at this time, the other four resolved themselves into a new Directory (which name was afterward changed into Provisional Government by a resolution of the whole body) and invited Colonel Kelly and another gentleman (whose name I do not consider it judicious to give) who went across with —— from here, to the members of said Directory, which position they accepted. This was the beginning of the Provisional Government. Seeing that no Provisional Government existed when Kelly reached London, he could not have resigned his authority into their hands. The fact is, he never resigned his authority into their hands, or into the hands of *any other body*.

Colonel Kelly says again: "I pledged myself to obey their orders." Let us see how he did obey their order. When the Provisional Government decided upon warning off the vessel (called the Jackmel) and preserving the men and arms, for which decision they were called Corridons and Masseys by the Executive then in power in this city they intrusted the carrying out of said decision to Colonel Kelly, being the only military man among them, which he promised to perform most faithfully. What does he do? Instead of fulfilling his promise, as he himself says he was pledged to do, he sends on a man to Sligo to meet this vessel, orders her around to the coast of Cork, goes on to Dublin himself, sends on men to Cork to prepare the men to receive her and fight. What is the result? The men cannot be got out, for they are not fools, the men of the vessel get tired, land in Dungarvan and are gobbled up. So much for *his obedience*. It was for this perfidy (I can call it nothing else, for it was perfidy of the blackest hue to attempt another rising at that particular time, when all the communications were destroyed and the leading men had fled the country) he was "near being murdered in Dublin."

Colonel Kelly says that "the Provisional Government decided on the rising." Yes; they did decide on the rising, but not in his absence, as he would lead the public to believe. No, sirs, for he was *never* absent from any meeting of the Provisional Government from its inception to his expulsion therefrom, and, furthermore, he was Chairman or President of each and every meeting, with one exception, that was the one at which it was decided that Captain O'Rorke was to be sent to New York.

Again, Colonel Kelly says: "It is basely false to assert that Ned was on his way to tell the men of the hopelessness of the rising. He was on his way to join the men of Connaught and get them out, hopeless as he may have thought the undertaking." Where Ned was going to or what his intentions were at the time of his arrest, I cannot say, but this much I can say, that there was not a man in Ireland or out of it at that time, more opposed to fighting than poor Duffy. I need not dwell on this subject, for there is not a man in the Organization that does not know that Duffy was opposed to fighting. If he ever changed his mind, which I doubt very much, it was on the representations made and the hopes held out to him by Kelly, Massey & Co.

I write again from Colonel Kelly's letter, where he says: "It is well known to many now in America that they (the Provisional Government) deliberated on the rising *in my absence, after* I had resigned my authority to act into their hands, and it was only on invitation I became a member of the body." I think I have already answered this. The rising was not decided on in his absence, as it was [illegible]

He says further: "I was not President nor Chief of the Provisional Government. I was only one of four the others being men who had just come from among the people. I don't care to wait for any vindication until *I shall be absent*, I want it done as the charges come up. I was nearly being murdered in Dublin at the instance of Mr. ——, through such representations." Colonel Kelly was President. I refer any person desiring proof thereof to his proclamation, issued in March 1867, headed *The Irish Republic* and concluding with the words *Herewith we proclaim the Irish Republic. The Irish People, per Thomas J. Kelly, Acting President.*" Is it given [illegible] to prove that if he was not *President* he at least, thought he ought to be *Acting President*. He says he was only *one of eight*. The Provisional Government was *never*, at any time either before or after the rising, composed of more than *seven*. How or why it is he has recourse to such glaring falsehoods, and calls on me to indorse them, I do not pretend to know? If he has done so through lack of memory then, indeed, is he unfit to fill the position of C. O. I. R., which he has *assumed* to himself, much less is he fitted for such a position if he has done so through design.

Irishmen, open your eyes, do not be hoodwinked any longer, let no man gull you with false statements. I have been most reluctantly drawn into this, no man can say that I have sought it. I shall be always prepared, no matter at what cost, to contradict falsehoods. In conclusion, I hope you will give this letter publicity. Surely, if you have space for that which is *not true*, you ought to have some for that which is. I remain, sirs, yours

MICHAEL O'NEILL FOGARTY.

IDAHO FENIAN CONVENTION ON UNION.

CENTREVILLE, I. T., March 14, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I herewith inclose you a copy of a preamble and resolutions adopted by a convention of the Fenian Brotherhood held in this place, March 8, 1868, and request the same to be published in your paper. With respect, I remain yours, respectfully, G. W. THATCHER, Secretary, F. B. Convention.

At a Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of Idaho District, assembled at Centreville, Boise county, Idaho Territory, March 8, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS—The Fenian Brotherhood of Idaho District have, during the past two years, remained silent but by no means indifferent spectators to the *Siline* feuds of faction which characterized the organization during that time; and,

WHEREAS—Believing the cause of division to be too trivial to be lasting, and that men actuated by a common impulse, working in a common cause—and that of the highest and holiest character—striving for a common goal, could not long remain estranged, that they would naturally gravitate to each other and in a little time blend and fuse. Believing this, we worked on silently and sedulously, drawing largely on hope for our inspiration, and,

WHEREAS—The late attempt at union, on the part of Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Savage, proves to us the incompetency of those gentlemen to effect the all essential object; and,

WHEREAS—The result of that ineffectual effort has filled us with the keenest disappointment and chagrin. Believing, as we do, the utter inability of any section or faction of Irishmen to effect the independence of Ireland, and consequently a union of the Fenian Brotherhood of Idaho District, in Convention assembled, do resolve—

1st. That while it is our firm and fixed resolve never in the slightest degree to relax our efforts in the cause to which we are committed, we will henceforward eschew all men and parties who may stand in the way of a united Brotherhood.

2d. That the Circles comprising the organization in this district retain their funds until the desired union is effected.

3d. That we most respectfully request Mr. John O'Neill and Mr. John Savage to confer with each other and fix the time and place of holding a Joint Convention of both wings of the Brotherhood, and accordingly notify their respective constituencies and request them to send Delegates thereto, such Convention to be regarded as the embodied representation of all who are honest and earnest in the advancement of the cause.

4th. That we most earnestly request all Circles and organizations of the Fenian Brotherhood, without distinction of party, to co-operate with us in our efforts for union.

5th. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to Mr. John O'Neill, and also one to Mr. John Savage, with a request that each of these gentlemen reply through the public press, and that the same be published in the IRISH PEOPLE, *Irish League, Irish Republic* San Francisco *Monitor*, Boston *Pilot*, and Idaho *World*. B. CALLAN, D. C., Chairman.

G. W. THATCHER, Secretary.

LETTER FROM JOHN MARTIN.

KILBRONEY, Rostrevor, March 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the Irishman

DEAR SIR—It is certainly a very important political event that the leader of what is called the Liberal party in England has distinctly committed himself and his party to the policy of disestablishing the English Church in Ireland. This party of politicians, if it do not attain to the place of government before the end of the present English Parliament, will probably have the command of the empire in the beginning of the reformed Parliament. And it is pledged before the world to disestablish and disendow the English Church in Ireland, and to give us instead religious equality among all our sects. I confess I find great difficulty in believing that any English party in power will ever do Ireland this justice. I have been accustomed to think that English statesmen of both the parties were all as resolutely opposed to the separation of Church and State in Ireland as to Repeal itself. The rhetorical and sentimental denunciation of the Church—of its injustice, its insolence, its maleficent influence in Irish social relations, its cruelty, its anti-Christian character, its strange and unparalleled absurdity—by English politicians out of place which have been going on for nearly half a century, I looked upon as rhetorical and sentimental cant, or very little better. But now there does appear a serious purpose in the leaders of the most numerous of the two great English parliamentary parties to give up entirely the Irish Establishment. And if the Establishment be *bona fide* and really abolished, a fearful curse will be taken off Ireland—off all the people of Ireland, of every sect—Episcopalians and Presbyterians, even more than Catholics. Reconciliation will soon ensue between all our races and our sects, and soon landlord and tenant, trader and farmer, rich and poor, Catholic and Protestant, Celt and Saxon, Orangemen and Ribbonmen may all become patriotic Irishmen and brothers.

If within a year from this date the Church Establishment be abolished in Ireland, then may the poor suffering Fenians in Pentonville and Woolwich, and Portland and Mountjoy, and Kilmainham, claim from Ireland her grateful sympathy. For they have brought the English to [illegible]. The secret conspiracy in Ireland was now a dangerous and mischievous—the Fenians [illegible] were [illegible] as fanatics—their rebellious delusions were employed [illegible] military knowledge to enter into [illegible] over a thousand Irish families in consequence of Fenianism—but Fenianism has caused England to take greater interest in the condition of her Irish subjects than she had taken for fifty-four years past, and has, it seems, converted English opinion to the policy of abolishing the English garrison church. A wonderful result of Fenianism! The party opponents allege [illegible] that Mr. Disraeli has educated his followers into becoming greater reformers than the reformers *par excel*. And Mr Disraeli may now retort upon Mr. Gladstone that in a great Whig leader has educated his Whig followers into Radicals. But it is Fenianism that has accomplished a greater work of education than either of the English rival statesmen. Fenianism has educated the English nation into an intention of perhaps soon beginning to do justice to the Irish subjects of England. That fine fellow Captain Mackey, whose, simple, eloquent, kindly, manly, most touching speech upon the occasion of his conviction at Cork, all good men and women in Ireland have just been reading, may take into his cell along with him the consolation that he and his comrades have actually brought England to consider whether she had not better begin to do justice to his dear country. What a gay gallant, gentle, noble spirit the man has! Not a drop of gall in all his composition.

There is that second horrible affair—that second conviction for "murder," and upon evidence that would not be held good to convict an English dog. Horrible! But I shall say nothing more to-day.—Sincerely yours,

JOHN MARTIN.

P. J. DUNNE one of the owners of the infidel *Irish Republic*, ejaculates, with much patriotic zeal, a prayer to Heaven to give "Ireland more roast beef and less saints." A more wicked blasphemy than this could not emanate even from hell. It is a contemptuous protest to God Himself, that His providence over Ireland is a mistake, and that the ineffable graces of faith and virtue are things inferior to mere cattle.—*Philadelphia Universe.*

PATRICK'S DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I send you inclosed, an account of our celebration here on the 17th. It would please our friends on this coast to have it published in your valuable and talented Irish journal. Will send some copies to Mr. John Savage, who I hope, is not much hurt by Mr. Mitchel's "dog-in-the-manger" policy. We can stand it here if Mr. Mitchel can. He seems in a fair way in the latter end of a patriotic life, to earn for himself the title given him some years ago by his enemies, namely: "an architect of ruin." Is it not astonishing that a man who knows so well how everything *ought to be done*, will not some time set to work and do something himself in the way of organization. His cowardly stabs at James Stephens, who was not the least in his way, have made hosts of friends for the latter gentleman, who, whatever faults his enemies may accuse him of, has cost the British Government more trouble and anxiety, not to speak of money outlay, than all Mr. Mitchel has ever spoken or written. The coolness with which he puts forward the old Fenian doctrine and calls it his opinion, is amusing, if not mischievous. Why, I have in my possession, letters from John O'Mahony fully eight years old, in which the identical doctrine of Mr. Mitchel is propounded as the creed of the F. B., and yet he tells us that the organization was built upon false pretences. What would be thought of the Irishman, who, when Mr. Mitchel was lying in prison in Australia or America, or while he was blockaded in the South—what, I ask, would be thought of the Irishman who would attack him for the failure of his '48 policy? And yet he has done worse than this. With a paper at his command, enjoying a large circulation, he attacks not only the policy of the Fenian organization, but the private character of its original founders. Mr. Mitchel's life has not been wholly free from mistakes and I for one would to-day, resent as strongly the insinuation or rather assertion, that he was a humbug, as I do his in regard to Stephens. However, let Mr. Mitchel take comfort, he has made lots of friends among the class who three months ago would have cut his throat—Englishmen and "West British" Irishmen, and gentlemen of the M'Master stamp. On the other hand, all who have hitherto followed Mr Mitchel's doctrines and held them only second to their religion, are exceedingly pained at the course he has taken, he has made a sad mistake, and I venture to say he will live to see if not to admit it.

Yours, truly, FENIAN.

[We regret that our want of space will not allow of our publishing the report forwarded to us by the writer of the above. The procession was the largest and the most imposing demonstration yet made by the Irish of the Pacific Coast. The Irish military organizations turned out much stronger than usual. The Jackson Guard (mounted corps) led the van, under Captain O'Brien. It was followed by the First Irish Battalion, under Major Winters; the Montgomery Guard, the Meehan Guard, Captain Maguire; the M'Mahon Guard, Colonel Cassasu; Company A, of the I. R. A., Captain M'Kenna, Company C., I. R. A., Captain Roussell; the California Tigers, Captain M'Davitt; and the Wolfe Tone Guard, Captain Wason. Mr. O'Connell, President on the occasion, led the van of the civic organizations in an open barouche, accompanied by the orator of the day, T. Mooney, Esq. Among these the circles of the Fenian Brotherhood took their places, wearing crape on the left arm, and marshalled by their State Centre, Jeremiah O'Mahony. We are glad to find that the original, legitimate Brotherhood still musters so strong in San Francisco, after all the assaults that have been made upon it. They marched in the following order: 1st, the David O'Gorman Circle, which is composed of soldiers of the United States army, now quartered at the Presidio, 55 men, Bernard M'Murray, Centre, 2d, Allen Circle No. 1 80 men, Sergeant Corbett, Centre; 3d, Allen Circle No. 2 50 men, Michael Fennell, Centre, 4th, Manchester Avengers Circle, 50 men, M. J. Kelly, Centre, 5th, T. F. Burke Circle, 60 men, J. P. Tierney Centre, 6th, the Michael O'Brien Circle, 45 men, W. O'Connell, Centre; 7th, the Oakland Circle, (number not stated,) 8th, the Emmet Circle, 250 men, John Barrett, Centre.

When the procession reached the theatre, it was three o'clock. The doors of the edifice having been thrown open, it was immediately filled as full as it could hold. The orator of the day having been then introduced by D. A. O'Connell, Esq., he delivered an eloquent and patriotic oration, which lasted over an hour.

In the evening there was a magnificent banquet at the Occidental Hotel, where, among other toasts, the memory of the Fenian martyrs, O'Brien, Allen and Larkin, occupied a prominent place.—ED. I. P.]

Relief for the Families of the Manchester Martyrs.

THE following patriotic letter has been sent to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, April 7, 1868.

To His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of Tuam

MOST REVEREND SIR—All the Children of Ireland in America look on you as the Grand Patriarch of their ancient Church, and as the most heroic defender of their Native Land.

They connect your Grace with Faith and Country as no other man. They do it with the pride of their understanding, and with all the affection of their hearts.

It is in obedience to this state of feeling that the inclosed draft, the first of exchange for £22 5s. 0d., is sent to your Grace for the relief, at your own discretion of the families of the three men executed at Manchester.

One-hundred and thirty-six dollars of this money, are the proceeds of a lecture for the relief of those families, delivered on St. Patrick's night, in one of our public halls, by John O'Byrne, Esq., a distinguished Irish lawyer of Philadelphia. The balance, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents, was collected in the *Universe* office.

We deeply regret that the sum is not larger, both on account of the illustrious Archbishop to whom it is sent for distribution, and on account of the melancholy cause which is at stake.

We remain, most Reverend sir, yours, respectfully and obediently,

James Monaghan, Patrick Murphy, John Keenan, Jeremiah Bergin, Michael McDermott, William Boyle, P. J. Gilligan, Committee on the Lecture. JAMES MONAGHAN, Chairman. PATRICK MURPHY, Treasurer.

O'Sullivan, McBride & Marrat,

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Pic-Nic, Ball, Concert and Society Committees are invited to examine our styles of

SHOW CARDS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
TICKETS,
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Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
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MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED SILKS,
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Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
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SPRING SACQUES,
MANTILLAS, &c., &c.
at retail.
Also at Store,
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AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
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RODGERS' ARCADE,

will be sold for cash, at any price, in order to close up the concern in a few days. The business formerly conducted by Mr. Rodgers at this store has now come into the possession of other parties, and the Stock must be disposed of as soon as possible

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POSITIVELY THE ONLY place in the City where you can find all kinds of NEW SEWING MACHINES at manufacturers prices and where YOU CAN EXCHANGE ANY TIME within thirty days for any other Machine without extra charge if not satisfied. All kinds of OLD MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

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[illegible] Broadway, cor Bleecker St., N. Y.

WANTED, AGENTS, $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., or BOSTON, MASS.

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WM. PENN,	Capt. Billinge,	from New York,	April 18
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Will leave pier No. 3 North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, April 18.

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Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
FRANCE	3,400	Grace.
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and thousands of others will tell you that Doty's Washing Machine and the Universal Clothes Wringer are a real success, and save their cost in clothing every year besides saving more than half the time and labor of washing. Send the retail price, Washer, $14, and Wringer $9 and we will forward either or both machines, *free of freight*, to places where no one is selling, and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to *refund the money* if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a months' trial according to directions.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

[illegible]

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection in it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. [illegible]

Prepared [illegible] all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

"FALSE AND TRUE."

A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D., OF N. Y., SHOWING THE false method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, Glandular, Cutaneous, Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the incompatibility of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of

SARSAPARILLA,

besides other valuable information to be obtained by sending one-cent postage stamp to

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R. R. R.

ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

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(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

THE CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA ENTERS LARGELY INTO THE COMPOSITION OF

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ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

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One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixtures advertised for sale under this name.

Dr. RADWAY'S process of extracting the curative properties from medicinal plants, roots, barks, juices, &c. that enter into the composition of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT secures the active and curative principle [illegible]. The inert matter that enters so generally in the official Pharmacopoeias and the general advertised formulas is thrown aside as rubbish. ONE TEASPOONFUL of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is sufficient for a dose in all ordinary cases and one tablespoonful of this powerful medicine will take a firmer hold on the disease than a dozen large doses of the ordinary compounds sold as Sarsaparilla. The first dose that is taken commences its work of purifying the blood, renovating the system, and resolving away the diseased deposits. It is pleasant to take, safe, sure, and rapid in its effects.

SARSAPARILLIAN

is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla resides as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY and enters into the RESOLVENT possesses extraordinary curative properties, over certain skin diseases.

It is only however one ingredient in this all powerful purifier and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.

THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

If used in any of the following-named complaints, will positively cure the patient

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, ITCH, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.

In the published formula of an extensively advertised Sarsaparilla, Pectoral, &c., the maker publishes that his Sarsaparilla is made of a combination of Sarsaparilla root, Burdock, Podophyllin, Iron, &c. Now, a preparation made of these ingredients is incompatible, the mineral and vegetable mixed together, having no affinity with each other, renders the compound negative and noxious.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES

The annual report of the Health Commissioners, of different cities, shows a great increase of Deaths from Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has removed CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS.

RESOLVENT [illegible] properties exceed that of any medicine in the world. It readily assimilates with the fluids, and promotes their exit through the Kidneys, Ureter and Bladder, removing calculous obstructions, and correcting all derangements of these organs.

So swift is this remedy in passing into the circulation, that it has been detected in the urine a few minutes after it has been taken. [illegible]

RADWAY'S PILLS being an aperient [illegible] [illegible] WITHOUT [illegible]

Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY

This remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body. Under its influence the most repulsive object have been elevated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics and artificial appliances we the skin and complexion, that we must depend for pure complexion, but to pure and healthy blood. [illegible] sallow and rough skin, sore throat and [illegible] Pimples, Eruptive Sores, &c. hair weak and falling off, teeth discolored, breath offensive, bile rough and irregular, cast aside all [illegible] cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of the

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

with the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy radiant health, and be favored with such personal charms as nature intended. Parents, when they discover in their children evidences of hereditary disease, should at once give the sufferer a course of the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water for children from one to three years old, once a day will [illegible] system onto all seeds of disease. See Radway's Almanac for 1868.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is sold by Druggists, Grocers, and Country Merchants. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, Six Bottles for FIVE DOLLARS.

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Answers to Correspondents.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

AMERICAN CITIZENS—NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN.

THE MURDER OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

EXIT A BRITISH ORGAN.

IRISH AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Fenians of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 9, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

THE MURDER OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CAPT. MACKEY.

THE MANCHESTER RELIEF FUND.

Cable Dispatches.

To the Fenian Brotherhood of the Department of Manhattan.

Special Notices.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
AT
ST. ANN'S LITERARY SOCIETY,

A GRAND CONCERT
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1868,
AT 29 PRINCE STREET,
FAMILY OF ONE OF THE MANCHESTER REFUGEES.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

LECTURE.
ON THE MANCHESTER RESCUE,
By B. McGUINNESS,
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1868,
AT
BOTANIC HALL, 68 EAST BROADWAY.

Tickets, 25 Cents.

IRELAND, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDAL.

BY J. T. CAMPION.

As the torrent bounds down from the mountain
Of cloud-helmed stormy Kaigeen,
And tosses all tawny and foaming,
Through the still glen of lone Carrageen.

So dashed a bold rider of Wicklow,
With forty stout men in his train,
From the heart of the hills, where the spirit
Of Freedom has dared to remain!

Of gray frieze their caps and their surcoats,
Their carbines were close to their knee,
And their belts were well furnished with pistols,
Like men who knew how to be free!

Oh! grass-green the sash on their shoulders,
Their caps crested green with cockades;
And their Leader, he wore a large dagger—
The brightest and keenest of blades.

To the right ran Imaal's lovely valley,
And before them was meadow and mound,
And the gallop of freemen was music
The echoes sprang out to resound!

Thou leader of horsemen! why hasten
So fleetly to Brusselstown hill?
What foeman—what yeoman await thee,
To question, in Wicklow, thy will?

No foeman or yeoman they're seeking,
Tho' furiously onward they ride,
But their Leader he loves a young maiden,
And he's speeding to make her his bride!

"Halt!" bridles were drawn and they halted
There's a farmstead looming ahead,
And the door of the dwelling is open
Now—the leader rode forward and said

"There's somebody seeking thee, Mary;
A boy who who came down from Kaigeen,
With forty brave bridesmen from Laragh,
With cockades and crosses of green!"

Oh! Mary came out in her beauty,
The sweetest maid of Imaal,
The loveliest flower that blossomed
In all the wild haunts of the vale.

Arrayed in the emerald habit—
And the green and the white in her hair,
The Leader, he sprang from his courser,
As light as a hawk from the air—

He pressed her fair hand to his bosom,
She felt the big throb of his heart—
"My Mary! I'll love thee forever,
Till God, on this earth, will us part!"

They led out a horse on the heather,
She patted his neck with her hand,
Then sprang on his back like a feather,
And stood in the midst of the band

The Leader was soon in his saddle
"Castle Ruddery's ruin," he cried
"The priest's house is near to Green's river,
And here is the ring for my bride!"

Away dashed the cavalcade fleetly,
By beauty and chivalry led,
With their carbines aflash in the sunlight,
And the saucy cockades in their head!

The priest he demurred and he pleaded—
The maiden she blushed and she frowned,
And the leader of Forty felt nervous,
And tapped with his gun on the ground.

And thus went the parley, till even
Began to fall down in the glen,
And the priest thought a matron were better
To be 'mid such wild bearded men.

They were wedded. "To horse," cried the Leader,
And the bridal pair led the hot flight;
And away rode Dwyer, the outlaw,
To his mountain cave, back in the night!

THE NATIONAL IDEA.

BY W. M. C.

From time to time it appears necessary to draw public attention to the Fenian work, to point to some of the results of our labors, in ...

THE CAUSE IN ERIE CITY.

AMERICA AS A SEAT OF THE PAPACY

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY AND IRELAND'S WELFARE.

FENIAN UNION IN CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

FENIAN UNION IN VIRGINIA, N. T.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, March 8, 1868.

Financial, &c.

THE Safe Deposit Co. OF NEW YORK.

SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES

Burglar-Proof Vaults,

Absolutely Fire-Proof Building 142 & 146 BROADWAY.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

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GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S LECTURE TO THE PRISONERS IN THE FOUR-COURTS MARSHALSEA.

A NEW SENSATION.

The prisoners, with whom Mr. Train has become a great favorite, serenaded him a few nights ago, and asked the favor of a lecture on St. Patrick's Day. Grateful for the national airs and songs under his prison window, he came out, made a short speech, and promised to talk to them in a conversational way on the great day of St. Patrick. The Downfall of England, he said, was his subject—and the nationality of Ireland was equally so. The lecture began at half past six o'clock. The hall was uncomfortably packed, and the hour was changed to seven on account of the numbers that wished to come from the outside.

The meeting was duly organized, but we are requested to give no names, as the guests of a debtors' prison are generally more sensitive than those outside.

An address for the prisoners was then read.

As a substitute for a speech, Mr. Train was requested to read the following letter which he had addressed to John Mitchel, in reply to J. M.'s attack on Fenianism.

"And thus save the Fenians from being deluded by the audacious assurances of a Stephens, or the nonsense of a George Francis Train."—*Extract John Mitchel's Letter to John Martin.*

...of America than in elevating Ireland. If the Irish people were about being "swindled" by an "impostor," why did you not sound the alarm at the commencement? (hear, hear). Yes, if you knew the organization was a 'swindle,' why not expire the match which started it? In prosperity you are silent. It was only in adversity you turn and rend it. Who got you out of prison? The Fenian Brotherhood (applause). Who brought all their power to bear on the government for your benefit? The Fenian Brotherhood (applause). Let me go back two years and more. First saying that I don't believe one of the Fenian leaders ever used money wrongfully. Stephens, *the organizer*,—O'Mahony, the *nationalist*—Savage, the *poet*—Roberts, the *politician*—O'Neill, the *hero*—Killian the *diplomatist*—are all as honest as you, John Mitchel (cheers). So are the Irish journals.

When the London Tory press said Mr. Seward gave advices under which our boys were arrested, the following correspondence was read at the great Fenian congress in Philadelphia, amid loud cheers.

"EMERALD HOUSE, New York, Oct. 18, 1865.
"Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State,
"Auburn, New York.

"I address the Fenian Brotherhood, Wednesday night, Philadelphia Academy. Irish congress present. May I deny English assertion that Irish arrests are made through your advices.
"GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN."

Mr. Seward's reply received in half an hour.

[illegible]

...as possible. It is an enemy, yes, a deadly foe. Constipation, ill-health and weakness are the result of dosing, dosing, dosing the stomach. The living system has enough to do without working herself to death in expelling and kicking out the pernicious nostrums poured down the throat. Food she welcomes when she needs; yes, asks for it. Let pill-makers and physic-venders stop eating food, and see how long they can subsist on their blood purifying, invigorating, health-giving medicines and cordials. What humbug is more transparent? A dog would feel so insulted, if offered a dose, he would turn his tail downward in scorn, and run away in utter disgust. All physical pain arises from inflammation. Put out the fire, and you stop pain absolutely. You can stop pain as easy as you can quench fire with water. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT subdues inflammation, heat and fever, one hundred times faster than ice. Thousands have had a practical test of its merits at the very moment of most [illegible] pain, and they can testify that it has not [illegible] in doing its work. It is simple; it is harmless; it has no stain; it gives no smart; it is for [illegible] by druggists everywhere; and it is tested, [illegible] cost, at WOLCOTT'S OFFICE, No. 170 Chatham square, New York, by everybody who suffers, and they never fail of being benefited at the very first application of PAIN PAINT. Dr. WOLCOTT is also the Proprietor of WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR FOR CATARRH AND COLDS IN THE HEAD, and has occupied his present office nearly six years, [illegible] is well known throughout the city and country as a benefactor to mankind.

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THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

The paper is a very handsome one, being a nice size for binding, and is printed with new type. The illustrations are beautiful. It contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in every field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art), poetry, music, &c. We would advise any of our readers who want such a paper to give it a trial, as it is worthy of support. No Irish household should be without it.—*Putnam Co. Courier.*

It is neatly got up, and appears to be edited with a good deal of tact and talent. It is devoted to the interests of the Irish, although it is not to be a political journal.—*Dundee Herald.*

THE EMERALD.—This is the title of a new...

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 119. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, April 1, 1868.

"THE CHURCH IN DANGER."

Such is the actual cry of the great "Conservative party" now in power in this empire. It was symboled a few nights ago in a manner unmistakable in Lord Stanley's amendment to the three resolutions of the "Liberal" chief. But far more distinctly is it set forth in the following spicy epistle from the dexterous head of the administration, that is, The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, writes as follows in the public press

"10 DOWNING STREET, 24th March, 1868.

"MY LORD—I have received with pride and gratitude the memorial of the council of the Na...

[illegible]

"We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand, for the purpose is now avowed, and that by a powerful party, of destroying that sacred Union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilisation, and is the only security for our religious liberty. I have the honor to remain, my Lord, yours, sincerely, B. DISRAELI.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth."

"The sacred union between Church and State!" The poet once sang of the

"*Auri sacra fames!*"

the "sacred" hunger of gold, and apostrophised it—

"*Quid non mortalia pectora cogis!*"

—"What will you not drive poor mortal men to do?" But here is announced the "sacred" character of a "union" the most outrageous, without any comparison, that ever yet the villainy and wickedness, and greed, and hypocrisy, and tyranny of mortal man attempted to effect. In round numbers, the "Establishment" in Ireland pockets £600,000 per annum in hard cash beside a £400,000 more in the shape of manses and glebes. That is to say, the unfortunate Catholics pay about £2 a head for the soul of every Protestant, from the baby just born, to tottering old age, within the four shores of the country, and having done so much for saving Protestant souls, they have next to try and give their own hard worked priests a bit to eat. In fact, I only snatch an hour to scribble this after passing seven hours to-day, with several more priests (and as many on yesterday), hearing the confessions of, and giving instructions to my poor parishioners in carrying out the *Jubilee* so opportunely granted by our Holy Father the Pope. And must it not mightily console me to reflect that every one of those fervent half clad, half-fed, all oppressed wretch...

[illegible]

...has made the *amende*; and, in his letter to Earl Grey, has spoken out like the truest Irishman. After discussing the "Irish question," both as to fact and philosophy, he winds up by avowing that the wonder is not that there is disaffection in Ireland, but that it does not develop itself in a form more terrible than it does.

YOURSELVES.

Hoping that this impeachment business may not affect the power of the great Republic, I am yours, &c., PATRICK LAVELLE.

AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN ON IRELAND.

"Liberty for all but Ireland."

A MORAL REVOLUTION REQUIRED.

Seven years ago the man who might have had the hardihood to appear before an English audience in an English town and utter the following speech would have been unceremoniously consigned to the nearest lunatic asylum. To-day an Englishman, and a clergyman of the Established Church at that, has the sublime impudence to speak of such a thing as the United States of England, Ireland and Scotland. What a change has taken place in the world since Fenianism first raised its humble but cunning little head.

On Monday evening, March 30, the Rev. W. Sharman, an English Protestant clergyman, ...

[illegible]

...fection—that might be offered them. It was commonly believed that the Irish people labored mainly under two grievances—the Established Church, and the law relating to the tenure of land. There was no doubt that these were grievances (hear, hear) There was no doubt that the Established Church was a crying grievance (applause). That a small minority of the people should retain and apply to their own uses the property which had been torn away from the great majority, was an injustice at which the nations stood aghast. But he was glad to see that there was no need to argue this matter—that the liberal party saw the injustice of the present system, and were prepared to adopt as their own Mr. Gladstone's view for the entire disestablishment of the Church (applause). He was glad, too, that the Irish clergy took this view, and had the good sense to refuse the tempting offer contained in Earl Russell's pamphlet...

[illegible]

...had her robes placed on a chair, and those suited for a queen at an opening of a Parliament. Perhaps in a few years that excellent young gentleman Albert Edward might be king, and then they might perhaps have him sending his walking stick and hat to open Parliament (laughter). They could not say anything against a sorrowing queen, but if they ever had a sham king, who sent them his hat instead of his head, they might remember another hat that was once raised in Switzerland, and emulate the conduct of William Tell (loud applause). Well, the aristocracy got hold of nearly all the vested interests, and after a while the middle class said they wanted some of them. Of course the aristocracy raised the cry, "Vested interests—don't touch them," and talked about revolution. Well, there was a revolution, and the middle class got a share in the vested interests. And again, after a...

[illegible]

CLERKENWELL PLOT AN INFORMER'S CRIME.

People might remind him of the Clerkenwell explosion, and of the throwing of Greek fire, but he would tell them that the wall at Clerkenwell was blown down, not by direction of the Irish National Committee, but by two or three dupes of the Government informers (loud applause) If it were not so, let the Government tell how it happened that two of the men were in Government pay; how Allen was allowed to go free, and how the document given him by another of the men was allowed to be burnt. The lecturer referred at some length to the fact, which he said was proved, that Government spies had tried to provoke insurrection in the Chartist times. That the Irish movement was not a movement against property, or aimed at a needless destruction of life, was shown by the fact that when...

[illegible]

THE PROPHET WATCHER.

Ho! Watcher under the stars, what hope
For men who stagger and blindly grope
With chained feet, through a thickening gloom?
When shall the gates of the morning ope
To light, through shadows that darkly loom,
The way to Freedom's inviting slope?
Is there no strength by whose aid to cope
With gray hair'd fleto and a fearful doom?

We stood alone in a silent place:
The man had watched through the stormy years
That brimmed with woe in the Godhead's face;
Through times that bore, in their restless race,
The strong man's wail and the tyrant's jeers,
The starved man's groan and the exile's tears;
Through all the space of their ill-starred pace,
To Him who sees on the heights and hears
The People's cry in His sleepless ears!

My friend had leaned, in his boyish days,
On books that spake in a stirring strain
Of ills that madden the human brain,
When falling fast as the Wintry rain,
They set the current of Life ablaze,
And boiling swift through each swollen vein:
He knew the craft that is sure to drain
The sands of gold from the wide earth's ways;
The cunning skill that is fit to tear
The chords of strength from the stoutest frame;
The devilish hate that at last would dare
To spit for aye on a nation's name
And basely sully her spotless fame!

He knew the times when the fingers wrote
Their words of doom on the monarch's wall,
And strength of hand in the blind man smote
The crowds who laughed in a stately hall;
Not always droppeth the chiding rain,
He knew, but ever the whirlwinds blow,
And then he thought that the loud refrain,
Begat from men by the bitterest pain,
Should cease sometime in its raving flow!

He took me up to his foothold high;
He raised his eyes to the sparkling stars,
And pointed up to the shining bars
Of light that flashed in the murky sky:
"The path to Freedom," he said, "is steep,
And many a trial besets the way;
But men are working while tyrants sleep,
And those who sicken and faint to-day
And wear their hearts with their grief away,
May wreak to-morrow a vengeance deep,
And start in courage enough to sweep
On ruthless foes in a righteous fray!

"To-night is dark but the heavens shall laugh
In cheering ambers at the morning's birth,
And souls that pine through the awful dearth
Of love from brothers must one day quaff
Through all the length of the wounded Earth,
The wine that quickens the drooping limbs,
And cast away from the failing eyes
The mist that narrows their sight and dims
The blessed light from the bending skies.

"Dost see the shafts of the lightning rend
The darksome palls of the shifting clouds,
That run and hide in their gloomy shrouds,
The silver rays that the moon would send
To lighten the lands from core to end?
As swift to smite as the shining steel
When bared by right for a nation's weal,
And flashed at pride with a holy zeal
For all the wrongs which the ages feel!

"We stayed to speak, and the night has rolled
Away from sight, and the breaking dawn
Comes up to wrap us in bridal fold,
The greening valley—the dew-gemmed lawn
And blushing Earth in a robe of gold;
One day the this shall the darkness flit
That throws its shade on the human soul,
And limbs that rotted with chains shall sit
Through all the globe to its outer goal
In Freedom's air, and the welcome toll
For Serfdom's fall to the endless pit
Shall send its proud and volleying roll
In thunder swelling from pole to pole.
—Nation. T. O'MAHONY.

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. XIII.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

A PREJUDICED COURT

Had I been conscious to myself of having committed the slightest breach of the trust reposed in me by the preceding Congress of Philadelphia, or had I been guilty of any one of the innumerable crimes which had been publicly and privately laid to my charge by the trickery of Wm R. Roberts and his wiry, false-tongued accomplices, I would have had cause to tremble before the aspect and bearing of the assembled representatives of my Fenian constituents from the very opening of this Congress. They had all read, and many of them had believed, the malignant accusations and scandalous calumnies which those "Senatorial" worthies had circulated against me through the public press and their "Paid Organizers." In addition to this, the delegates, with few exceptions, had waited upon my calumniators in person, and had heard the "Senatorial" version of the quarrel by word of mouth, previous to entering upon the Congressional deliberations. Hence they were all well instructed upon the case which my adversaries had sought to establish against me, while they knew little or nothing of the evidence which I could bring forward to rebut it. Thus, as far as regarded the several alleged facts they were so qualified, and a large number of them were seemingly well disposed to conduct a prosecution against me, while but very few of them knew enough of the actual state of affairs to take up my defence. They all evinced a determination to investigate the entire of the existing difficulties thoroughly to the bottom, and to elicit every [illegible]

[illegible]

... amination into my conduct and theirs. The [illegible] of the rectitude and disinterestedness of all my Presidential action were so numerous and overwhelming that no court, however hostile or prejudiced, could decide against me. I asked for nothing but STRICT JUSTICE. I needed no covert intrigues or unfair or corrupt tampering with my judges. This I stated openly to those judges themselves at the close of my official report, which is here quoted, and by this I would stand or fall:

"I have now given you a succinct abstract of my official career in the Fenian Brotherhood. You will perceive that it is only since October last that I could have become the unfaithful steward that my assailants have represented me to be, through the public press. I ASK YOU TO PASS SENTENCE UPON ME ACCORDING TO YOUR OWN CONSCIENCES AND JUDGMENT. SHOW ME NO FAVOR BECAUSE OF MY SERVICES IN YOUR CAUSE, BUT TREAT ME IN ALL THINGS WITH STERN AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE. I MAKE NO APPEAL TO YOUR FEELINGS AND EXPECT NO FAVOR AT YOUR HANDS.

"From having reached as high a position as any revolutionary organization ever held in power, extent, and public estimation, the Fenian Brotherhood has been, as far as the outside world is concerned, rent asunder. It has become the scorn of its enemies and an object of contempt to the stranger. The true lovers of liberty everywhere mourn its sad and sudden fall. Its most vital secrets have been laid bare through the press to a scornful public. England may now call home her army of spies and secret agents. Irish-born men—Fenians—have done for her, through the New York newspapers, what ten thousand spies and millions of money could not accomplish in so short a time.

"It is for you to find out by whose crime this fearful and shameful change has been wrought. When you have brought it home to the guilty parties, you will pass meet judgment upon them.

"Should the Fenian Brotherhood live through this severest trial that any similar organization has ever gone through, it will become greater and more powerful than ever. Its having survived so terrible a shock will be an all but certain proof of its ability to accomplish its grand object—an all but certain harbinger of victory.

"You alone, my brothers, can save it. Ireland's future is in your keeping to-day. Our brothers in the British dungeons look to you for release from their chains. The army of the Irish Republic look to you for aid and sustainment. Ireland herself looks to you for salvation.

"May the God of our fathers render you equal to the sacred duty that has devolved upon you."

[illegible]

... mental quarters, bedecked with all the tinsel trappings of his trade!

The evidence of General Sweeny having opened the eyes of our judges thoroughly to the merits of the case before them, the complete acquittal of "Secretary" Killian and myself had become a foregone conclusion. Nothing further remained but to receive the reports of the investigating committees. An entire revulsion of feeling in our favor followed this man's revelations.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MOUNTJOY PRISON, THE FENIAN PARADISE.

POLITICS and medicine have little in common; but it occasionally happens that, as in the case of the Dublin prisons, both politicians and the medical profession are equally interested in the due administration of an important Government department. On the 18th of February, in the House of Commons, Mr. Maguire stated that Dr. Robert M'Donnell, the late visiting medical officer at the Mountjoy Prison, had been dismissed on account of his kindly disposition toward the untried political prisoners confined there. This was indignantly denied by Lord Mayo, who stated that Dr. M'Donnell—of whom he spoke very highly—had retired on account of the considerable increase in his private practice, which interfered with the performance of his public duties. It so happens, however, that neither the statement nor the answer to it is correct. The post of visiting medical officer was abolished last July, and with it the office of resident apothecary, and the incumbents, Dr. M'Donnell and Mr. Ward, were necessarily thrown out of office in consequence; while since that time the whole of the prison duties have been performed by the resident medical officer, who devotes his whole time to the service of the prison. It is to the mode in which this important alteration has been made that we wish first to direct public attention, reserving to another opportunity the consideration of the personal hardships and professional indignity inflicted upon Dr. M'Donnell and Mr. Ward. We have before us the annual reports of the Directors of the Convict Prisons for 1863 and 1866, both of which contain valuable medical reports by Dr. M'Donnell, in which he is compelled to combat some of the views of the directors of Mountjoy Prison as regards the food, mode of punishment and bedding of the prisoners under his care. It appears that in December, 1864, several cases of undoubted scurvy made their appearance among the prisoners, which could not be accounted for by any deficiency in the ordinary prison diet, but upon investigation, Dr. M'Donnell found that about that time the number of punishments within the prison had greatly increased, and that three out of four cases of scurvy had been under punishment with curtailed diet. In his capacity of medical officer, and with a view of arresting the disease, Dr. M'Donnell [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EMERALD.—We have received the first [illegible]

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF THE MARTYRS.

THE IRISH RAILROADERS IN THE FAR WEST.

DALMANUTHA, Guthrie Co., Iowa,
C. B. June., P. R. R., March 12, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

ALLOW me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to publish the following in justice to the noble men who prosecute the avocation of "railroading" by the sweat of their manly brow. Though hard their struggle to sustain life by arduous toil with shovel and pick in the western wilds of Iowa, they have responded to a call they consider ought to be foremost in the hearts of every liberty loving Irishman, to try and smooth the galling chains of tyranny by subscribing for the sustenance of the families of the martyrs Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who died, penniless, for the love of country. Would to God that the opportunity offered, they would as willingly—yea, heartily—respond with the sinew of muscular strength and avenge the death that has been so mercilessly taken by the despoiler of that country which rightfully belongs to them. They remember the many wrongs of fatherland, as will be seen by their generous contribution. Mr. Thomas O'Connor, railroad contractor on the C. R. J. P. R. R., one of Ireland's noble patriots—a true Fenian—took up a subscription to-day, visiting each gang on his work, resulting in a glorious success:

Thomas O'Connor and Daniel O'Flaherty, $5 each; Jeremiah Luney, $3, Patrick Dwyre, Cornelius Farrell, Jeremiah O'Connor, Thomas M'Donald, Patrick Morrissey and William Webb, $1 50 each, James Colbert, Laurence M'Gee, John Flynn, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Ward and John O'Connor, $1 each, Philip Doody, James O'Connor, Joseph Cronan, John Ryan, Andrew Cashman, John M'Laughlin, Patrick O'Connell, Barney M'Namee, Francis Finegan, Patrick Adams, Timothy Driscoll, Barney Neary, James Lenor, Thomas Downs, Edward Downs, Patrick Ahern, Patrick Brien, Patrick Dwyer, William Johnson, John Stanton, John Connors, John Gennon, John Herbert, Patrick Keating, John Gorman, Patrick Gorman, Michael O'Connor, Thomas Thompson, Hugh Talty, Martin Galagher, Edward Shaughnessy, William Barrett, Daniel Crowley, Timothy Leary, Michael Kelleher, Thomas Cassidy, Matthew Hyde, Thomas Wright, John Cummings, Michael Monaghan, James Lanagan, Timothy Danaher, Edward Nicholson, Peter Hughes, Michael Mulvehill, Patrick Cunningham, Richard Nicholson, James Drewny, Thomas O'Brien, William Wilson, James Colbert, Jeremiah Dillon, Michael Kelly, Michael Gray, Thomas Barry, John M'Carty, Hugh Connelly, John Cahill, Austin O'Donnell, Henry Donoghue, James Barry, Patrick Duffy, James M'Donald, James Gleason, Laurence Ford, Daniel Lynch, Michael Griffin, Patrick Grady, James Kane, James O'Brien, Patrick Kennedy, Patrick Fitzgerald, John Murphy, Patrick O'Flaherty, Daniel Kane, John Griffin, John Sullivan, James Ricards, Daniel Kane, Michael Flannery, Patrick Moriarty, Timothy M'Carthy, Thomas Walsh, Patrick Carlon, Richard M'Neary, John Keeffe, Daniel Keeffe, Arthur O'Brien, Daniel Hartnett, John Granfield, John O'Keeffe and Patrick Rohan, $1 each. Total, $122.

A draft in favor of Archbishop M'Hale has been forwarded for the above amount.

H. V. K.

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THE paper is a very handsome one, being a nice size for binding, and is printed with new type. The illustrations are beautiful. It contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in every field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art), poetry, music, &c. We would advise any of our readers who want such a paper to give it a trial, as it is worthy of support. No Irish household should be without it.—*Putnam Co. Courier.*

It is neatly got up, and appears to be edited with a good deal of tact and talent. It is devoted to the interests of the Irish, although it is not to be a political journal.—*Dundee Herald.*

THE EMERALD.—This is the title of a new paper, filled mostly, aside from news items, etc., with Irish literature and matters of Irish interest. It is handsomely illustrated, and got up in excellent style.—*Gouverneur (N. Y.) Times.*

It is about as neatly gotten up a paper as we have seen lately. To lovers of genuine Irish literature of the highest order it is the paper. Published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York.—*Waverly (N. Y.) Advocate.*

We see no reason why it should not become popular.—*Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.*

As its name imports it is Celtic throughout, and is a fine exponent of all the varieties of Irish literature and genius. $3 50 a year, and worth double that sum.—*Ballston (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new paper recently started in New York. It is an illustrated literary journal of sixteen pages. Every Irishman should have it.—*Corning (N. Y.) Democrat.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new sixteen-page literary journal published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York, at $3 50 a year, well filled with interesting original stories, historical sketches, etc. Each number is profusely illustrated with excellent engravings. This journal is one of the finest of its class.—*Weekly Casket, Pine Bush, N. Y.*

We have received four numbers of a new weekly literary paper entitled THE EMERALD, published in New York, and filled with a choice selection of Irish literature, together with biographical sketches of celebrated Irish characters. It is about as neatly gotten up as any paper we have seen lately. To lovers of genuine Irish literature of the highest order it is the paper.—*Hornellsville Tribune.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new literary sheet, intended especially to be an organ of Irish thought. It treats largely of the poetry and history of Ireland, its literature, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, literature, science and art. It will be an attractive sheet for readers of all classes.—*Ontario Repository and Messenger.*

THE EMERALD is published weekly in quarto form, well printed on excellent paper, and contains original stories, historical sketches, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, literature, science and art. The first four numbers contain most interesting sketches of the well-known Irish poets, Moore, Mangin, Davis and Goldsmith.—*Frederick Advertiser.*

This is a new illustrated literary journal, published weekly in quarto form, printed in good clear type, on excellent paper, and contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, poetry, etc. Its articles are tersely written, comprising a great variety of interesting matter. It is intended more particularly for circulation among our Irish citizens, yet the high-toned and elevated character of its contents will render it a valuable fireside journal to any family without reference to their nationality.—*Unitarian.*

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. [illegible]

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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A NEW MEDICAL PUBLICATION NOW IN PRESS BY JOHN RADWAY, M. D., OF N. Y., SHOWING THE false method of treatment of Chronic Scrofulous, Glandular, Cutaneous, Kidney, and Skin Diseases, and the incompatibility of the Mixtures advertised for sale under the name of

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ONE BETTER THAN TEN.

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(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

THE CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF SARSAPARILLA ENTERS LARGELY INTO THE COMPOSITION OF

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RESOLVENT.

ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!

So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

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One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name.

Dr. RADWAY'S process of extracting the curative properties from medicinal plants, roots, barks, juices, &c., that enter into the composition of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT secures the active and curative principle only. The inert matter that enters so generally in the official Pharmacopoeias and the generally advertised formulas is thrown aside as rubbish. ONE TEASPOONFUL of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT is sufficient [illegible] It is pleasant to take, safe, sure, and rapid in its effects.

SARSAPARILLIAN

Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla resides, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT, possesses extraordinary curative properties over certain skin diseases.

It is only, however, one ingredient in this all-powerful purifier and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.

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If used in any of the following-named complaints, will positively cure the patient

SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, ITCH, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.

HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA

In the published formula of an extensively advertised Sarsaparilla Pectoral, &c., the maker publishes that his Sarsaparilla is made of a combination of Sarsaparilla root, Buchu, Podophyllin, Iron, &c. Now, a preparation made of these ingredients is incompatible, the mineral and vegetable mixed together, having no affinity with each other, renders the compound negative and useless.

ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.

The annual report of the Health Commissioners, of different cities, shows a great increase of Deaths from diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. RADWAY'S READY RESOLVENT is the only remedy that has removed CALCULOUS CONCRETIONS. [illegible]

Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.

This remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the deceased body, under its influence the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics and artificial appliances on the skin and complexion, that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with Blotches, Pimples, Eruptive Sores, &c., hair weak and falling off, teeth discolored, breath offensive, scalp rough and irregular, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of the

RENOVATING RESOLVENT

with the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy redundant health, and be invested with such personal charms as nature intended. Parents, when they discover in their children evidences of transmitted disease, should at once give the collating, improve the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water to children from one to three years old, once a day, will exterminate all seeds of disease. See Radway's Almanac for 1868.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is sold by Druggists, Stores, and Country Merchants. Price, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, Six Bottles for FIVE DOLLARS.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following liberal terms, trusting that every lover of Ireland and every friend of ours will encourage us in the work we have set before us by taking a zealous interest in the extension of its circulation:

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We do not undertake to return any rejected contributions.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR friendly contemporary, the New York Sun, has the following paragraph in its issue of the 17th instant:—"We learn by cable telegram that General Nagle and six of the men connected with the Jacknell expedition, under command of Col. James Kerrigan [illegible], have been liberated on condition of their leaving the country and never returning. They sailed yesterday from Cork for the United States in the steamers City of Baltimore and Erin. We take pleasure in announcing this fact as an evidence of the service which The Sun has rendered to General Nagle and his companions who have been so long pining in British dungeons. The English Government must not halt here; the full measure of justice must be meted out to the remaining captives who are held on questionable evidence, or on no evidence at all, and who are entitled to the protection of our Government. Colonel Warren, who was refused ... a mixed jury at the time of his trial ... was convicted. When Col. Nagle is liberated, we do not see how Col. Warren can be consistently held in a convict cell. ..."

[illegible]

The IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

FENIANISM—CULLENISM—MARTINISM.

We recommend the contribution which appears in our present number from the pen of our able and philosophic contributor, W. H. C., for careful and attentive perusal, and for thoughtful consideration to every rational lover of Ireland. ...

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH INVASION.

The visit of an English prince to Ireland, of which the cable telegrams inform us, is an insult to the Irish people. ...

[illegible]

DEATH OF MICHAEL MURPHY.

It is with deep and heartfelt regret we have to record the death of the true and faithful Irishman, which took place at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 11th inst. In connection with this melancholy event we copy with pleasure the following graceful tribute which Mr. Patrick Boyle, the talented & patriotic editor of the Irish Republic, pays to the memory of his worthy friend and compatriot:

"Mr. Murphy was born in Cork, Ireland, but with his parents ... came to Canada while yet in childhood. ..."

[illegible]

REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Some correspondent has taken the Tribune to task for stating that the Roman Catholics of the United States are, as a body, opposed to the Republican party, and the Tribune says in reply ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

COL. KELLY AND M. O'NEILL FOGARTY.

A LETTER FROM CAPT. O'ROURKE.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

New York, April 18, 1868.

I have read in your last number a letter from Michael O'Neill Fogarty, in answer to a call made upon him, by Col. Thomas J. Kelly, to vindicate the character of our late lamented brother, Edward Duffy, from the scandalous imputation of having acted with a ...

[illegible]

MICHAEL O'ROURKE,

Late Captain, 164th N. Y. Vols., Corcoran Legion.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD OF MANHATTAN.

The regular weekly meeting of the Officers and Delegates of the District of Manhattan, held on last Sunday (the 19th inst.) at 267 Bowery, was unanimously attended ...

[illegible]

THE SALEM CIRCLE.

SALEM, Mass., April 18, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

Parliament and Free Prisoners.

[illegible]

THE "EMERALD."

[illegible]

THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF IRELAND.

[illegible]

"THE AUTHOR OF THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF IRELAND."

[All editors interested in helping poor Ireland are requested to copy this letter.]

A TREMBLING MAN

[illegible]

Special Notices.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

"A BRAND FROM THE BURNING."

STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY,

THE RETURNED FENIAN "CONVICT,"

will deliver

A LECTURE

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE

THURSDAY EVE'G, April 30.

"The Hopes and Prospects of the Irish Race—Sixteen Months' Experience in a British Dungeon."

The Hon. J. T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New York, will preside.

Admission, 50 Cents.

Captain P. M. CONDON, Secretary of the Committee of Management.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE

ST. ANN'S LITERARY SOCIETY,

[illegible]

A GRAND CONCERT

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 23d, 1868, AT 70 PRINCE STREET,

FAMILY OF ONE OF THE MANCHESTER REFUGEES.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

[illegible]

THE BEST HISTORY OF THE ...

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF IRELAND, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME ...

THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

THE TRAMPS

Say what lesson shall it teach us,
All the anguish and the tears,
All the suffering and the sorrow
Of the past and present years?

[illegible]

NOW OR NEVER.

BY M. H. C.

In the mythical story of the Fenians there is a point to which I must now again refer. According to tradition, Finn and his warriors lie sleeping profoundly in a certain subterranean hall, ready to return to life and to the battle-field in the hour of *Ireland's greatest need*. That hour has come. [illegible]

THE DRAWING OF THE SWORD

[illegible]

WE MUST NOW SPEAK OUT.

[illegible]

THE REVOLUTIONARY FULCRUM

[illegible]

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

[illegible]

THE ROYAL VISIT.

It is very desirable that the people of Dublin, who are expected to disport themselves right merrily on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, should carefully consider the object and meaning of this visit. [illegible]

THE BATTLE IS NOT YET WON.

[illegible]

THE LAND AND UNIVERSITIES.

[illegible]

AVANTI!

[illegible]

FENIAN UNION IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., April 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

[illegible]

THE ROYAL VISIT.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN CONVICTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following, says the Cork *Examiner*, is part of a letter received recently from Kagoos Lombard [illegible]

"January 23d, 1868.

"MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER—[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., April 5th, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN—A MEEHANITE SELL.

From various quarters we have received information that Meehan's emissaries, the "Paid Organizers," are giving out to their dupes throughout the country, that the above-named distinguished officer is about to enter the Meehanite service [illegible]

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF MRS. MACKEY.—The Cork papers contain an appeal on behalf of the wife of Captain Mackey. [illegible]

Financial, &c.

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Temperance Hall!
[illegible]
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
[illegible]
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.
[illegible]
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.
[illegible]
JOHN F. FLOOD, Mayor of Troy. [illegible]
[illegible]

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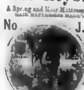
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IRISH NEWS.

[illegible]

THE

EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK,

A SPLENDID NUMBER!

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ENTITLED

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A TALE OF PEACE AND WAR.

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Druggist,

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 120. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FATHER LAVELLE'S LETTER.

MOUNT PARTRY, April 8, 1868.

THE RESULTS.

Gladstone and Democracy have gained a signal triumph in the legislature of England. As the result of the fifty hours' grand debate on the Irish Church Establishment, out of a "house" of six hundred members he polled three hundred and thirty, leaving his rival, Disraeli, only two hundred and seventy, and thus "coming home in a canter," with sixty majority.

But, so far, it is decidedly a signal success for himself and his party, and an immense stride in the onward march of European Democracy. It is far more significant in this regard than even the passing of the Reform Act. For it proclaims the sacred truth that in the democratic mind no longer shall the most sacred thing on earth, RELIGION itself, be used as an engine of oppression and ascendancy, and as the outwork of a "garrison" for the enslavement.

"CUI BONO?"

I ask, however, cui bono? In what will this [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PRISONERS.

[illegible]

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE IRISHMEN OF AMERICA.

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

[illegible]

FAREWELL TO PLEASANT ERIN.

From the Irish of Gearoidh Nuinseann (Garret Nugent).

BY GEORGE SIGERSON.

[This "Farewell," so full of pathos tenderly and nobly expressed, is even more touching from the fact of its having been composed by the author in the barque which was bearing him to exile, and when the plains and mountains of his own beloved isle were departing from his sight. The bard was one of those who became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," and was forced to flee in the gloomy days of Elizabeth—in the days of Mullaghmast.]

'Tis tearful to pass from the Hills of the Fail—
'Tis grief to leave Erin's meads—
The odorous peaks of the gay, gold bees!
The Isle of the bounding steeds!

But though far my course o'er the easterly sea,
And turned from Fiontan's strand,
My heart, on this journey, it leaveth me—
Naught is dear but my Erin's Land!

O, Land of the rich fruit-bended trees!
O, Land of the green, green plains!
Old dewy and fragrant country of Ir,
Of the branches and golden grains!

O, Isle of the Knightly, Isle of Saints!
O, Banba of beautiful maids!
O, Land of the blue—the clear-lapsing streams,
Of the gold-decked champions' blades!

If blessed by God be my heart's dear hope,
I'll see thee once more, Father-Land!
But I never could wish from the Stranger to [illegible]
To where Sassenachs base command.

It is not for the perils of far, wild seas,
But for quitting Dun-leary I grieve!
Ah, my spirit were joyless and lifeless abroad,
Fair Delvin it cannot leave!

Farewell to the friends who gaze after my barque,
Brave youths of Dun Darvels to you!
O, Meath who art noblest! O, country of song!
Once, Land of the Free—Adieu.

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. XIV.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The following is the Bill as it stands

[illegible]

UNION IN WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

J. D. O'CONNELL, Centre.

[illegible]

A CALL FOR UNION—LEXINGTON, KY.

[illegible]

Col. Kelly and O'Neill Fogarty.

[illegible]

Tenant-Right in Ireland.

Mr. J. S. Mill, M.P., in a third edition of his pamphlet on "England and Ireland," replies to Lord Lifford's recent defense of the Marquis of Conyngham against the statement which Mr. Mill made concerning the sale of the Kilkee estate: "Replies have been made to this statement by the Marquis of Conyngham in the *Times*, and by Lord Lifford in the House of Lords. But their replies do not contradict the statement on any essential point. They deny nothing which I had alleged, except that the rents were raised 'to the full value of the improvements.' In support of this denial they state that after some portions of the estate had been sold, the tenants of the remainder presented a memorial to Lord Conyngham, praying that he would not sell their holdings, but that they might still continue his tenants. Now, it is possible that the increased rents, enormous as they were, did not come up to the entire value which had been given to the holdings by the labor and capital of the tenants. But it is no proof of this that the tenants were willing to pay the rents rather than be ejected, or that they preferred to remain under their old landlord, on whom they had some sort of moral claim, however imperfect might be his sense of it, rather than be transferred to a stranger, whose first act, like that of some other purchasers in the Encumbered Estates and Landed Estates Courts, might be to 'clear the estate.' Lord Lifford, in the House of Lords, added another piece of evidence to prove that Lord Conyngham's rents were not excessive. It is that the purchasers of the portions of his estate which he lately sold immediately raised the rents fifty per cent. A more damaging fact for Lord Conyngham could scarcely have been brought to light; for, had his own rents been ever so moderate, selling the land as he did by public competition, he sold for his own benefit, and doubtless for its full value, the power of exacting rents fifty per cent higher—taking thus for his own pocket the principal of which [illegible]

The Cause in Williamsburg.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

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So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully [illegible]

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
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ONE BOTTLE OF RESOLVENT BETTER THAN TEN LARGE BOTTLES OF SARSAPARILLA.
ONE BOTTLE WILL PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND EXPEL CORRUPTION FROM THE BODY!
So swift is the Resolvent in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.
ONE BETTER THAN TEN.
One bottle of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, contains more of the curative principle of Sarsaparilla (Sarsaparillian) than ten of the largest size of the mixture advertised for sale under this name.
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SARSAPARILLIAN
Is the crystalline principle wherein the active medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla consist, as it is prepared by the new process of Dr. RADWAY, and enters into the RESOLVENT, possesses extraordinary curative properties over certain skin diseases.
It is only, however, one ingredient in this all-powerful purifier, and serves only as an adjunct to remedial agents of far greater medicinal properties.
THE RENOVATING RESOLVENT,
If used in any of the following-named complaints, will positively cure the patient:
SKIN DISEASES, CARIES OF THE BONES, HUMORS IN THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL, CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, FEVER SORES, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, RICKETS, SCALD HEAD, SORE LEGS, CANKERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, WHITE SWELLINGS, NODES, SORE EARS, SORE EYES, STRUMOUS DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, OPHTHALMIA, ITCH, CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY, WASTING AND DECAY OF THE BODY, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, TUMORS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, WATER BRASH, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, STRICTURES, DIFFICULTY OF PASSING WATER, CALCULOUS DEPOSITS, &c.
HUMORS AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.
INCOMPATIBLE SARSAPARILLA.
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ALARMING INCREASE OF BLADDER, KIDNEY, AND CALCULOUS DISEASES.
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Price of RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5. PILLS, 25 cents. R. R. RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle. Principal Depot, No. 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y. Sold by all druggists and country merchants.
THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.
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RENOVATING RESOLVENT
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RADWAY & CO.,
87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

OUR HOPES.

BY J. DE JEAN.

What spirit quails—what brow has blanch'd?—
Not one of all our crew!—
The ship, without one timber wrench'd,
Still cuts the billows thro',
Our hope, like some revolving light,
But turns its darken'd side;
And soon will be our beacon—bright,
As quenchless o'er the tide.

Behold, before the tyrant's frown
May cow'r your hopes to fears,
The hoar-frost that the night brought down,
By day dissolv'd to tears!
And o'er the unexpected wind,
The young spring blossoms cast,
But all the rare remain behind,
To blush ripe fruit at last!

Have all the reptiles of the earth—
The loathsome and the dire—
Receive'd a higher boon than birth,
The word as they require
And shall we, who for freedom pant,
Beneath a tyrant fall,
For lack of wisdom, when we want
That wisdom most of all?

Oh! no; great God, be thine the praise!
In this our evil time,
We know the serpent by its gaze,
The murderer, by the crime
And lo! the wretch that o'er our blood,
Would gloat, and suck, and swell!
'Twas death to plunge that leech for food,
Into the crystal well!

How dark, how hideous were our lot,
If, waiting for the [illegible]
And foam of breakers, we had not
Discovered [illegible] our—
[illegible] march of death,
[illegible] denied,
By those who never kept their faith,
The plighted or implied!

Be firm and watchful—smooth or harsh,
Be tyrant's smile or frown—
Still shun the meteor of the marsh,
Even though the sun go down,
And pearls of freedom we will string,
Each brighter than the last;
The green and juicy blade will spring,
How'e'er the seeds be cast

LANDLORDISM.

BY W. M. C.

The three first-class grievances of Ireland are Excessive Taxation, the Maladministration of Justice, and, above all, Landlordism. These are not the three favorite grievances of the Cullenite agitators, but, nevertheless, they are the most prominent of the special wrongs which alien domination inflicts on Ireland. They are "first class" grievances, because every one of them would justify a recourse to arms on the part of the oppressed, and requires a revolution for its redress. They are all the issues of the monster bane of Ireland—alien domination—the *fons et origo nostra mali*. The Church and the Education questions are but trifles, in comparison with the tyranny of an exhausting taxation and a systematic denial of justice. Peoples have rebelled—and successfully rebelled—against their despots before this, in consequence of the rapacity and injustice of their rulers. Excessive Taxation was the goad which stimulated the American colonies into independence; and the perennial rain of governmental injustice in France fed the long pent-up torrent, which, "not anticipated by the cunningest men there on the spot scrutinizing it, burst forth unlimited, complete, defying computation or control."

But, above all other evils, the curse of Landlordism weighs most on Ireland. Though staggering under taxation, though writhing under injustice, the people might manage to live, pursue happiness, and prosper. The resiliency of the human soul is such that while there is life there is hope, while there is hope there is energy, and nothing but absolute paralysis can crush it. The wonderful vitality of the Irish people is proof of the potency of their *nil desperandum*. For centuries the might and malignity of England have been constantly and systematically strained to accomplish the extermination of the "mere Irishrie." If we have baffled them, it is because our nation is *undas et tenax*, and God so wills. But we must acknowledge to ourselves that our hold on the soil of Ireland is gradually becoming loosened, and that every sun which sets leaves another "tenant" dispossessed. The great contrivance for the expulsion of the Irish from Ireland is Landlordism. This works our direct woe. This converts the tillers of the soil into another man's tenants—into an Englishman's serfs. This excludes us from our ancestral heritage, and drives us forth a *disinherited race* to wander, pauperized, over the earth. And but for the much-abused Men in the Gap, who still remain "in possession" of the country, and who are determined to hold possession of Ireland, as representatives of the Irish people, in spite of all the efforts of England's garrisons to eject them—but for these undaunted patriots the work of Landlordism would be now complete, the fell policy of seven centuries would attain its fruition, Ireland would be converted into a British province, and hell and [illegible] be triumphant.

IRISH AND ENGLISH TENURES.

The radical vice of the land system prevalent in Ireland is the uncongenial and pernicious tenure introduced into the country by the English. The Irish tenure was *tribal*, recognizing the right of every man to the use of a portion of the soil, without giving to anyone a perpetual property in it. The English tenure is *feudal*, confiscating the lands of the clansmen and bestowing them upon the chief only. The English invasion introduced this most obnoxious feudal tenure into Ireland, its object being no less than the bribing of the chiefs to uphold the English interest and to help the process of extermination directed against the Irish people. The plan was most artfully contrived, and it obtained no small measure of success. By converting the free chiefs of Ireland into titled feudatories of the English monarch, they sowed the seeds of mistrust and alienation between the clans and the chiefs. Thus the clans were gradually broken up. By the great bribe offered to the chieftains many of them were corrupted, because they saw that the retention of their ill gotten "property" depended on the maintenance of the English feudalism. They became upholders of the odious system of the invaders, and were transformed from patriarchs of their clan, whose interests were identical with those of their followers, into *feudal landlords*, whose interests are always antagonistic to the wants and wishes of their serfs. In process of time, by a deserved retribution, the estates which were thus confiscated from the people for the benefit of the lords, were in turn confiscated from their Irish owners in favor of the greedy adventurers who composed the English invasion. Again and again the soil changed hands *in a violent manner*, the whole land of Ireland is said to have been confiscated at least three times over. Confiscation is the title which every Irish landlord has to his "property." The anti-Irish laws passed by alien legislatures are the only confirmations of these titles. Such is the unjust basis on which feudalism rests in Ireland; and what wonder if the Irish people have never felt any of that superstitious regard for the "rights" of landlords which their rulers inculcate. To us there is nothing sacred in property which is so foully won. If ever the extreme aphorism of Prudhon was applicable to a country, it applies to Ireland, for there it is a historical fact that "Property is robbery"—the robbery of the people.

While the tribal tenure prevailed in Ireland no man claimed any property in the soil. Everyone was entitled to the use of a portion of it to cultivate, and after the harvest every year it reverted to the common stock. Every clan had its allotted territory, and it was the duty of the chief to divide this into portions equal to the number of the clansmen. The men themselves drew lots for the divisions of tribe-land, and this process was repeated year by year. I believe that in those times no more equitable arrangement could be devised, and, with certain modifications, the tribal tenure—THE IRISH SYSTEM OF TENURE—might advantageously be re-established.

THE FENIAN DOCTRINE OF TENANT RIGHT.

On a previous occasion I attempted to formulate the Fenian doctrine of tenant-right. By comparison with this all other suggested tenant-rights appear poor, paltry and unprofitable. Whatever resembles this is right and acceptable, whatever deviates from it is, to that extent, wrong and obnoxious. In the New Irish State which will soon take its place among the kingdoms of the earth, the Fenian Doctrine will obtain due recognition. Its perfect adaptation to the condition and sentiments of the Irish people will then be manifest. TRIBAL TENURE will be restored to Ireland, as a great truth long lost sight of, for, after our Day of Independence, it cannot long remain among the 'unperformed veracities' of politics.

This is our doctrine THAT THE LAND BELONGS TO THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF IRELAND COLLECTIVELY. "It cannot become the exclusive property of this man, or of that corporation, but ever remains the inalienable possession of the whole nation." A nation divorced from its own country is not a nation any longer. There can be no Irish without Ireland. As the two sexes are necessary to the perpetuation of the human race, so the indissoluble marriage of the people and the land are indispensable to the continued existence of a nation. This is not a mere philosophical quibble, but a great political fact. We hope and labor for the time when Ireland will again belong to the Irish. We thank the heroic Captain Mackey for his spirited repudiation, on his own part and on that of the Fenian Brotherhood, of any design to supplant the present landlords of Ireland with new landlords from the revolutionary ranks. We will not substitute Fenians for Britishers as proprietors of the soil, for this would be but continuing the very evil which we detest and deprecate. We will not recognize any "one man power" over the land, which belongs to all collectively. We will not inaugurate any new confiscation of Ireland in the interest of individuals. We will totally abolish Landlordism, root and branch. And we cannot stultify ourselves by legalizing, or perpetuating, or imitating the odious system of feudal ownership of which we so long and loudly complain.

WHAT WE WOULD DO WITH IT.

It has often been asked of the Fenians, what would you do with the land if you had it in your possession? The answer is simple. We would restore it to its rightful owners—the Irish nation. Anciently the lands of a tribe were partitioned among the clansmen, and the whole country was similarly partitioned among the tribes. The tribal territories were constantly being enlarged or diminished, exchanged or transferred. All these changes would be unnecessary in the future. Their causes are obsolete, *because the Irish clans have all been dissolved*. This is not a matter of regret. The division of the people into clans and factions, while favorable to liberty, was very unfavorable to order and to the national unity. On order and unity the safety of a nation depends, in these days more so than ever. Well, we have got rid of the petty clans and provincial kingdoms, and there is now no bar to the unification of the whole Irish people. Instead of many clans, there is now but one clan, which embraces the whole of our nation. This great national clan shall possess the soil of our New Ireland. The competition for the use of the land will diminish, for new and numerous modes of industry will be opened to our people's energies. The land will be distributed among the actual tillers of the soil by the sole chieftain of the sole clan of Ireland, that is, by the Government elected by the people. The farmers will be the tenants of the nation, and will pay a moderate land tax. The defense of our liberties will cost money, for collecting which equitable methods must be contrived. Nothing can be more fair than the application of the land-tax to the general service of the State; because the land belongs to the people, and the citizens will be saved an equivalent amount of taxation in some other shape. The land will not, therefore be enjoyed by the tillers only, but by all. It will be profitable to every citizen, no matter what his occupation may be, but not so much in what he will gain by it as in what by it he will be saved. It would be most unfair to surrender the national domains to the farmers *gratis*, for every tradesman, and mechanic, etc., has as good a right to the boon as the agriculturists. Those cannot be constituted a favored class, for we are sick of favored classes in Ireland. Those who will devote themselves to agriculture must pay a moderate land tax, which will be applied to the benefit of the whole nation. No rent will be required in addition, and the tax will be tantamount to a fixed rent, instead of the present shifting rental. There are upward of twenty millions of acres in Ireland, and the rental of the country is now valued at over sixteen millions of pounds. By reclaiming waste lands and improving the holdings generally, we reasonably expect that, *with an increased population*, our land-tax will produce from twelve to fifteen millions of pounds, without being burdensome to the agricultural interest.

The following is our programme for the redress of the land grievance, and we shall be agreeably surprised if a Bright, a Mill, or a Fortescue will surpass it in liberality.

No more confiscation of tenants' improvements.
No rack-rents, nor rents of any kind.
No more evictions.
No leases, no "in-puts," no *douceurs* to sub-agents.
No sub-letting and no middle-men.
No private or personal property in the land;
And no more landlords.

THE EFFECTS OF OUR PLAN OF REDRESS.

The Irish Nation is the only rightful proprietor of Ireland. No other party has a right to confer any proprietary rights to the soil. As the land does not belong to any individual, no man has a right to sell his land to another, but he may sell his usage of it. There would never be any necessity for ejectments, because the land tax can always be collected—the land itself furnishing a perfect security for the amount due. Thus we should establish *perpetuity of tenure* in Ireland, and the sons would succeed the father in the old homestead. We would grant no exemption on any pretext to any person from the land-tax, so that its full amount might be devoted to the defense of the nation. But the amount of the tax would be fixed periodically by the Irish legislature according to an impartial valuation and classification of the lands, so that the national tenants would enjoy the most perfect security in their holdings—fixity of tenure and fixity of rent. No leases would be necessary any longer. There would be no place for middlemen. And there would be little need to secure compensation to out-going tenants for their improvements, because out-going tenants would have no longer any existence, and there would be no landlord left to rob them.

Such are the leading features of the Fenian plan of redress. An immense mass of details remains in the back-ground to be arranged. It is evident that the change from a feudal to a tribal tenure must be a revolutionary measure, and that it cannot be effected by a *coup de main*. We do not propose to imitate the infamous violence and injustice of the Cromwellian settlement. We intend to re-settle the Land Question in a legal, just and constitutional manner. We shall show ourselves superior to resentment for the past, and resolved to establish equity in the future. Our Irish legislature will take the Land Question in hand, and dispose of it in a temperate, merciful and judicious manner. To a certain extent, vested interests will be respected. Those landlords who have deserved well of us will not be left insensible to our gratitude. It is at the system of the landlords that we shall strike and not at the men.

THE LAND QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

The present session of Parliament is called rightly the "Irish session." The Fenians have forced the Irish Question into universal prominence, and they mean to keep it there. Landlordism is fated to be overthrown in Ireland and England, and, by a just revengeance, it is through the fall of the Irish landlords that their British compeers and confederates will be destroyed. In Ireland the doom of feudalism commences, and it must infallibly spread across the channel. It will be a work of time, and I fear a work of blood, to overthrow the feudal proprietary in both countries. No doubt they will gallantly defend their "rights"—they will fight fiercely and die hard. But nothing can save them. Nothing can avert their overthrow. Nothing can now prop up territorial feudalism. There is no prescription for injustice. Ancient wrong may crystallize into law, but never becomes right. Landlordism is doomed. It is tolerable no longer. And like Cicero, we exclaim against it—

"*Quousque tandem abutere Catalina patientia nostra?*"

The Hillsboro' meeting, ostensibly for the defence of the Established Church, adopted a truthful resolution, declaring that the Church and the landlords hold their "property" by the same title. We say, so much the worse for the landlords! The Church has begun to fall, and the landlords tremble. The two institutions are inseparably connected, and Gladstone has attacked Landlordism in its weakest point. It is, of course, a thing of very small dimensions, this Gladstonian resolution on the Irish Church. It is an abstract resolution, which may never be reduced to practice. It proposes a very moderate change—disestablishment rather than disendowment. Its author asserts that it will affect only one sixth of the ecclesiastical property, and that by its considerateness toward "vested interests," it will require the lifetime of a generation to render the contemplated change complete. But, granting all this, we remark that it is the insertion of the thin edge of the wedge, and we believe that neither Gladstone nor any of his party knows how soon and how forcibly it may be driven home.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION.

The Land Question is the most important ingredient in Irish politics. But its solution will be resisted by a very rich, crafty, and influential class of persons whose interests are bound up with the maintenances of the present state of things, and to whose support the British Government has hitherto pledged itself. We do not blame any set of men for defending to the utmost the special rights and privileges which the landlords possess. They have long been in power, and they have taken excellent good care of number one. But the people will soon come into power, and the plunderers will be ejected. The next Parliament will be the first approach to the Democratic legislature which will yet rule England. Against the aristocrats a serious war is in preparation. But it is against the system, not the men who are advantaged by it, that the attack will be directed.

The Tory Government decline to meddle with Landlordism at all, and try to amuse the Opposition with little nibbling Bills to remove some of the evils on its fringes. If the forty-shilling freeholders were again enfranchised in Ireland, the people might hope to be represented with some accuracy in Parliament. But Disraeli's Irish Reform refuses to the rural population an additional vote, gives nine thousand votes to the towns, and disfranchises twelve thousand votes in the suppressed boroughs. It is useless to expect Parliament to do for the tenants in Ireland all that we demand. But it might at least do something to satisfy them. We advise them to accept every concession, however small, when there are no dishonorable conditions attached to it. Nevertheless, we feel certain that the present moribund parliament cannot and will not solve the Land Question in our sense nor in any sense. So be it. The greater credit will be gained by the independent Irish legislature which settles it.

The reason why tenant-right is such an important matter to the Irish, is that Agriculture is Ireland's sole industry. The jealous legislature and protective system of England have destroyed every other source of employment for our people in their native country. Irishmen have no excessive hankering after the heart scalding occupation of agriculture in Ireland, but they must delve or die, they must get a bit of land to till or go to the poor-house. When they emigrate to foreign lands, we do not find them, as a rule, taking to the occupation of farming. More's the pity, I confess; but the fact is as I have stated it,—the Irish people have a greater taste for urban life than for agriculture.

A chief reason why this Parliament refuses to deal with Landlordism, is that it is a landlord's legislature. The territorial aristocracy have a majority in it, and their interests and prejudices are arrayed against any modification of the present system. On the other hand, the members who are not landlord's, are either indifferent or corrupt, or grossly ignorant of the question. For instance, Mr. T. Hughes is under the impression that the Ulster tenants can nominate their successors!

There are eight thousand landlords in Ireland, and the fewer there are the better. Would that they had but one neck, that Landlordism might be demolished at a blow! The schemes for creating peasant proprietorships are only designed as props to the present system. If a poor man is absolute owner of a farm, nothing can prevent him selling it, and a rich man buying it of him. Thus, the door would be open for the acquisition of great estates by the capitalists, whose title is indefeasible, for it is that of purchase for value; and experience tells us that these men are the very [illegible] and most oppressive of landlords. We deny the right of absolute ownership in the land, and therefore the right to sell the land at all. Even the English law regards all landholders as tenants of the Crown. Land is not a commodity similar to other commodities, for it is immovable and indestructible; it is an exceptional kind of property, and therefore it must be dealt with differently from mere merchandise. The rules of political economy which apply to the latter are inapplicable to the land. The lawyers were right when they so broadly distinguished real estate from personal.

The *Saturday Review* predicts that in the next Parliament the Land Laws of the United Kingdom in general, will be attacked. True. And they will also be defended with vigor. The feudalists will not stop at trifles to protect their pelf. It was to protect their ill-gotten possessions taken from the Church, that the persecutions under Elizabeth and James, were waged, and the revolution which inducted William III. into the English throne, was effected. The Whigs are the legitimate descendants of the robbers of the monasteries—of the "thieves of the Cross." This accounts for their hatred of Catholics, as evinced in the Durham letter, and for the inveterate antipathy of Whig Landlordism to the Irish people. "It is in the nature of men to hate those whom they have wronged," is the remark of Tacitus, and the sad experience of the Irish. Therefore, we fear the gift-bearing Whigs, even more than the hostility of the "stupid party," or Tories. None cheered louder than the Whigs when Lord Mayo lately declared that "all the descendants of the original proprietors of the soil of Ireland are dead." His Lordship is woefully mistaken, and his delighted auditors may soon find this out to their cost. THE TRUE HEIRS OF THE LAND ARE THE IRISH PEOPLE: these are not all dead yet, nor likely to die out soon.

These are to-day, *disloyal* and *seditious*, in the British acceptation of the terms. "But disloyalty is no more than the popular revulsion at bad laws or systematic misgovernment. It is the system which breeds disaffection which is responsible for it. A man is no more wicked because he is disloyal, than because he is sick." Bacon says, "The surest way to prevent seditions is to take away the matter of them, for if there be fuel prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark will come that will set it on fire." Now, as "he who permits oppression shares the wrong," the British Government is surely accountable for the disloyalty and sedition engendered by Landlordism in Ireland. Landlordism forged our fetters, and this alien Government riveted them on. Therefore, we say, Down with this alien domination! Away with the curse of Landlordism!

"God of justice, we cried, send Thy Spirit down
On these lords so cruel and proud;
And soften their hearts, and relax their frown,
Or else—we cried aloud,
Vouchsafe Thy strength to the peasant's hand,
And drive them at length from out the land!"

DELENDA EST.

"The Irish Establishment as a State Church must cease to exist." Mr. Gladstone, the leader and mouth-piece of the great Liberal party in England, has pronounced the sentence; and he has taken prompt, practical and vigorous action to inforce the fiat of justice. The resolutions which he moved in the House of Commons on last Monday are the beginning of the end which must quickly follow. The overthrow of the Establishment will be the liquidation of a weighty item in the enormous national debt which England owes to Ireland—a vast total of debt—for centuries of direct wrongs, perpetrated by a systematic misgovernment such as no other nation, Pagan or Christian, barbarous or civilized, ever subjected a captive enemy to. But the abolition of the State Church can only be regarded as an installment of justice. We shall duly credit and thankfully acknowledge it, but it shall not prevent us from pressing for a speedy settlement of the whole of the "long account" which Mr. Gladstone, in the late debate on Mr. Maguire's motion, admitted to be due. That account is overdue, it has been running for centuries, and it is high time that a settlement should be had, and a balance struck. Installments, trifling in amount, have from time to time been obtained, but no attempt at complete liquidation and reparation has yet been made. The debt is now acknowledged, and though the payment in full may be yet awhile withheld, leading statesmen and the most influential organs of public opinion, proclaim that the time has come to pay at least the undisputed items of this great international account. Is it possible that we are indebted for this altered tone—this hopeful sign of the times—to that miraculous apparition which has coerced England to consent to the settlement of the "Alabama Claims"—that "portentous" or "contemptible," yet confessedly formidable spectre of "Fenianism," which towers threateningly yet phantom-like, upon the political horizon? that Fenianism which has been so often proclaimed to be dead, which was strangled at Manchester, which the keen sword of the law has so often decapitated, or seemed to decapitate, for some think the hydra has no "vulnerable crest," that it is as incapable of receiving a death wound by such weapons as have hitherto been used against it, as the "intrenchant air" to which Macbeth compared his "charmed life?" Is it possible that this Fenianism, which some affect to think has become a mere *nomen umbra*, but which its latest martyr—the gallant Captain Mackey, when about to consummate his four fold sacrifice at Cork on Saturday week—speaking with full knowledge, told the Crown lawyers that instead of witnessing "the end of Fenianism, they had seen only the commencement;" is it possible that this little cloud looming up in the West, at a period of preternatural quiescence in the political firmament of Ireland, more perplexes the minds of statesmen with fears of a coming storm than did the thundering roar of the monster meetings which, in '43, seemed to make the island quake in the throes of a revolution? Fenianism in Ireland says little, but what of that? Its aspect speaks more eloquently and flashes more strong illuminating light on the minds of statesmen than the most fiery eloquence that has illumed the dark page of Ireland's history since the fatal day when the volunteers, whose swords lent persuasive power to Grattan's tongue, were disbanded.

Some important evidence in relation to this subject—the political effect of the Fenian movement—has recently been placed before the public in speeches, letters and pamphlets, emanating, in many cases, from high quarters. Thus, the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne in a pastoral issued last month, after having in truly paternal terms warned his flock from the dangers attending secret societies and open insurrection, writes as follows

"We recommend you strongly to prepare in every parish petitions, numerously signed, on the three great questions of the day—the land, the Church and education—and to forward them to the House of Commons at the time it will be occupied with their discussion. We are quite aware of the unwillingness of the Irish people to have anything further to do with what they call the mockery of petitions. We are quite aware that petitions have been disregarded, and that thus secret societies and open insurrection have appeared to many to be the only means of getting redress. But we are equally aware that the passionate earnestness of disaffected men, creating surprise, alarm and danger, has roused the attention of British statesmen, and that petitions, strongly but respectfully worded, will now meet with a reception which might have been denied them a few [illegible] ago."

An [illegible] in a recent number of the *Times* is strongly corroborative of the view thus expressed. It states that the opinions of English statesmen and the British Parliament have ripened in a sudden and wonderful manner on the Irish question, and admits that Fenianism is the influence which has produced the change. It says

"The condition of the Irish Church had scarcely been discussed in Parliament for a generation before Mr. Dillwyn brought it forward in 1865, and it was then deemed so impregnable that Mr. Gladstone refused to give a decided opinion upon a motion which he considered perfectly impracticable. In 1866, when an equally abstract motion was before the House, he abandoned all reserve. What excuse is there for this rapid change? It would be uncandid to deny that the appearance of Fenianism in the interval has had some effect upon the opinion of Parliament. Contemptible as Fenianism is, and hopeless as are the objects of its promoters, it has yet served to search out the weak point in Irish government, and to force us to recognize it."

Again, in last Monday's issue, the same journal more clearly indicates the public instructor under whose stern teaching it is becoming such a proficient in the first chapter of the hard lesson, "Justice to Ireland," in which so many leading politicians in England are still deplorably deficient.

"We have entered upon the third year of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and we find, after forty years of equal rights, that there exists in the sister kingdom a spirit of disaffection to the institutions of our national government. We have no desire to overrate the importance of Fenianism; and we know that the Irish Establishment has not been especially denounced by Fenian emissaries, but the sympathetic tolerance of Fenianism is a grave phenomenon; and if the Irish Establishment has not been especially attacked, it is because the wider aims of Fenianism presuppose and include its abolition. It is a very limited apprehension of Fenianism which declares that the Established Church has nothing to do with it."

As in the case of the beggar in "Gil Blas," who sat by the wayside asking nothing from the passers-by, but significantly pointing to the loaded blunderbuss beside him, Ireland seems likely to obtain from the fears of her rulers some concessions which she could never obtain from their sense of justice. They regard Fenianism as the Spanish travelers did the blunderbuss of the bandit-beggar, and in their terror are ready to fling her some bits and scraps of her rights. Among these is the removal of the State Church grievance—a weighty item in the long account. The State Church is a galling oppression as well as a fruitful source of hereditary hatred. It is not merely a grievous injury, but an intolerable insult, which is harder to bear. Ireland feels as a national insult the compulsory support of an 'alien Church' that arrogantly claims ascendency, and is as much irritated by the object for which the heavy tax of the tithe-rent charge is exacted as by the wringing hardship of the tax itself. The temple that should be a house of prayer is not only profaned into a monument of conquest, but into a temple in which Mammon is set up by the State to be worshiped as a true God.

But the knell of the Establishment has been sounded; the overthrow of the Dagon of ascendency has been decreed, and at its fall a hymn of national deliverance in million voiced chorus of joy shall ascend to Heaven.—*Nation*.

FENIANISM AT THE ANTIPODES—FREAKS OF A ROYAL DUKE.

PANAMA, U. S. C., April 7, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People

You have doubtless read in the public press that the Duke of Edinburgh has gone out to Botany Bay, not "for his country's good," nor for the good of his health or reputation, nor for any conceivable direct good to remote Australia. An indirect but very important good accrues, however, to the colonists from the visit of this sprig of royalty. They have just now got such a surfeit of kinglings and aristocracy as to create an absolute nausea, which forces them to vomit out them all.

There was no Michael Corcoran there to boldly refuse unwilling demonstrations of respect to the representative of detested royalty, but John O'Mahony's Fenianism and Michael Corcoran's spirit reached even there, and under the very eyes of the whipper-in of toadyism true men could laugh at the drunken rowdy specimen of English Tarquinism. Indeed, it could hardly be supposed that the Prince-Duke could display "the majesty that encircles kings" in so true and ridiculous a light, but he has succeeded. At Melbourne he was helplessly drunk, while a multitude of imbecile sight-seers waited in vain all the day to get a look at him. In the environs of that city he was worse than a rowdy. At Sydney he was incapable of being present when liege subjects longed to see him; and in the same place he and his satellites were so infamously out of all order, that an indignant guardian of public morality—the Sydney *Herald*—had the courage to exclaim "If these be the gentlemen, where are the ladies?"

The Fenian element in the land, now at last known to be active and powerful, was of course, as in duty bound, not slow in calling attention to the gross royal manifestations, and the state of things that produced them. The result was a spiteful mandate from the Duke to the Colonial Government at Sydney, about Fenianism which, for reasons best known to themselves, the Government thought best to lay on the table.

The Duke proceeded to Brisbane, in Queensland, and there they had the good sense to hardly notice him. At Ipswich, the most Irish city in Australia, the Duke rode hurriedly through, and so there was no demonstration of neglect, contempt or hatred. But at Toowomba, another great centre of an honest population, the Duke and his staff were hooted. He and his attendants hastened from the place as for dear life. Probably if the long-wronged children of the political convicts and the famine-stricken emigrants had caught him they would have afforded him time and matter for grave thought in the backwoods.

I send you some Panama papers.—Yours in fraternity, THOMAS DOLAN, Centre, Panama.

'Fenianism, which has been upsetting peace and security at home, is raising its horrible head here. As yet nothing objectionable has been done, but funeral processions for the men executed in Manchester have taken place at Hokitika dummies have been buried, masses sung, funeral sermons preached, seditious toasts drunk with fervor, and money collected for the home *patriots!* The heartfelt prayer of all sensible men here is that Providence will be pleased to avert this evil from us. If it break out here much more, the consequences will be horrible. The Government has little or no force at its command, Irishmen are decidedly in the majority, and you may judge what would happen.—*Australian Paper*.

THE EMERALD.—We have received the first four numbers of this most admirable Irish-American serial. It is illustrated, and it is but simple justice to say that the woodcuts are excellent and the letter-press equally so. Portraits of Irish patriots and writers, with biographical sketches and well-executed engravings of historical scenes in Irish history, grace each number. Racy Irish tales and poetry in each number, by writers of the old country of acknowledged ability. Our transatlantic "Emerald gem of the Western World" we hope may shine for long years, never to be "set in the crown of a stranger."—*London Universal News*.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE—ANTI-FENIANISM EXPIRING.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

THE unpleasant duty again devolves on me of giving your readers an account of the expiring maneuvers of the Canadian Fenians of this city. From the time the "Old Clocking Hen" left the roost, some six months ago, they have showed but few signs of life, in fact there is little or no organization among them now. In December last, when the negotiations for union were in progress, their District Centre called [illegible] together to get some report from the Circles, but the attendance was very small and the Centres could make no report, because they had no Circles. At that meeting they debated the policy of consolidating the few they had into one Circle, but Mr. Morrison addressed them on the policy of having a larger representation if the negotiations did not succeed, and that there should be a General Congress called. Mr. Morrison being one of [illegible] Senators, he had a right to know that there [illegible] no union intended.

To replenish their finances they held a ball on the 1st of January, under the pretence of aiding the destitute families of the I. R. B, and taking some of them out to this country. The ball was well attended, but the public have yet to see any account of the proceeds. Many ask what disposition was [illegible] of them! In the next month they had a military ball, and the ranks of the Fourteenth Regiment, I. R. A., have thinned wonderfully since the pic-nic last August; for then they had three or four companies, but at the ball they could not muster more than about thirty men. I saw a letter bearing the signature of William P. Cardwell in the little *Fenian Volunteer*, giving a glowing account of the affair, in Morrison's best style of composition.

Immediately after the ball, the Fenian Dramatic Club of this city, consisting of J. J. Crowley, a Mr. Hennessey and three or four others, gave a representation of Robert Emmet, the proceeds of which was to be sent to Dr. M'Hale for the families of the martyrs. The affair was a complete failure, consequently there were no proceeds sent anywhere.

Now that Bell, Scanlon, Finnerty and Hodnett have disappeared from among us, "the little joker," Senator Morrison, is *all* that's left and, except Scanlon, he is the most ingenious of the lot. Finding that all the usual games to "raise the wind" were played out, he has penned a splendid address and attached his wife's name to it and two other ladies purporting to emanate from the Fenian Sisterhood—AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS NO EXISTENCE in Chicago—nor has it since the Ridgeway fizzle. The address is published in the daily press of this city, preparatory to the holding of a grand ball at the Maison Dorre on Wabash avenue, tickets $2 each, the proceeds to be sent to Dr. M'Hale (over the left) for the families of the State prisoners in Ireland. I send you a copy of the address, clipped from one of the papers, and if you have space it would be well to publish it. BALDWIN.

P.S.—You may perceive by the date of the above that it was written a week ago. On considering the matter, I held it over till after the ball. Well, the affair came off on the night of Easter Monday, and the result was that after expending about $130, they had sixteen couples at the ball, the receipts, consequently, amounted to $32, which proclaim "trumpet tongued" to what depths they have fallen in public estimation. "General" O'Neil is promised here on the 21st inst., and if he hires a hall he may get a crowd to listen to him; but he cannot galvanize any life into them—they are dead! dead! dead! B.

THE EMERALD.—We are glad that the proprietors of this clever pictorial, published in New York, by D. O'Sullivan & Co., has given us an opportunity of saying a word or two in its favor. Had it been laid on our table ere this, we should have felt since a pleasure in earlier bearing witness not only to its genuine literary merits but to its pictorial excellence and artistic worth in every relation.—*Fenian Volunteer*.

Safes.

MARVIN & CO.'S
ALUM & DRY PLASTER
Fire and Burglar
SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH AND PRICE.

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Please Send for a Circular.

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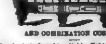

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The best and only reliable Tables manufactured. Balls, cues and everything relating to Billiards for sale at the lowest rates.

PHELAN & COLLENDER
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GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.
Nos. 290 & 292 BOWERY.
CLOTHING!
DRESS SUITS, $12 TO $30,
BUSINESS SUITS, $11 TO 30,
BOYS SUITS, $4 TO $12
MADE TO ORDER.
290 & 292 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON STREET

JAMES GALLAGHER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
308 Broadway, N. Y.

I would respectfully announce that I am prepared to make up GENT'S GARMENTS in the best manner, newest styles and warranted to fit, or no sale. It is to the interest of the public to give me a call and see for themselves. Repairing done. Remember the place—308 Broadway, Room 8.

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OF NEW YORK.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THIS STATE FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING
OF
VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
RENTING SMALL SAFES,
AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
Lessee having exclusive access, and only simply, and them only with a safe-keeper.
IN ITS
Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
Private desks for lessees—Separate apartment for Ladies.
IN THE
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY.
CORNER LIBERTY STREET.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
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THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
THIRD AVENUE,
Corner Twenty-sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1864 . . . . Deposits, $5,000,000
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
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FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO,
Manufactured of
PURE VIRGINIA DARK LEAF.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.
Put up in ½ lb., ¼ lb. and 1 lb. bales.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
Nothing but PURE VIRGINIA CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO kept in my establishment.
JOEL A. FITHIAN,
(Successor to Fithian & Co.)
272 Canal Street, New York.
5 doors East of Broadway.
Virginia Tobacco Agent and Manufacturer of Snuffs and Cigars.

JOHN L. BECKHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
Suffield, Conn.
Segar consumers in New York and throughout the country supplied on the most reasonable terms. Samples sent on application.

Coal and Wood.

THOMAS WALSH
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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YARDS, 3 & 5 OAK ST.,
Cor. New Bowery. NEW YORK
Coal delivered well screened, from under cover in all seasons. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended [illegible]

THE
FATHER MATHEW
TOTAL ABSTINENCE
Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,
OF THE CITY OF TROY.
GRAND
PRESENTATION
CONCERT!

The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and acceptable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW, but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform, is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a

Temperance Hall!

To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.

To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, proposes to give a

SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.

☞ On the occasion of the last Concert of the Series, the following named Presents will be awarded to the fortunate Ticket Holders—it being expressly understood that each and every Ticket Holder of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand in number to be sold, will receive a present!

SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.

1	House and Lot	$15,000
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	do do	[illegible]
1	Vacant Lot	[illegible]
3	Premium Vacant Lots, each $1,000	[illegible]
6	do do do do [illegible]	[illegible]
11	do do do do [illegible]	[illegible]
27	do do do do [illegible]	[illegible]
3	do do do do [illegible]	[illegible]
4	do do do do [illegible]	[illegible]
43	do do do do $300	[illegible]
5	do do do do $200	[illegible]
5	do $100 Greenbacks	[illegible]
10	do $50 do	[illegible]
20	do $25 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do $10 do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do $5 do	[illegible]
5	do Ladies' Gold Watches, each $100	[illegible]
5	do do do do do $125	[illegible]
20	do Gents' Silver Watches, each $35	[illegible]
30	do do Gold Watch Chains, each $30	[illegible]
6	do Suits Clothing, each $30	[illegible]
10	do Overcoats, do $40	[illegible]
3	do Sets Bedroom Furniture, each $70	210
3	do Sewing Machines, do $75	[illegible]

And thousands of other presents, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, VASES, PICTURES, [illegible] WARE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SETS KNIVES AND FORKS, SILVER SPOONS,
And other articles too numerous to mention.

☞ The Tickets to this Series of Concerts (each ticket being good for one Concert) will be countersigned by the Secretary, under the seal of the Society, and the proceeds from the sale of said tickets will be deposited in the Mutual National Bank of the City of Troy.

☞ All the property will be delivered totally free from all incumbrances of every name, nature and description, except the house and lot valued at $4,000, which has a trifling ground rent.

☞ Parties ordering Tickets from a distance, should either have their letters registered, send a money order or a draft on New York city, payable to the order of John Coffee, Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Sole Agent for New York City and vicinity,
JOHN F. B. SMITH,
No. 454 SIXTH AVENUE, N.Y.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
WM. J. NICHOLSON, Sec. of Committee.
No. 18 First Street, Troy.

☞ We, the undersigned citizens of Troy and vicinity, respectfully desire to inform communities foreign to this city that we are personally acquainted with the Managers and management of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1 Concert enterprise, and have the fullest confidence in their entire integrity and honesty. We most cheerfully and unreservedly recommend the scheme herein set forth to all persons who may desire to identify themselves with it by the purchase of tickets. All the statements as to the value of property herewith given may be implicitly relied upon as being the actual appraisement and valuation by disinterested and reliable parties. We fully believe that the undertaking will be carried out in the most perfect good faith.

JOHN L. FLAGG, Mayor of Troy. E. O. GLEASON, County Treasurer. G. ROBERTSON Jr., County Judge.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON
ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 555 SIXTH AVE., Broadway, cor. 33d St.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS,
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Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, &c.,
KID GLOVES, from 6 to 12 Shillings.

We respectfully call attention to our VERY LOW PRICES—NO SECOND PRICE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
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CUT THIS OUT!

NINETEEN DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS
AT
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Nos. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Opposite Sixth Street,
EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN
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PRICES GUARANTEED 20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY RATES.

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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.

A large and well assorted stock at exceedingly low prices.

Goods constantly Received from Auction, in our line and offered daily at great Bargains.

IRON FURNITURE.

Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Settees, Garden Chairs, Vases, Brackets, Washstands, Towel Racks, Store and Piano Stools, Marble-Top Saloon Tables

On hand and made to order.

16,000 U. S. Hospital Bedsteads in complete order. The cheapest bedstead known for institutions. Price, $2.00 to $3.00.

WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

As our stock embraces everything necessary to furnish either Bed or Table, purchasers for hotels, institutions, boarding houses and families will find that time and money can be saved by giving our goods and prices a thorough examination.

Each article warranted as represented.

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Important to Housekeepers Studying Economy

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PRIZE SOAP
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As are [illegible] of the Washing Compounds of the day [illegible] for sale by unprincipled persons, who know [illegible] about the [illegible] Soap, but take some [illegible]'s recipe, and form a compound of strong lye, or weak acids, which, while the make the work lighter, also destroy both skin and garments.

Common sense will teach a person that any Soap or Washing Compound which will do the work so remarkably quick must be remarkably strong, and will in a short time rot the clothes and make the hands sore. Thus, it is false economy to buy a labor-saving Washing Compound, be it Soap, Fluid, Crystals or Powder.

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Its popularity since its introduction has been unprecedented, and it is believed that in time it will supercede all other articles of similar character heretofore offered to the public.

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GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.
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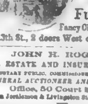
The Elysian Bed,
A Spring [illegible] Mattress and Pillow combined.



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LACE
CURTAINS,
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Has reduced the prices of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGAR, FLOUR, and all kinds of GROCERIES,
From 10 to 20 Per Cent.
BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.00
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.00
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 90 Cents.
COFFEES, ROASTED and GROUND, 15 Cents to 40 Cents. [illegible] Market.)
1,000 Barrels FLOUR, all grades, FROM $11.00 UPWARDS.
SUGARS, all grades, at REFINERS' PRICES, everything used in every Family cheaper than in any other Store in New York.
THOMAS R. AGNEW occupies his own store, owns the property, and has no rent to pay, imports and buys exclusively for cash, never gave a note in his life, consequently can undersell any house in the city.

GUANO.

No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, $62 per ton, in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
Alta Vela Guano, in bags, per ton, $54.
Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer, in barrels, per ton, $50.
Pure Ground Bone, in barrels, per ton, $46.
Bone and Meat, in barrels, per ton, $30.
Fish Guano, in barrels.
Alta Vela Phosphate, in bags.
Ground Plaster, per barrel, $1 75.
Swan Island Guano, in bags or barrels, $33 per ton.
Sulphate of Soda, in barrels, per ton, $30.
Best Super-phosphate, containing ten per cent. soluble phosphoric acid and three per cent. ammonia, put up in bags or barrels. Price, $55 per ton.
Cuban Guano, from caves, containing—beside the usual phosphates and organic matter—three to six per cent. of nitrate of potash. An excellent application for potatoes and tobacco. Price, in bags, $35 per ton.
South Carolina Phosphate, ground and put in bags or barrels, $25.
Navassa Guano, by the cargo, in lump or ground.
For sale by
GEORGE E. WHITE,
180 Front Street, New York.

Coffee.

ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE
EVANS'S FAMOUS EAST INDIA COFFEE
EVANS'S DANDELION COFFEE
AND
CELEBRATED "AMERICUS CLUB" COFFEE
is manufactured at the "AMERICUS MILLS," also "Kent's Mills," also manufacturers of and dealers in Coffees, Spices, Mustard, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Bi-Carb Soda, &c., &c.
FREDERICK EVANS & CO.,
154 Reade Street, N.Y.

Hats and Caps.

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING

We've wistfully waited thy coming, O Spring,
Though a grim, cheerless winter has tried to delay.
A thousand times thanks to creation's good King,
Frost, snow and dull times must vanish away.

The industrious ants will burst from their mounds,
Bees, bats and butterflies, each in their place;
While the cuckoo and swallow resound in shrill notes—
A beauty! a beauty! is FEENY'S spring Style.

The robin and sparrow again follow the harrow,
A God speed to the plough, and the farmer a pile,
Meadow-larks, corncrakes, echo loud from the furrow—
A beauty! a beauty! is FEENY'S spring Style.

The lambkin and fawn shall frisk on the plain,
Mink, Otter and Beaver, indulging awhile.
The grand drama of nature repeating again,
With fleeces for FEENY to make his new Style.

The mallet and chisel in concert shall ring,
To hew shapeless granite to statue and tile;
The loud factory whistle its music will sing—
Hurrah then, hurrah then, for FEENY'S new Style.

Once again our hearts gladden with joyous delight,
At the long pent-up fair ones, hat, feather and fan.
In morning, in mid day, or under gas light,
They're the happiest, holiest, blessing to man.

So cheer up, sons of toil, you're the pride of creation,
The blessings of spring soon on you will smile;
Hope on, be content, what e'er be your station,
You're truly entitled to FEENY'S Spring Style.

THE LATEST
$5 SPRING STYLE HAT, $5
AT
FEENY'S
NATIONAL SILK HAT EMPORIUM
No. 349 Third Avenue,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

WHO IS YOUR HATTER?
The best value in this city, or anywhere else, is to be found at the new
HAT STORE,
164 BOWERY.
JOHN CALLAHAN & CO., offer for sale their new spring stock of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, at prices which form
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
Customers are invited to call and examine our splendid assortment. No charge for fitting on. Very little for entire appropriation.
REMEMBER 164 BOWERY.

New Publications.

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,
By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

The friends of O'Donovan Rossa and the other Martyrs now suffering in British Convict Prisons think it enough to say to the Irish people in America that this lady, now thrown upon her own resources by the imprisonment of her husband *for life*, is compelled to ask the support of her patriotic fellow countrymen on this side the Atlantic, by the publication of her POEMS—some of them already familiar to the readers of the Dublin *Irish People* and others never yet published.

The situation of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, suddenly deprived of her gallant husband, is one which must appeal strongly (even independently of the merits of her writings) to the generous sympathies of all our race. She has had to bear separation from her child until she may be enabled to support him in this new country. Some of her Poems have been already read with delight by thousands both in Ireland and the United States. It is proposed to collect those already published, which, with the addition of the new Lyrics, will compose a handsome volume—an acceptable ornament, it is hoped to the tables of Irish-American families throughout America.

Names of Subscribers are solicited without delay. Communications addressed to MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, care of the Publisher, Mr. P. M. Haverty, No. 3 Barclay street, New York. Price of the Volume $1 50.

Groceries and Provisions.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—GROCERIES, Fine New Teas and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail. PETER LYNCH & CO., 41 VESEY STREET. Our old customers, and the public are informed that we are receiving daily choice new Teas, Coffees, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, &c., which we are selling for cash, cheaper than any other establishment. Our long experience gives us many advantages over others who purchase from second and third hands, each having a per centage.

P. S.—Ship and Shop stores put up at the shortest notice.

P. S.—Goods shipped Free of Cartage to all the Railroads and Steamboats.

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS and GOOD TEA COMPANY, 37 and 39 NEW BOWERY, corner Madison street, New York.—Millbrook Bridge, Boston Road, Morrisania and Union Corners, East Chester, Westchester Co.

We have always on hand a large and fresh stock of TEAS, GROCERIES, and FAMILY FLOUR.

We sell for CASH and give the BEST VALUE in City or Country. Remember 37 & 39 NEW BOWERY.

Ales, Wines and Liquors.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
IMPORTER OF
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.
Foreign and Domestic Ales and Porter
For Shipping and the Trade.
RECEIVER OF KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY.
357 Canal Street, cor. Wooster, N.Y.
BRANCHES Nos. 41 and 43 Nassau St. 13 Fulton St. 313 Broome St. 42 Avenue C, and 130 Avenue D.

ANDREW WYNNE'S
NEW SALOON,
Northwest Cor. Eighth and Catharine Streets,
Philadelphia.
GOOD LIQUORS AND SEGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
Good Sherry Wine, $3 per gallon, 80 cents per bottle. Good Bourbon Whiskey, $3 per gallon, 80 per bottle. Very choice $4 per gallon, 10 per bottle. Pure Liquors by Retail, at Importers' Prices—a new feature in the trade.
BORDEAUX WINE CO.,
RICHARD TERNAN, Agent.
Vaults.
90 FULTON STREET,
(North-east corner of William St., NEW YORK.
Wholesale cash buyers offered unusual advantages.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.
HENRY McCORMICK,
AUCTIONEER,
175 CHATHAM STREET,
CORNER OF JAMES. New York.
☞ Constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of New and Second Hand Clothing, of every description, at the lowest cash prices.
Auction Sales daily [illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

[illegible]

THE EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK, CONTAINS

THE SURPRISE OF CREMONA.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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[illegible]RAGE.

BY "[illegible] CORNWALL."

Courage!—Nothing can withstand
Long a wronged, undaunted land;
If the hearts within her be
True unto themselves and thee.
Thou freed giant, Liberty!
Oh! no mountain-nymph art thou,
When the helm is on thy brow,
And the sword is in thy hand,
Fighting for thy own good land!

Courage!—Nothing e'er withstood
Freemen fighting for their good:
Armed with all their fathers' fame,
They will win and wear a name,
That shall go to endless glory
Like the gods of old Greek story,
Raised to heaven and heavenly worth,
For the good they gave to earth.

Courage!—There is none so poor,
(None of all who wrong endure),
None so humble, none so weak,
But may flush his father's cheek
And his maiden's dear and true,
With the deeds that he may do.
Be his days as dark as night,
He may make himself a light.
What! though sunken be the sun,
There are stars when day is done!

Courage!—Who will be a slave,
That hath strength to dig a grave,
And therein his fetters hide,
And lay a tyrant by his side?
Courage!—Hope, howe'er he fly
For a time, can never die!
Courage, therefore, brother men!
Cry "God!" and to the fight again.

AMERICANS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

Lecture by Stephen J. Meany.

On Thursday evening last, (April 30,) a large [illegible]

LECTURE IN NEWARK.

[illegible]

The I. R. B. in Cork—Death of Barney Sheehan.

[illegible]

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

PORT HURON, MICH., ON UNION.

[illegible]

THE WELCOME.

[THIS (says the *Irishman*) shows how Scotchmen feel.

Shout for the Prince, the heir of kings,
Who comes to smile away your pain!
Shout for the lady whom he brings,
Shout welcome to his lordly train.
Though on you lies the Helot's curse—
Though on you lies the outlaw's brand—
Shout till your servile throats are hoarse,
Shout for the ruler of your land!

Shout—tell the world the slaves ye are!
It watches how ye stand the test.
Strew flowers before his conquering car,
The Prince who deigns to be your guest.
Act as ye can the men of old
Who sold the Senate of their isle,
They gave their Parliament for gold,
You sell your country for a smile.

Shout, by the blackened heaps of stone,
That witness where your hamlet stood—
By orphan's cry and widow's moan—
By prison cell and gibbet wood—
By all the clustering famine graves,
And by the crowding west-bound sails,
Show that ye now are willing slaves,
Shout welcome to the Prince of Wales!

Your loyalty will not be lost,
Your zeal be hid from public gaze;
The *Times* will your conversion boast,
And Mayo fondly lisp your praise.
Mackey, the traitor in his cell,
The martyrs, from their home above,
Will weep when they behold how well
The people have deserved their love.

Oh, brothers! how our hearts are stirred
With anxious hopes and fears for you;
Who knows the wrongs undreamt, unheard,
That "gaping bowlers" now may do?
Will you desert Democracy,
That in your cause hath toiled and borne,
To win from Aristocracy
A passing smile and endless scorn?
—*Edinburgh.* ALBANNACH.

JOHN SAVAGE.

THE *Tribune*, descanting on "Fenian Leaders," gives the following comprehensive idea of the estimation in which the Chief Executive of the Brotherhood is held by the statesmen and *literateurs* of America

Mr. John Savage, the Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, representing the Irish revolutionary party in the United States, and in communication with the revolutionary party in the British Islands, seems to have been singularly successful in concentrating upon himself the confidence of both elements. One of the most distinguished of the men who participated in the revolutionary movements of '48 in Ireland, it is natural that the men in Ireland should regard him with affection and esteem, and the same feelings expanded and intensified by a knowledge of Mr. Savage's upward and upright career in this country attract to him a wide and popular following among the Irish sympathizers in America, where he is so well known and respected, not alone amongst his own countrymen, but among the statesmen, literateurs and publicists among whom his lot has fallen as a writer and journalist. None of Mr. Savage's predecessors in control of the Fenian Organization have had anything like his experience and associations in America. Mr. Savage has had peculiar advantages in his American career, having edited the chief organ of Anti Lecomptonism during the great and memorable struggle against the swindle by which it was sought to overrun popular rights, and bring Kansas into the Union without the privilege of declaring whether she would have slavery or not. During this notable period he was the associate of Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Crittenden, Robert J. Walker and other distinguished and able men, and of the leaders in the House of Representatives, such as John Hickman, John B. Haskin and others during that critical epoch. He was, during the same period, on friendly terms with some of the ablest men of the South, such as Alexander H. Stephens, L. M. Keitt, James L. Orr, John C. Breckinridge and others, but manfully took his stand when the time came against the claims of the latter for the Presidency in a public letter which was a formidable campaign document in favor of Douglas in the great contest of 1860. These experiences in public life gave Mr. Savage advantages which were not overlooked by the Irish party in this country when, after the defection of Stephens, they were looking for some capable man to take control of the Fenian Organization. When the National Congress or Convention of Fenians met in this city early in 1867, after Stephens had retired to France, Mr. Savage was tendered the position of Head Centre, or Chief Executive, but he declined. A month or so after, at the great mass meeting held in Union square, Mr. Savage, with Judge Daly and some others were appointed as Trustees of the Fenian Fund. This he also declined on satisfactory ground, but feeling, notwithstanding his objection as a literary man to devoting his whole time to politics, that he should signify his approval of the cause of human liberty, he offered his services to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Irish cause. This came off in the Cooper Institute to a vast audience, and added considerable to the Fenian Treasury. Immediately there were calls and invitations for him from all parts of the country. Many of the '48 men kept aloof from all Irish politics. Such as had spoken came out naturally and emphatically for the Fenian organization in co-operation with the revolutionists in Ireland. None whatever countenanced the move into Canada: and when Savage, who had taken no part whatever in the differences which had divided the organization in America, gave his voluntary services for the cause, it created much enthusiasm. Yielding to the desire of his countrymen, he made a tour through some of the New England States, opening in May at the Tremont Temple, Boston, to a great audience. He also spoke in Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester, Salem, Brookline, Waltham, Watertown, Haverhill, Woburn, Lynn, Pawtucket, and other places, and had to decline for want of time, numerous calls. At every place he implored a union of Irishmen for the love of Ireland, showing the evils of discord, what ruin it had brought on great States and what strength union had created in small States. His tour was highly beneficial, and he had little time to rest before he was called to Albany and Troy, and induced to make a rapid tour to the West in the hot summer, lecturing at Wheeling Va., Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, and other places, in halls and at excursions. Men of every shade of Irish politics attended these lectures, as Mr. Savage's character was a guarantee that the feelings of none would be hurt, much less outraged, by his remarks. He generally selected subjects connected with the past revolutionary history of Ireland, and applied them to the present. Everywhere Mr. Savage met great courtesy. At St. Louis he was introduced to many prominent citizens at a splendid supper, and subsequently met the members of the city press at a dinner, and at Cincinnati was entertained by T. D. Jones, the distinguished sculptor, T. Buchanan Read, the poet, and other literary and patriotic friends and admirers. The rising of March in Ireland had consigned many noble spirits to the prison and penal servitude, the "Erin's Hope" had been sent by the Fenian Brotherhood on her mission of succor, demonstrating that men and munitions of war could be landed in Ireland, and a new Congress of the Brotherhood was called to meet in New York in August. Mr. Savage flung into this continuous exertion in midsummer out of the quiet path of a literary life, brought home as a legacy of his endeavors the fever and ague, which clung to him during the summer and fall. But, yielding to the desire universally expressed, he allowed his name to be put forward at the Congress for the office of Chief Executive. The leaders of the Brotherhood all over the country determined to make a last effort to induce all honest Irishmen to join hands with them, and they cast round them for months to find some able, experienced and accomplished Irishman of tried patriotism, whose character among his fellow men stood high up beyond the reach of slander's filthy finger, they had the luck and grace to pitch on Mr. Savage, and they promptly called him to be their guide and prophet. Sacrificing the enjoyment of a happy home and abandoning the witching pleasures of remunerative literary pursuits, John Savage stepped forth at his country's call to bear the manifold cares and crosses of the true, earnest and devoted Fenian leader, and to risk the ruin of that fair fame which had cost him a lifetime of honest labor to build up, in order to make Fenians and Fenianism worthy of the land and the cause which gave them birth. Notwithstanding his illness, Mr Savage, at the request of the Congress, got up out of his sick bed to appear and receive the trust confided to him. The election and acceptance of Mr. Savage brought renewed strength to the Organization in Ireland and here. Activity was soon visible from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Discipline and harmony were preached throughout the Circles. As Mr. Savage had nothing to do with past differences—as he was, as he recently stated, "not the heir of any disturbing element," he determined there should be no chance to perpetuate them under his administration. All through his recent correspondence on the matter of a union, this excellent policy and feeling were paramount. He declined every invitation and temptation to discuss matters outside of the subject of a union, and which could only prolong the sorrows of the past. This determination set forth boldly to all the Circles had a great effect in attracting members who had been kept aloof by malign influences. It had also its great effect in England and Ireland. Mr. Savage has been laboriously engaged in the duties of his office, although suffering from frequent attacks of the chills, and, in addition, has made two or three public appearances to great advantage. He delivered the funeral oration in Union square on the occasion of the obsequies of the Manchester Martyrs, and created an effect to which Louis Blanc alludes in his letters on the state of England to *Le Temps* of Paris. Mr. Savage also attended the great meeting held at Faneuil Hall last month on the subject of protection to naturalized citizens, and made what is universally esteemed as the boldest and most telling points on that subject within the limits of a popular speech. He has just issued a work on the Fenian martyrs, with an introduction on the struggle for Irish nationality, going back for some centuries, and coming down to the present day.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

(From the Irishman.)

One of the most eccentric displays of dyspeptic poetry ever seen was made in the *Saunders* in the shape of "a welcome." Whether a bad stomach or a bad conscience troubled the bard we know not—whether loyalty is not favorable to poetry we may not aver, but it seems so. Perhaps the poet kept on the premises of some drapery shop, small or large, may have tried his holiday hand on the subject. However it be let our readers rejoice in a sample. There is an amount of capitals which give it quite a "poetical look"—though they make it difficult to read, as where you are asked to say, "the battlements." Here is the first verse where the bard hopes we will ever be met by the horologe's hours:

"Wreathe the Spires with flowers
The fairest Spring can get,
And the horologe's hours—
By such be ever met.
That lovely rose of Denmark, that blooms thro' all the year!
Wake, Dublin, in full gladness!—sweet Alexandra's here!"

It is difficult to comprehend that passage about "the horologe's hours" (sweet alliteration!)—it is very hoary, but we reject the supposition that he means the Princess was quite a hourl. The style is too grave for jesting. Then, in order to evoke pleasing and appropriate memories, he sings:

"Of old, Dane ships, blood-reeking,
Brought war-men armed alone—
Fierce strife and plunder seeking,
They brought but the tear and groan."

The notion is such a happy one that he returns upon it, with an addition

"Denmark and Wales uniting,
How different from that day,
When the Danes steered forth to the fighting
That doomed fair Wales their prey.
But they came back foiled and gory!
How that time contrasts *this!*
From Wales they come in glory,
To return in glorified bliss."

There is a flux of italics here; but there should be more; the antepenultimate line must be read, and should be accented thus.

"How *that* time contrasts *this!*"

Even then it won't make *sense*—but that is a rebellious commodity not required. Having awakened so may joyful memories in the Irish, by telling them how they were harried by the Danes, he next proceeds to do the same kind service to a Danish princess, by showing how the Irish trounced her countrymen

"Your shadowy falchions flourish,
Knights at Clontarf that died.
Her who now comes all cherish,
'Venging Sitrick's humbled pride."

Again the Irish are told to wave banners from St. Michan's, because there Danes once were

"Eyeing how ten score fires destroy."

Finally, this is the splendid peroration

"*She* gallant knighthood brings us,
He bears us beauty's Queen!
Each minstrel's harp gay strings us
The jubilant *Io pæan!*
Let voices of wind and ocean,
And crowds' and cannons' roar,
Speak Erin's joy emotion,
Wishing *them* such e'ermore."

"Wishing *them* such e'ermore" is a line wonderfully and fearfully made. No amount of italicising could make its obstreperous syllables fall into line fit for rythm. Remark, above all, in this verse, how the author has placed "pæan" and "Queen"—as rhymes! To make them rhyme, of course you must say "Quee-an"—a very ugly word, and rather than suggest it the poetaster should have swallowed his manuscript first. This is a sample of the intellect, kept on the premises, by the Castle.

The *Irishman's* "special" on "the track of the Prince" gives us the following racy paragraphs.

I saw his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the moment when, upon this august visit, he entered the confines of Dublin city. I knew I ought to follow the line of every other reporter and make myself up for the romance of the occasion, by being more romantic than any novelist of modern times, except Miss Braddon, a lady whom I much respect, but in whom I do not much believe, but that

I MEAN TO TELL TRUTH,

and so I must declare that I beheld his Royal Highness as he approached the turn to Merrion square, East. As a Yankee, for whom I may add I have as great a respect as for anybody of his sex, would say, there was a turn for shouting there, and I waited to see, I will not say *hear*, the shouting. I beheld many things before I beheld his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's approach. I saw Sackville street, (I may observe, and Carlisle bridge—a cause of agitation—and Westmoreland street, and encircled by the College-rails, something covered with green baize that I thought might be a culprit waiting for the garotte, I was informed that the party in green baize was Edmund Burke, and the College quickly flung a red mantle over the green.

I WENT ON,

and saw Nassau-street. There were pretty devices shed down from the houses of those who desire to make "a penny" after the manner of Horace, and there was a considerable number of people looking at them, principally nice people and certainly not denizens of this city for the most part, if I except the police, a powerful and loyal body, who are a credit to their cloth.

THE DOCTORS

generally inhabit Merrion square in a promiscuous manner. Surgeon Somebody, a distinguished operator, I may observe, living beside Dr. Nobody Else, who has lately taken the house next, and does not operate at all, but who adopts a curvilinear line in the profession, and is an authority on [illegible] or instances of [illegible]. There were banners at this point hung liberally from the windows, and I even recognised several table-covers, ornamental articles of manufacture, waving from balconies three feet six inches in latitude, and three feet two inches in longitude. Amid the profusion of table-covers, released window-curtains and stunted arborescenses in the Square, his Royal Highness was expected to proceed, and I proceeded to the farthest point of the civic track to behold the progress of future royalty, but at the corner of Merrion square I saw two mounted policemen, *fuscate*, palpitating and earnest with the anxieties of office. "Is he coming?" asked a bystander. Dignified with the importance of his duty, *the* policeman of the two addressed, drew himself up to his full height, sitting upon his horse, and replied sententiously.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES COMES."

There was a distant vision of the officers of the Corporation in the vista, in hired carriages, drawn up at the edge of the pathway, on the right, while the street was kept clear by the police. Somebody murmured adown the thoroughfare that Mr Henry, the Town Clerk, was seated in one of those carriages, waiting for the Prince, and that he might be distinguished by his cocked hat. Another enthusiastic admirer of our civic glories whispered cautiously that Thomas Arkins, Esq., and his mace of office, were both looking out of another carriage, the said carriage being one from the Mayoralty Mews. There is a squadron of Lancers in front, the celebrated corps which signalized itself in India by the speed of its horses in making a movement in the most strategic style to the rear when the enemy was in front, and was well armed and drilled, and which signalized itself in Ireland by going to the front, and charging a crowd of unarmed men, women and children. I need not observe that this corps is a general favorite after such a feat. Of course, the people will be sometimes saying something, and what they say of the Lancers is not exactly eulogistic, but then today the Lancers are portion of a guard of honor to a woman young and not ill favored. That woman is a Princess, and being a Princess happily to own the style, title and immunities of the Princess of Wales. I should not like to be a witness of the reception the Lancers would receive if they came amid an Irish crowd like this and no Princess in their train.

THEY PASS,

and in their wake—forgive me for a seaman's phrase—carriages one or two, pass also, I did not much heed the number, but I waited to see her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra. Her husband was to be with her, but it was the lady I cared to see. I cared also to see more and to hear more. I wished to know of my own knowledge how the people,

THE IRISH PEOPLE,

would receive a lady so young, so fair, and so unhappy by her physical and mental suffering. The English newspapers had thought it necessary to appeal to them, if they were disaffected, *to be silent at all events.* They declared that the Irish were a "nation of born courtiers," and became enthusiastic over their courtesy. So they might, and believe their own doctrine, not preach it hollowly as they did. The courtesy of the Irish people was shown in the reception of the Prince of Wales and his consort. Well dressed persons, having more or less an interest in the Castle, greeted them from the windows and house tops. *They* waved their 'kerchiefs and lifted their voices, but there was *no cheering*. I know it, for I have seen O'Connell as he passed along our city ways with the flush of his honors on him. I never saw a greater crowd gathered in the streets of Dublin to behold any public spectacle, *except one*, and beyond the quavering voices from balconies or windows, beyond the vociferations of a few *gamins*, Dublin *gamins*, who assisted the weak articulations I have mentioned, there was nothing like an "Irish Hurrah."

Indeed most persons were disappointed. I must confess I myself was disappointed, for I was certain that even the crowds of detectives, metropolitan police, and provincial constabulary would have made a decent effort at a shout, but if they did it was lost amid the crowd so silent and so orderly. I need not follow the route of his Royal Highness, for it presents no mark of note beyond the fact that at College Green there was

A HISS,

so decided and unmistakable that it cannot be gainsayed. I inquired, with my own notion in my head, why it had occurred. Some of the *Quidnuncs* said that the Lord Mayor was hissed. Others informed me it might be the Prince of Teck, and more made a venture in conjecture, and asserted that it was the Lancers, the heroes of Dungarvan. At all events, you can record the fact, and let it stand, for I am sure no other reporter will. It is, however, as certain as that there was not a Castle tradesman that did not illuminate his house on Wednesday night with a transparency, or a star, or something else equally brilliant, and so I think that upon this subject there is enough said.

THE EMERALD.—This is the title of an illustrated Irish journal, published in New York city. It is edited by national Irishmen, and with ability. It is a literary paper, and being the only illustrated Irish journal in America, should meet with a hearty support.—*Irish Republic.*

ADDRESS TO THE CENTRES AND CIRCLES OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

BROTHERS—Having been elected State Centre of Ohio by the late State Convention, held at Columbus, on February 24, and although fully aware of the difficulties of discharging the duties of so important an office at the present time, I am determined to do all I can to justify the confidence of my constituents; and I trust, with the assistance of God, and the earnest support of the true men of our race in Ohio, we will find the Organization in this State in a better condition at the end of the year 1868 than we found it at the commencement.

For over two years Fenianism has led a stormy life between open foes and pretended and misguided friends, little was left undone that had any tendency to uproot and destroy it. But, my friends, much as we may regret and bewail its late dark and disastrous history, that history carries conspicuously, and disseminates boldly, one great and saving principle of good, it lays one great fact distinctly before the world that, like the nationality it represents, FENIANISM IS INDESTRUCTIBLE. This conviction ought to give Ireland's real friends unmingled comfort, and nerve them to unshrinking perseverance; besides giving them the experience of the past to guide them in the future. A great portion of the errors and mistakes of Fenianism must be attributed to the fact that from the novelty of our position, we were treading an unbeaten path, without a single light from history or experience of the past to guide us in the present.

The F. B., as I understood it, was intended at its origin, to work quietly and steadily; vain, sensational displays of every kind to be discouraged; its power let known as little as possible to any but its members and friends, until a combination of friendly circumstances would enable it to [illegible] with [illegible] of [illegible] victory. These were my conceptions of the Fenian Organization, and upon these principles only would I accept any control of it in Ohio. I utterly disapprove of exaggerations, or false promises of any kind. Falsehood cannot be successful for anything but evil, and the Irishman whose patriotism is not strong enough to warrant him in hearing the truth, is not fit to be a Fenian, in fact, his presence will prove a real weakness, as the adhesion of such man or men will come and go with deceptive appearance and political fluctuations.

Spasmodic excitements have a most destructive tendency, for, like all inflammatory matter, they consume themselves, and, like intoxicating beverages, after inducing an unwholesome exertion they leave us more prostrate than they found us. The patriotism that can only be produced in the glare of gas light, by a frenzied appeal to passion, will droop before the calm test of reason, and wilt in view of difficulty, as hot-house vegetation when the artificial heat is withdrawn.

The F. B., to be successful, must be made of sterner stuff, and impositions, or low ingredients should not be tolerated under any circumstances, for they are utterly unworthy of a great cause.

I would here remonstrate with all our brothers against engendering or fostering any hostile or ill feeling against Religion on account of indiscreet words or acts of individuals, as Religion is not responsible for the political prejudices of clergymen.

FINANCES.

The necessity of funds must be obvious to all, as means must be furnished for the support of Head quarters, and that of our devoted soldiers, "the men in the gap," who form the nucleus of Ireland's standing army. Yet it is necessary to make the expenses of the F. B. as light as practicable on the members, and harassing levies should be avoided as much as possible. The ordinary fees and dues cannot sensibly affect the slenderest means where the least heart exists. It occurs to me, however, and I think it would be well if the Circles would take it into consideration, the sending of these proceeds in full to Head quarters, and if at all convenient, to adopt other means for the discharge of local expenses.

CIRCLES

The meeting of each Circle should be made as congenial and attractive as possible, and good feeling among its members carefully cultivated, each regarding the other as a special friend, and harmony and friendly conversation encouraged. Patriotic, reading and instruction should never be omitted. By these means the Circle would attract to it men of sense and endurance, and engender a feeling of self sustaining independence.

I am convinced, and I am not at all sanguine in saying, that by adhering to this simple, practical mode of conducting the F. B., a power could be created that would not only operate against the enemy, but compel the respect even of adversaries.

In this country it would form a social bond of unity and strength to our people which is much needed. Not for the purpose—far from it—of raising or exalting political aspirants, nor to form compacts or compromises with any parties in American politics, for these would completely demoralise the Organization. There is little doubt, however, that political parties would tacitly adapt their policy to conciliate it. This would be its phase in America if conducted intelligently. But in Europe it would be, as it were, a power co-existing with the British Empire, and harassing it with fears continually, fostering enmity to it everywhere, and giving unmistakable evidence to the nations, that whosoever entertains hostile designs against that Empire may reckon upon our substantial aid and assistance. In short, using every means within our power to raise enemies at home and abroad against the British Government, and, frustrating its policy and withering its strength, until the whole rotten fabric of English and Irish Aristocracy should tumble in one fœtid mass. This calculation, my friends, is neither a chimera nor a wild or foolish speculation; it is based upon simple, substantial and material facts and necessities, and within the easy attainment of the Irish people, and its consummation would form one of the grandest epochs in the history of the human species.

This contest is now inherent to the Irish race, and it cannot recede. It is a destiny thrust upon it by the enemy who seeks its complete extinction, and without any disguise whatever. The Mayos and Stanleys of to-day are merely giving words to the traditional and unchanging policy of their class. No alternative is left the children of Ireland but resistance, they cannot separate themselves from it, they are irrevocably bound to it by the long red record of their martyrology; the enrolment of which England is every day inditing, and the bloody register forms the sole history of her occupation of our country. And lest our memories should grow dim, they are fiercely and constantly refreshed by the groans of our brave and true men from within her foul and reeking dungeons, where they endure, with unflinching fortitude, the slow and torturing death decreed by her base and cowardly vengeance—the gallows and the dungeon never become obsolete; they are ever inseparable from the presence of English policies and Irish patriotism.

Let all true Irishmen, in view of these inevitable necessities, band themselves together, and let Fenianism be synonymous with Ireland's redemption; act with zeal and calm determination, and the great God that has preserved us so long under so great an oppression will reward our perseverance with victory.

I will now in conclusion, congratulate the Brotherhood on the accession of John Savage as their Chief Executive, whose intellectual ability so eminently fits him for the position, and whose integrity of character, while it places him beyond the carping of the vulgar and the venal, secures the confidence of honest men and true patriots.—Yours, fraternally and respectfully, PATRICK KIERNAN WALSH,
State Centre, Ohio.
311 St. Clair street, Cleveland.

PROTECTION VERSUS FREE TRADE.

CONFERENCE OF FRIENDS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

THE American Industrial League met on Tuesday, April 28, in the Metropolitan Hotel, Mr. Peter Cooper in the chair. Letters from Senators Wilson, Wade, and Morrill, regretting their inability to attend, were read. Representative men from every branch of industry were present. A committee, consisting of Messrs. James M. Cooper, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman, John F. Arnold of North Adams, Mass., G. B. Stebbins, of Michigan, and Mr. Birdsall, of New York, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting.

After some discussion, in which C. A. Trowbridge, of Michigan, Cyrus Elder, Secretary of the State League of Pennsylvania, Horace Greeley, Mr. Ward, of Boston, Mr. Senter, of Mass., Rev. Mr Bokum, of Tenn., a Polish gentleman, and other speakers, took part, the committee to draft resolutions reported. Their report was accepted, and the resolutions were then considered *seriatim*, and amended. They are as follows.

Resolved—That an indispensable condition to a return to specie payments, and thus to the restoration of the credit of the American nation in the money markets of the world is to be found in a well developed industry, and in increasing the productive power of the nation.

Resolved—That this increase of the production of the country can only be accomplished by an enlightened and liberal encouragement of our domestic manufactories, hence in all future revisions of the tariff, we urge the imposition of heavier duties on articles of luxury, with adequate protection to the products of our home industry.

Resolved—That in view of the injustice, inequalities, and frauds inseparable from the system of *ad valorem* duties, this meeting avows its earnest conviction of the importance of introducing the principle of specific duties to the utmost extent possible.

Resolved—That where specific duties are not levied, the rule shall be made absolute and imperative that all goods not subject to specific rates shall be entered for duty at their full value at the port of exportation, under such regulations as will most certainly accomplish that object.

Resolved—That the magnitude of the burdens imposed upon our country by the late war of rebellion renders imperative the practice of rigorous and systematic economy in the administration of our Government, and we heartily commend the retrenchment of expenditures in the military, naval and other branches of the public services effected in the appropriation bills of the present Congress, and urge that the good work of financial reform be pushed to the utmost.

Resolved—That the frauds and peculations practised by officials engaged in collecting the public revenue have grown to a magnitude dishonoring the national character, and fraught with portentous danger to the national interests, and requires the application of the most prompt and rigid measures for its prevention, and this meeting heartily approves the bill introduced by the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes into Congress, "to regulate the civil service of the United States," and to promote the efficiency thereof, as wisely calculated to obviate the grievous evils growing out of the present system of appointing officers.

Resolved—That at all cost to individuals or classes the public faith with the national creditors must be kept unbroken, and any attempt to invade under any pretext, the just obligations of the country would be at once dishonest and unwise, exposing the Nation to the contempt and execration of the civilized world, and undermining the foundations of all private credit.

Resolved—That the American Industrial League, engaged in the work of instructing the people of the United States in those questions which relate to Industry and Finance, and which so vitally affect their material and moral good, deserves the warm sympathy and liberal support of all who desire the solvency of the nation, and the comfort, prosperity and improvement of all classes of this people.

UNION CIRCLE, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

AT a stated meeting of the Union Circle, F. B., of this city, held on the 15th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing six months Centre, John Ahern, Secretary, Joseph McGuckin, Treasurer, Andrew Wynne. The members of this Circle—always desirous for a union of all Irishmen for the grand object of Ireland's liberation—regret very much the failure of its accomplishment, but are, nevertheless, determined that all the means at their disposal shall be appropriated for the redemption of their country by Irishmen on Irish soil, and in view of furthering said object have instructed our worthy Treasurer to forward all cash on hand to John Savage, Esq.

Owing to past dissensions, our Circle is not as large as it might have been; yet it is gradually increasing, and in a short time expect it to be second to none in the city, our members being determined it shall be a success.

By inserting the above you will much oblige Union Circle. Yours respectfully,
JOHN AHERN, Centre.
JOSEPH MCGUCKIN, Secretary.

Rights of American Citizens.

THE following are among the excellent set of resolutions passed by the Oregon Republican State Convention, held at Salem, Oregon, March 25, 1868. The Republicans seem to make this question of American citizenship a strong plank in the coming platform. What are the Democrats about?

Resolved—That the right of expatriation is the natural and inherent right of all people, and indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that while the citizen owes allegiance to the Government, the Government owes protection to the citizen, and that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all its citizens—native-born and naturalized—in the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens of the United States, wherever, and under whatever color or pretence those rights may be invaded.

Resolved — That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power of this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy, and that we sympathise with all people, everywhere, who are struggling for civil and religious liberty.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOYCE.

OSWEGO, April 30, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

ANOTHER good and faithful Irishman and true Fenian has gone from among us. On Monday morning the painful tidings was announced that Captain John Joyce was no more. He departed this life at his residence on Sunday evening the 26th inst., after a severe and protracted illness. The death of Captain Joyce has caused a wide spread feeling of sorrow in our midst. He was a man of pure character, of broad, generous and kindly impulses, a devoted husband, an indulgent father, and a loving son and brother. Captain Joyce was born in Westport, county Mayo, Ireland, and was in his 40th year. He settled in Oswego in the spring of 1851. During the first five years of his life here, he sailed on the lakes as Captain; he afterward entered into business speculations, which proved quite successful. He was a large ship-owner, and at the time of his death was interested in many of the largest vessels sailing on our lakes.

Soon after his arrival here he joined the National Guards, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, which position he filled with honor and respect for many years. In March, 1867, he was elected Alderman of the First Ward, and, though in the most delicate state of health, attended to the duties of his office until the dreadful disease compelled him to keep his room.

No man ever loved his country with a purer or less selfish motive. He was always at his post, and any movement of a national or patriotic nature was sure to find a friend in Captain Joyce. He was the first Fenian Centre commissioned here by O'Mahony, and remained so for two terms. When the raid on Canada was discussed in the Circle, Capt. Joyce said, although he deplored the division which unfortunately sprung up in the ranks of the Brotherhood, and though being opposed to the contemplated raid, which he thought was foolish and believed would turn out disastrous to the Brotherhood, still, seeing the almost unanimous feeling that prevailed in Oswego, he would not be one to dampen the movement, but, on the contrary, he would equip a company, and either go with them as a private or lead them against the hereditary foe of their country. "Thank God," he said, "I am able to leave my family comfortable in my absence. I have not long to live, and though believing as I do that Ireland is the place where the battle of Irish independence must be fought, still I shall be no drawback, but am prepared to fight and fall under the immortal Sunburst of my country." But before his company was equipped the Captain's prophecy was verified. It had turned out disastrous, news reached Oswego that the invasion was a failure. Some time after the Circle broke up, and in 1867 was again organized. Captain Joyce was among the first to join it, and though he would accept no office, he used his influence and money to make it what it was in 1865.

When the news reached here that Col. O'Connor was out on the hills of Kerry, Capt. Joyce was instrumental in getting up a public meeting to raise funds to help him carry on the unequal conflict. He felt sick that night, and his words to me were "I regret I cannot attend the meeting to-night, but any sum subscribed I shall double it. If $500 is subscribed, put down my name for $1,000." He kept his word. Laurence Smith subscribed the highest amount, and Capt. Joyce was but too happy to double it.

The Oswego *Palladium* thus alludes to his illness

"About five years ago Captain Joyce took a severe cold, which at the time he thought nothing of, but which eventually settled into a chronic bronchial affection. He was a man of active business habits, and though often remonstrated with as to the dangerous character of the disease which had fastened itself upon him, he treated the matter lightly, feeling that his vigorous constitution would eventually conquer. The disease was stronger than he thought, and, as the sad result shows, had obtained the mastery. For the past year its effects were plainly visible on his face; and though at times he seemed to rally and beat back the destroyer, it was evident to his friends that he was not gaining ground. He, nevertheless, attended to his business and kept up a courageous and cheerful heart. When no longer able to pursue his daily avocations, and when compelled by constantly increasing weakness to keep his room, he began to appreciate his physical condition, and to seriously invoke medical aid. For two months there was a seeming struggle between the disease and the remedies, but at the end of that time, it became apparent that the former was constantly gaining ground. He was informed that he could not recover. He received the fatal announcement as became a Christian man, and immediately instituted proceedings to arrange his worldly affairs, and also set about those which pertain to eternity. His patience in cruel suffering was only equaled by the calmness and serenity with which he awaited the dread messenger that was to open for him the only door of escape from the anguish of mortality. He made his peace with God and man. He looked forward to the parting from all things wordly as the tempest tossed mariner looks for the quiet waters of his haven home, a life of usefulness and honor was closed by a peaceful and happy death in the midst of home, kindred and friends. Captain Joyce had not an enemy in the world. To know him was to honor and respect him. He will no more mingle with us in the busy scenes of life, but the memory of his kindly face, his open, generous heart and hand, his frank and cordial bearing will long remain."

A special meeting of the Common Council has been convened by the Mayor, and of the F. B. by his worthy friend and compatriot, Dr. Lawrence Reynolds, and resolutions of sympathy and regret adopted at both meetings. The funeral services take place to-day, and will be attended by the Fenian Brotherhood, the military, Fire Department and civic societies.

Thus passes from among us the sterling patriot, devoted friend and comrade, Captain John Joyce. May the Almighty God have mercy on his soul.—Amen.

J. DILLON TREANOR.

THE POPE AND MR. GLADSTONE.—According to reports from Rome the Pope has requested Mgr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, to thank Mr. Gladstone for his attitude in the House of Commons upon the subject of the Established Church in Ireland.

We should suppose it must be some enemy of Mr. Gladstone who has sent the report from Rome that the Pope has offered him his thanks for attempting to disestablish the Protestant Church in Ireland. If anything could aid Mr. Disraeli in his attempts to sustain the Establishment against the attacks of the Gladstone party, it would be the Pope thanking the latter for aiding the Papacy.—*N. Y. Times.*

FENIANISM IN CANADA—AN EFFORT TO STAMP IT OUT.—OTTAWA, April 28.—The House of Commons sat yesterday with closed doors. The subject under consideration was a suspicion of Fenianism that has fallen on certain employes of the House, in connection with the recent assassination of D'Arcy M'Gee. A message from the Duke of Buckingham, relative to the attempted assassination of Prince Alfred, was laid before both Houses. An address, conveying the sympathy of Parliament to her Majesty, and expressing indignation at the atrocious crime, was agreed upon. In the Senate, Senator Mitchell was particularly severe on the Fenian Organization, and expressed the hope that the most vigorous efforts would be made to stamp it out in the British Dominion.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

THE EMERALD.—We have received the first four numbers of this most admirable Irish-American serial. It is illustrated, and it is but simple justice to say that the woodcuts are excellent and the letter press equally so. Portraits of Irish patriots and writers, with biographical sketches and well executed engravings of historical scenes in Irish history, grace each number. Racy Irish tales and poetry in each number, by writers of the old country of acknowledged ability. Our transatlantic "Emerald gem of the Western World" we hope may shine for long years, never to be "set in the crown of a stranger."—*London Universal News.*

THE EMERALD.—We are glad that the proprietors of this clever pictorial, published in New York, by D. O'Sullivan & Co., has given us an opportunity of saying a word or two in its favor. Had it been laid on our table ere this, we should have felt since a pleasure in earlier bearing witness not only to its genuine literary merits but to its pictorial excellence and artistic worth in every relation.—*Fenian Volunteer.*

THE paper is a very handsome one, being a nice size for binding, and is printed with new type. The illustrations are beautiful. It contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in every field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art), poetry, music, &c. We would advise any of our readers who want such a paper to give it a trial, as it is worthy of support. No Irish household should be without it.—*Putnam Co. Courier.*

IT is neatly got up, and appears to be edited with a good deal of tact and talent. It is devoted to the interests of the Irish, although it is not to be a political journal.—*Dundee Herald.*

THE EMERALD.—This is the title of a new paper, filled mostly, aside from news items, etc., with Irish literature and matters of Irish interest. It is handsomely illustrated, and got up in excellent style.—*Gouverneur (N. Y.) Times.*

IT is about as neatly gotten up a paper as we have seen lately. To lovers of genuine Irish literature of the highest order it is THE paper. Published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York.—*Waverly (N. Y.) Advocate.*

WE see no reason why it should not become popular.—*Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.*

AS its name imports it is Celtic throughout, and is a fine exponent of all the varieties of Irish literature and genius. $3 50 a year, and worth double that sum.—*Ballston (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new paper recently started in New York. It is an illustrated literary journal of sixteen pages. Every Irishman should have it.—*Corning (N. Y.) Democrat.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new sixteen-page literary journal published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York, at $3 50 a year, well filled with interesting original stories, historical sketches, etc. Each number is profusely illustrated with excellent engravings. This journal is one of the finest of its class.—*Weekly Casket, Penn Yan, N. Y.*

WE have received four numbers of a new weekly literary paper entitled THE EMERALD, published in New York, and filled with a choice selection of Irish literature, together with biographical sketches of celebrated Irish characters. It is about as neatly gotten up as any paper we have seen lately. To lovers of genuine Irish literature of the highest order it is *the paper*.—*Hornellsville Tribune.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new literary sheet, intended especially to be an organ of Irish thought. It treats largely of the poetry and history of Ireland, its literature, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, literature, science and art. It will be an attractive sheet for readers of all classes.—*Ontario Repository and Messenger.*

THE EMERALD is published weekly in quarto form, well printed on excellent paper, and contains original stories, historical sketches, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, litterature, science and art. The first four numbers contain most interesting sketches of the well-known Irish poets, Moore, Mangin, Davis and Goldsmith.—*Fredonia Advertiser.*

THIS is a new illustrated literary journal, published weekly in quarto form, printed in good clear type, on excellent paper, and contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, poetry, etc. Its articles are tersely written, comprising a great variety of interesting matter. It is intended more particularly for circulation among our Irish citizens, yet the high-toned and elevated character of its contents will render it a valuable fireside journal to any family without reference to their nationality.—*Utilitarian.*

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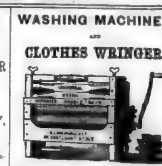

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THE DEATH OF GERALD GERALDINE.—A. D. 1588.

BY "LEO."

"Where is the Geraldine?" they cried, as on the stormy coast
Landed the broken remnant of the Spaniard's mighty host,
And round about the clansmen closed, and bright their blades did shine,
As eagerly the question rose, "Where is the Geraldine?"

Then the brave Spanish Captain Alphonsus bent his head,
Fearing to tell the dark, fierce band, that Geraldine was dead.
Full quietly he raised his hand, and pointed to the sea,
Where the billows dashed against the reefs all wild and furiously.

Then out spake Juan Dorcas, a sailor stout and bold—
"The Geraldine beneath the wave now sleepeth stark and cold,
And many a Spanish cavalier, of noble, kingly line,
Rests in that bed of death to-day with Gerald Geraldine.

"But 'tis not of the dead to preach that we have landed here,
We come to fight for Ireland's cause, we ask but food and cheer.
The billows were a deadly foe, since we on yesternoon
Sailed to your coast, thro' England's fleet, in our stout galloon."

Then spoke the brave Alphonsus—"We are hungry, worn and weak,
Some food and shelter now are all that from your hands we seek."
But sternly answered he, the chief of that dark clustered band—
"Woe, woe, the day our Geraldine was lost to poor Ireland.

"We want you not—return to Spain, and tell your haughty King,
What help avails if home again our chief you do not bring?
And better tempt the surging wave which bursts upon the coast,
Than bear the brunt of Saxon steel if Geraldine is lost."

Oh, sorrowful, right sorrowful, the Spaniard's heart was moved
"Oh! little, little did you know how Geraldine I loved,
And would to God and good St. James his dark fate now were mine."
But rose the word in fierce reply—"Where is the Geraldine?"

So turned they then, those sailors bold, their dark eyes on the sea,
To face the broadening wave that swept unto their own country.
But all their strength and all their skill alike were proved in vain,
Their white sails never shone beside the sheltering cliffs of Spain.

The bank of cloud and gloom went down, and there, upon the strand,
Stood, with their weapons slowly bent, that mourning Irish band.
No thought within their breasts for those their dark grief sent to death;
Their Geraldine alone they mourned with tears and choking breath.

DEMOCRACY.

BY W. M. C.

The word at the head of this letter has nothing to do with the political party in the United States which has adopted this as its name. It is a misnomer when applied to any mere *party*, for it embraces in its true significance the entire nation. It is properly construed as the description of a certain system of government, which derives all authority from the consent of the whole people, and which is therefore directly antagonistic to the notion of "right divine." Democracy is constantly persecuted by the upholders of the idea on which the opposing system is based. The opposite system is named Aristocracy. Its very etymology involves the doctrines of castes, and distinctions of blood, and hereditary right to rule. In ancient days, the aristocrats claimed to be of semi-divine origin, and to hold in their veins some "visible admixture" of the *ichor* of the gods. It was such a title as this which gave the Mahomedian Caliphs, Emirs and Sultans the right to govern—they could prove their descent from the Prophet. But I fear that if the *sangre azul* of Europe were analyzed, but little of it would be found derived from any *supernal* deity. This is, however, a trifle; for in the nineteenth century men are emancipated from the old superstition that genius and merit are hereditary, and can be transmitted from generation to generation [illegible]

[illegible]

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN POLITICS.

This Democratic idea is a new idea. It was within the last hundred years only that it developed itself. [illegible]

THE NATIONAL IDEAL.

[illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.

[illegible]

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC GRACES.

[illegible]

A LESSON FROM ÆSOP.

[illegible]

DEMOCRACY AND REPUBLICANISM.

[illegible]

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY.

[illegible]

THE TRIUMPHS OF JAMES STEPHENS.

(From the Irishman.)

[illegible]

AN IRISH MAGISTRATE AND A POLICE MAN.

[illegible]

A STRANGE EXPLANATION OF "DOING" A CONVICT TO DEATH.

The system of managing Fenian prisoners in [illegible]

DEATH OF BERNARD DOHERTY.

[illegible]

Financial, &c.

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To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, proposes to give a
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We've wistfully waited thy coming, O Spring
Though a grim cheerless winter has tried to delay
A thousand times thanks to creation's good King,
Frost, snow and dull times must vanish away.
[illegible]
So cheer up, sons of toil, you're the pride of creation,
The blessings of spring soon on you will smile
Hope on, be content, what ere be your station,
You're truly entitled to FEENY'S Spring Style.

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The friends of O'Donovan Rossa and the other Martyrs now suffering in British Convict Prisons think it enough to say to the Irish people in America that this lady, now thrown upon her own resources by the imprisonment of her husband for life, is compelled to ask the support of her patriotic fellow countrymen on this side the Atlantic, by the publication of her POEMS—some of them already familiar to the readers of the Dublin Irish People, and others never yet published. [illegible]

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HENRY McCORMICK,
AUCTIONEER,
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IRISH NEWS.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 122. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

UNION.

BY "TEAM BOY."

Farewell, farewell my native Isle,
I'm going to leave you for awhile,
To part with all that's dear to me,
And share the exile's fate;
I've suffered much for loving you,
But still, if Irishmen be true,
Let them unite and work for you
Before it is too late.

Up! up! and stand together, boys,
Your country cries for aid, my boys;
Revenge is sweet, our foes we'll meet,
And for the field prepare;
Then let the Saxons plainly know
We mean to strike another blow
From Wicklow Hill to brave Mayo,
From Galway to Kildare.

Then, Fenians, for the cause unite,
And England strike with all your might;
Then rally round John Savage, boys,
Oh! rally one and all,
And send your aid across the sea
To Kelly and the I. R. B.;
Old Erin must and shall be free
From Cork to Donegal.

LETTERS FROM "FENIAN CONVICTS."

The following letter has been received by his friends in this locality, from a young man who is one of the condemned Fenians sent to the penal settlement in Western Australia:

My Dearest Kate—After my long and compulsory voyage over more than half the globe, ...

THE "GUNPOWDER PLOT" TO BLOW UP BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE BURKE STATUE.

THE PAID ORGANIZER SPEAR IN ROUNDOUT.

IRELAND'S STORY.

BY "THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE."

Breezes alone by the silent sea,
Bear and convey their sigh burdens
In the waning light of the eastern sea,
In the golden glare of the morning weepings.
And yet the tears, in her fairest state,
Some signs of the glory and pride that probed her
In the olden times, when her rampants all
Were the warrior chiefs that circled round her.

Now, poor old sea, by the wave-crushed shore,
Why do thy sighs so low and sad
Why do thy tears so bitterly
The wanderer hearth her lonely wails,
And her sorrow over burdened with plaintive
Her children fly, over the sea's white foam,
From their native shores, and their home by
Where they have left behind them the hearth
Their hearts, and their cradles, and their
Their hearts, and their rich temples in the golden
Times of promise.

And wherever the blight of the Martyred
Throws
Who died for her sake and so loved in life
Oh, wherever they speak of the land, true hearts
In the sunshine of the Republic, or in the
Her white breast heaves with the deep-drown
sighs
(Echoed alone by the night-wind only),
And pulse and pulse with the deep-drown
And her languishing wail more wild and lonely!

And the moons war dim and the seasons
Brow to brow in sunshine and winter
Spring, with its blossoms and brightening
Summer,
And summer, with all its rich, radiant glory.
And yet no light for the future land
To brighten the path of her dark existence,
And a night to be lost in her mourning
And her wild appeals for a great redeemer.

Ah, yes! by fond ones, o'er the sea,
Would some bard, with a spirit as free
Her wile would arise and her sons would rise
And rights would be hurled from the field of
And were it not belied to see them
Of the blood of the Gaels, or with their
Then hunger and starve on the prairie
And one of the tyrants who lord it over them!

Go sang a bold dirge for the land
For the sons of the Gaels, who have
And who will say that we're dead in
If we sorrow with thee, thou poor
O for the spaces and the preaching
For a time we are wrapped in the
In temple then down in their pride
And neither their flags nor our line
And now let us pray as the martyrs
Who bore the fight and struggle
Their
Dread land, of hope heaven, land
And save our land from the dark
Forever! Oh, Heaven, our prayer
On the true hearts who love her
Ye Volts,
And hope yet to see her in beauty's
Looking out like a queen o'er the
Western
Isle.

—*Universal News.*

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.—NO. XVI.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

AN INTERESTING POLICE—REGULAR SPAVIN.

The readers of the Irish Republic will recall this narrative will remember my statement that James Stephens had given advice and consent of the "Military Council" of the "Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood," had decided upon the last week of December for the time for the projected uprising of the people of Ireland against their oppressors. It was upon this revolutionary programme, founded upon the lately intimated policy of "war on Russia" (see 1865), was to be finally carried out and tested. It will be remembered by them also that the execution of the programme is now postponed to the extreme limit for the sole and sole purpose of allowing sufficient time to the "President" and "Senate" of the Fenian Brotherhood for the fulfilment of the solemn VOW which had been unanimously SWORN by the entire Brotherhood in Philadelphia. Relying confidently that the prestige so highly pronounced under so sacred an obligation, would have the desired effect upon Ireland within the stipulated period, the Senate and "Military Council" of the "Irish Organization" had issued distinct orders to every Circle throughout Ireland, and to Ireland, to make ready to participate in the concerted struggle by the last week of the year.

Now, the wisdom or folly of having taken any such course, when the fulfilment of the promises upon which they were based lay beyond the control of the officials who promulgated them, have by the subsequent events, been ascertainable and alleged causes that led to the Fenian secession. But with respect to the promises themselves, I feel bound to answer my delinquents conclusion that they never been kept, and that the votive supplicants have been mockeries and pretensions to believe and his out-breaking colleagues had not soon loonly and treacherously betrayed the trust confided to them at Philadelphia by the delegates who had assembled in Dublin. It is a fact that must be well known not alone to every member of the Brotherhood, but to every intelligent man who made himself conversant with the spirit that pervaded the Irish citizens of the United States and their American sympathizers during the memorable year after the Congress of Philadelphia, when they could be realized a larger amount of money and war material than had been collected since the "Year of the Home," and done so within the appointed period, if they had not been by the treachery of the aliens disposes and trifled with the enthusiasm of the Brotherhood, and the presence during several weeks, at the end of which I had brought to control their own perfidy and deceipt by fulminating attractive calumnies against me. From the date of the last quoted letter of Stephens, it has been a fact that news of the disgraceful disruption in New York between the "President" and the "President" had reached Dublin about the End of December, and in a day or two before the time which had been defined for the commencement of the projected uprising, and also about the time when the Senate received advice from the American Organization were actually now be ready to commence the engagement and material aid from Dora, our Brother received a letter from Stephens in grace and denunciation. Its naturally astonished and astounded the members of the organized revolutionists throughout Ireland and Great Britain, and spread indignation disappointment and perplexity throughout the ranks of their followers. To add to the difficulties and perplexities of the members of the Brotherhood had already laid their hopes and fortunes in England and Wales, and were actually on their way to Ireland with the intention of taking part in the commencement of the hoped for revolution. Within a very few days Debtin, Belfast and other Irish cities were thronged with transgressed revolutionists from various parts of Great Britain, and Stephens, Kelly and Ward arrived from America. Many of these men had contributed liberally to the funds of the Senate to the movement that they could not be ready to the Dublin Brotherhood, and had come, in spite of their means, to be present at the commencement of the struggle for which they had contributed so liberally.

So that, in addition to the and and unexpected termination of the high hopes with which they had been entertained, the Senate and "Military Council" had to endure the pangs of hunger and weary hardship. In order to alleviate their distress as much as possible, a large portion of the country provisions and stores, which had been forwarded from here had to be partially appropriated among them, day by day, until it should be determined what course should be so embarrassing a crisis.

Throughout the cities and rural districts of Ireland, the more active and energetic members of the Organization had been scattered, and their scarcely less difficult and life-rending duties of the preparation of the country, and depending on confidingly upon the swans promises of the Fenian Senate, large numbers of them had discarded all caution and exposed themselves too recklessly to the police authorities in their respective districts, and their houses were no longer safe for them. They should be ready at the second hour, or times or provinces.

In this trying emergency, the "Military Council" was convened by James Stephens on the 17th of December, and the Dublin whose situation having been fully discussed and considered, it was determined by a majority of one, that the fight be further postponed, for an account of the small amount of arms and ammunition that were actually in readiness, by on account of the failure of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and Canada to lay its delegates.

Such was the end of the policy inaugurated by Stephens of "War on Dominions in 1865." It remained for the Senate to carry out the machinations of the very same party in the Fenian Brotherhood which had produced its most hot-headed and hasty consequences, and to the hour when it stood most in need of their aid. "Sensible people" "Moderate patriotism" Dunne, with their affiliated "Men of Action," deserted their brethren in the schools and his "Men in the Gap" in the hour of their profoundest need, and in the hour of their loss, became without the support of the general faction which these truculent in dividuals ruled, the rest of the Fenians.

Could not have succeeded so soon in the accomplishment of their treacherous purpose.

After the official postponement of the rising it would appear that the Senate became so in some considerably demoralized. It language that a gentleman, a member of the Senate and other compromised parties to the country. The policy of "Moderate patriotism" utterly overthrown, and the British Empire was hastening to the rescue of Ireland from a terrible political convulsion, if not from a dissolution, and if this were the object of the chief projectors of the disruption and treachery which had been so well—their accession movement was, indeed, a very great and a very signal success.

POSSIBILITY OF PURITIES.

The accomplices ringleaders and their apologists have accused their defection from the movement to Ireland, because, if it had gone it not desert it, said they had become persuaded that it was impossible to inaugurate a revolutionary struggle in that country. Now they could have made the assertion with more or about a time after two of the most prominent and gaudy patriots of their party, "Senator" and "Plenipotentiary" P. J. Meehan and "Plenipotentiary" Dunne—had borne public testimony to the prospects of success. Meehan when so notable information had been received by them that any serious change had taken place in the condition of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, or in the prospects of success thereof, I leave it to these individuals to reconcile their consciousness as best they may. But, if they had been so of a sudden and unexpected change "immediate war policy" of the "Men in the Gap"—their own "Men in the Gap"—was really impracticable, why did they not come forward openly and boldly in the interest that convicting to the Brotherhood as the source of their sudden change of opinion and straightforward Irish patriots? What honesty would any Irishman, or Irishman, or Irishman, or

THE

IRISH PEOPLE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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Letters to be addressed to "A. B.," 12 Hamilton street, Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We are happy to inform our friends that we have secured the services of the gallant Colonel T. Healy, late of the 8th N. Y. cavalry, as agent for the IRISH PEOPLE in the Northern and Western States of the Union. No more worthy Irishman can be found anywhere than this brave and distinguished soldier. He is a hard-working and consistent Fenian of many years standing, and has held true to the original objects of the Organization through all the trials to which it has been subjected of late years.

THE slanders recently put forth against Alderman Terence Farley, of this city, by some of the metropolitan papers, have been copied into many of our country exchanges; but we regret to say the retraction has not been spread abroad with like alacrity. This is wrong. Every journal that assists in circulating an unfounded attack on a man's character, should be prompt in giving at least equal circulation to the *amende honorable*. We have since made personal inquiries respecting the damaging statements uttered against the integrity of Mr. Farley, and we are happy to report that not a shadow of truth was there to justify the original slanders.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1868.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO THE F. B.

MEMBERS of the Fenian Brotherhood will be interested in the following paragraph which we take from the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 6th instant, and which we cheerfully indorse. The name of Captain Philip Coyne, of St. Louis, is always sufficient to insure Fenian respect and attention for any document to which it may be attached.

"FENIANS, BE ON YOUR GUARD.—A person calling himself John H. Dumphy, &c., &c., from Durragh, Queens County, Ireland, formerly a policeman in that County, and representing himself as a lately released prisoner from Mountjoy, Dublin. Said person is a fraud, and from all information a British spy on the Brotherhood. His height is nearly six feet; brown hair, red mustache, dyed black; face round, with a dimpled chin; *left eye generally half closed*, with a scar on eyebrow of same; rather slovenly gait of walking. He rep-

DYING OUT?

A NEW BRITISH DODGE.

READINGS BY MRS. O'DONOVAN (ROSSA).

Cable Dispatches.

John Savage's Lecture on Richard Montgomery.

IRELAND IN CONGRESS.

A LETTER FROM A FENIAN WHO MEANS WORK.

Attempt to Assassinate Two Policemen.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 10.—The Secretary of State has received the following from the British Minister at Washington.

H. B. M. LEGATION, Washington, May 9 1868.

MY DEAR MR. SEWARD—I give you a copy of a telegram which I have just received from Lord Stanley:

Nagle, Nugent, Leonard, Lee and Fitzgibbon having signed a document acknowledging that they came in the Jacknell, and expressing their regret for doing so, have been set free, and were to sail yesterday for America. Sincerely yours,

EDWARD THORNTON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 9, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. THORNTON—I thank you for the pleasing information you have given me of the release of the so-called Fenian prisoners Nagle, Nugent, Leonard, Lee and Fitzgibbon. Very sincerely yours, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., &c.

Obituary.

BRIDGET MAHONY.

At her residence, Market square, Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, on the 17th of April, Bridget, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Mahony, aged 51 years. The deceased led a most holy life and shall be long regretted by a large circle of friends as well as by the poor, to whom she was ever a true friend. May her soul rest in peace. Amen.

Special Notices.

THE

IRISH LEGION IN FRANCE.

BY DENIS HOLLAND.

SEE THE

EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK (No. 15).

A GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE ORPHANS.

On Tuesday, June 9, at Jones' Wood, a Grand Pic Nic will be held under the auspices of St. Stephen's Temperance Society, for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Stephen's Home, East Twenty-eighth street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Tickets 50 Cents. P. McDermott, Chairman Committee of Arrangements. James Aylward, Secretary.

BENBURB CIRCLE, F. B.—A public meeting of the above Circle will be held at their hall, No. 96 East Broadway, on Thursday evening, May 14, commencing at 8 o'clock. Several good speakers will address the meeting. All Irishmen who love their native land are invited to attend.

PATRICK LARKIN, Centre.

HENRY MOLONY, Secretary.

CONTENTS OF

THE IRISH REPUBLIC

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

EDITORIALS.
1. The Next Invasion of Canada.
2. Smashing the British Empire.
3. Midnight Missions.
4. A Voice from an English Dungeon.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
1. Great Principles and Little Men. Pencilling from Paris.

POETRY.
1. "A Fenian Anthem."
2. "Moods of Mind," by Thomas Irwin.
"The Forging of the Anchor," by Samuel Ferguson.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.
1. Sham Chieftains and Secret Societies.
2. The Old and the New.
3. The Irish Ranches.
4. The Church and Revolution.
5. Horace Greeley and the Presidency of the United States.

ADDRESS of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood to their Countrymen in America.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

For Sale by all Newsdealers. Office of IRISH REPUBLIC, 161 Nassau street, New York city.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN, 337 EIGHTH AVENUE, between TWENTY-EIGHTH and TWENTY-NINTH STREETS, having considerably enlarged and improved their premises, have this week purchased at cost on several large lots of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS, &c., &c., at below the war prices.

A visit to the premises will satisfy as well as astonish all of the excellence of style and cheapness of price.
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EXCELLENT DRESS GOODS 3 cents per yard.
SPLENDID POPLINS, &c., &c.
CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., &c., AT OLD PRICES.
All goods marked in plain figures. One price strictly adhered to. Remember the address,

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MARKET PALACE, 337 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE

IRISH LEGION IN FRANCE.

BY DENIS HOLLAND.

THE EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK (No. 15).

Information Wanted.

THE TRUANT'S EXPOSITION.

BY THE "KILLARNEY GOSSOON."

O, Erin! that glory, alas! hath embolded,
Which once hath illumined, adored thy name,
That glory in which our forefathers had prided,
But now, by thy children, is turned into shame.
The days are gone by—those of union unshaken—
When thy harp's fondest strains awoke to thy
sons,
But thy sons, to-day, not a note can awaken,
For theirs are the hands of degenerate ones

... can never more hope to behold thee,
Once free from the tyrant's hell-registered law;
Dear flag of my country I ne'er can unroll thee—
'Tis useless, unaided, my lone pike to draw.
Yet ever in secret I'll love thee, dear Erin,
But love can ne'er lessen thy sighs of dismay,
Then ever to Heaven this cry I'm exclaiming:
"Accurst be those false ones who did thee
betray."

Would that when God had been working crea-
tion,
He'd left thee in chaos, all gloomy to stay;
Ne'er worse than to lose thy proud rank as a na-
tion—
We'd never be born thy great cause to betray.
Go tell the base tyrant his spoil he has taken,
Thy children have helped him thy glory to
smite;
For while freedom's sun through the morning
was waking,
They rose in dissension and shaded its light.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

BY W. M. C.

We cannot discuss the project for Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, without mentioning the names of three men who symbolise the three phases of the question. O'Connell represented its christening, John Martin its wake, and Dean O'Brien has resurrected the corpse and galvanized it into mournfully hideous gesticulation.

No one has better expressed the true character of this fatal "union" than Disraeli, when he said, "The Act of Union is a solemn covenant between the English and Irish *Protestants*." The people of the two countries took no part in the contract. ...

[illegible]

REPEAL IS NOT A MEANS TO AN END.

[illegible]

THE TWO VICES OF "REPEAL."

[illegible]

A PRACTICAL HINT.

[illegible]

THE PARTY OF BRITISH CONNECTION.

[illegible]

THE WHOLE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

[illegible]

THE "WELCOME:"—A BLUNDER AND A CRIME.

(From the Irishman.)

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AGAIN!

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE MARSHALSEA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Financial, &c.

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To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, proposes to give a
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PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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GUANO.
[illegible]
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160 Front Street, New York.

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[illegible]

Hats and Caps

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING
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THE LATEST
$5 SPRING STYLE HAT, $4
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HAT STORE,
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IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,
By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.
[illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 123. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

IRISH NEWS

Sir Thomas Gore, Bt., of Tullamore, Co. Wexford, died on the 11th ult. in his eighty-ninth year.

The Clonmel Corporation, at a special meeting, the Mayor presiding, on motion of Donnelan, Hackett, adopted an address to the Prince of Wales, in which a paragraph is inserted pointing for the future, the necessity of a visit to Ireland "and each of the state processes to the Throne, of the citizens of Cork (Queen's town) as an earnest of greater concessions to be made to the people of the Emerald Isle." The following are your Royal Highness in the corporation in the name of the Irish people, Lord Lieutenant, Attorney General, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Master of Rolls, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Master of Rolls, Attorney General, Solicitor General, Master of Rolls

The approver, Patrick Mullany, who had given his evidence in chief on Monday, was recalled and subjected to cross-examination. Replying to Mr. Warner Sleigh, counsel for the prisoner William Desmond, he said: I have been a Fenian about fifteen months, and was known as a Fenian before I became a centre. William Desmond was not a regular nor a frequent visitor at my house. I entertained no centres that came from the country. Captain Murphy sometimes came to my house and dined with me and my wife, and Barrett did the same occasionally. I once pawned my watch and chain, but not for the purpose of entertaining them. I was present at Father O'Connor's meeting, as it is called, and I have not stated that in evidence before. I cannot say whether Vaughan was there. I was on the platform, and went round the front seats with a plate to collect money. Replying to Mr. Keogh, witness said: I was in Dublin before coming to London, and worked there as a tailor. I was not a Fenian till I came to London. I was sworn in by James Kelly as a centre. The prisoner English had introduced me to him as "a very decent fellow." He might have said that in allusion to my hospitality. I cannot say. I made between £4 and £5 a week in London at my trade, but during the strike last year I was not able to employ so many men, and was obliged to pledge my watch. I can read, but not well. I am quite certain the letter to Murphy came from Burke. I cannot read print "distinctly." I have not read any of the rewards placarded about the town after the explosion. I was never quite sober after the affair until I was arrested. I went about the town in the interim. I recollect English finishing a coat for me for a Mr. Dolan. On the day before the explosion, I saw English and William Desmond "going off to the explosion," and they asked me to go with them to see it.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do you mean to say they used the word "explosion?"

Witness—I cannot say that.

The Lord Chief Justice—That is exactly what I cautioned you about.

Witness—(continuing in cross-examination)—I cannot exactly say that the word "explosion" was or was not used. It was well known that there was going to be an explosion there.

Mr. Keogh—Were you plotting this apostasy during all these six years?

Witness—I did not plot any apostasy.

Then it was your fear of being arrested which prompted you? I knew English was "splitting."

Do you expect any money? I have never asked for any money, nor have I been promised any. I turned for the sake of my young family and on account of the state of my [illegible]

What did you think of your young family when you entered into this conspiracy? I never gave them a thought then.

Come, sir, what do you expect? I expect nothing. I don't know what I am to get.

You stand charged with treason-felony. I suppose I do.

Do you expect to undergo a sentence for that if you are found guilty? It rests with the crown to do as it likes with me.

James Vaughan, examined by the Attorney-General, said he was a tailor. Had known Timothy Desmond since 1865, William Desmond and O'Keeffe about eighteen months, English about four or five months, and he also knew Mullany, to whom he had spoken on different occasions, but principally at Kavanagh's. He was sworn in as a Fenian in 1865, by Timothy Desmond. On the day of the explosion he saw Timothy Desmond about two. Witness was at work in Pugh's place at the time, and Timothy Desmond went there. He said he was going to take a jump. Mrs. Vaughan said, 'Don't be so foolish.' He then leant over the door and whistled to witness, and said, 'the thing must be done.' Witness asked him what. He replied "they were going to blow up the House of Detention." Witness asked him why, and he again replied, "The thing must be done, we have found out from Ann Justice by going in with Casey's dinner, what time they exercise in the yard, and the truck must be done between half past three and four o'clock." He then wished him 'good-bye,' and said, "When I am hoisted into eternity, pray for me." He then kissed witness, shook his hand, and left. Witness did not see him again until he was in custody. Witness saw English at seven o'clock the same evening as the explosion, at his (witness's) door. English said, "For God's sake, give me as much as you can, for we are going to send them off." Witness asked him who, and English said, "What! haven't you heard?" Witness said, "No," and English then said, "The House of Detention is blowed—bang up." Witness then gave him 2s, and said he could not give him more, as he was "slack." English asked him to get as much as he could as they wanted it bad. Witness saw English again next morning, near Regent street, and he was then reading a placard with the word "diabolical," and witness then said, "Hallo, Ned!" He said, "It will be a — sight more diabolical yet. We will burn the whole of London." Witness then wished him good-by. Witness was in Bow street on the same day, and saw O'Keeffe there, and he asked witness if he had seen "Nick," meaning English, and he replied he had, and had left him in Carnegie street. They had a conversation then about the explosion, and the party then consisted of witness, O'Keeffe and "two other gentlemen" not in custody. Witness said it was a cruel thing, and it caused such a great sacrifice of life. O'Keeffe said a thing like that could not be done without a great sacrifice. They then all crossed the road to a public house opposite the Drury lane Theatre. While there, witness saw W. Desmond and English in Kavanagh's on Sunday night, and Mullany and some others were there. W. Desmond's wife was there, and witness told him there were several detectives watching his house. They advised him to "hook it." Witness had seen Barrett only twice—the first time with English in Regent street, and again in Kavanagh's. English then had Dundreary whiskers and a slight moustache.

Cross-examined by Mr. Straight: Witness had been under restraint, but could not say whether he had ever had suffered from *delirium tremens*. He had been in St. James' Workhouse as a lodger twice; but he had no recollection whether he was placed in the mad portion. He remembered that Dr. French told him not to drink (laughter).

Cross-examined by Mr. Keogh: Had known Mullany about two years. On the night before O'Connor's meeting remembered meeting him in Kavanagh's. He was in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and he now acknowledged that he had deserted.

Mr. Montagu Williams rose to cross-examine the witness, when Mr. Baker Green contended that he had the prior right to cross-examine, as the prisoner for whom he appeared stood on the indictment before O'Keefe, for whom Mr. M. Williams appeared. Mr. Williams gave way and in the cross-examination by Mr. Greene, witness said he knew nothing of the plan to blow up the prison until Timothy Des[illegible] told him. Witness was taken to Mill[illegible] to see if he could identify the prisoners, and he recognized them. Witness did not know that Barrett was connected with the Fenians, and all he knew was that he was in company with Timothy Desmond.

Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams: Was once tried by court-martial while in the army, and was reduced from a corporal to the ranks. Since he had given information he lived on means furnished him from the police. Saw the placard offering the reward, and three hours afterward he gave information to Sergeant Cole, whom he had known thirteen years. He expected a portion of the reward if the prisoners were convicted.

John Patrick M'Hewitt, clerk to Messrs. Harvey & Curtis, deposed to an application for the purchase of fifty pounds of powder made on the 5th of December. On the following day four and a half barrels were taken from the works at Hounslow to Pultney.

William Purchase, carman, deposed that he took the two hundred pounds of powder to the end of Pultney Court, asking for a person named Smith. Half a barrel was taken into No. 8, the others were placed on a truck which some man had brought to the entrance, and the truck was wheeled away in the direction of Golden Square, being covered with a piece of tarpaulin by a man called Smith. Witness was paid £3 7s. 6d. for the powder.

James Stratton, carman, who carried on business in Plumber's Place, near Corporation lane, stated that he was at the Bell beer-house the day before the explosion. Saw English come in and out. About a quarter to four he was standing against a post before his stable, when he saw two men coming from the direction of St. John's street road. They had a truck with a barrel on it. One of the men had a sort of old sack across his shoulders when the truck passed. They made a sort of stop with the truck, and a cask, like a paraffin cask, came out of the truck, and was eased so that it did not fall upon the pavement. It was then placed against the wall of the prison, close to where it was blown down next day. Witness then went into his stable for two or three minutes, and when he came out the cask, the men and the truck were gone. Timothy Desmond was one of the two who so passed witness with the truck the afternoon before the explosion.

Cross-examined.—This was about ten minutes to four o'clock. They were in the road with the truck. On the night of the explosion he told the police what he had seen the day before. He had been several times in the Bell for refreshment on the day before the explosion. Was certain he saw English come in and out of the Bell the day before the explosion.

Richard Wells, examined by the Attorney-General, stated that he is a gold chain maker, living at 10 Powell street, Clerkenwell. About a quarter before four on the day before the explosion he came into Corporation lane and saw two men there with a barrel. It was on the pavement, about a foot from the wall of the prison. The next day he saw where the wall was blown down, it was almost exactly at the same spot where he had seen the barrel. One man was standing with his back to the prison wall, and the other was leaning over the side of the barrel. The truck was two or three yards from the barrel at the time. They left the truck and barrel and passed witness—one toward Rosoman street and the other toward Bowling Green lane. One of the two men turned round and laughed after they had passed, and witness turned round and looked at them. To the best of his belief O'Keeffe was the man who turned round and laughed. He was the man who had been leaning over the side of the barrel. Something was projecting from the barrel, it was alight, burnt blue, and went out just as he got to it. A woman and child were near it. Witness passed on and took no further notice. He observed the truck, which was in the road two or three yards from the barrel. There was a bit of black oil cloth on the truck. The words "To Let" were painted on the back of the truck. He passed on and saw nothing more of either truck or barrel.

Cross examined—He had never seen O'Keeffe before that day. He saw him next in the dock at Bow street. All he saw of O'Keeffe was from the glance he had of him when he turned round. He wore a brown coat and a black wide awake hat.

Stratton, recalled and examined by the Court, said he did not know that he ever saw Timothy Desmond before he saw him with the truck on the day before the explosion.

The Court hereupon adjourned. The jury, having been given in charge of the bailiff of the court, were again conveyed to the Cannon street Hotel for the night.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The prosecution and defense were conducted on Wednesday as on the preceding days.

During part of the morning the late Lord Chief Baron, Sir Francis Pollock, occupied a seat on the Bench.

Thomas Reeves Clifford, warder and cook at Clerkenwell, said that on the afternoon of 13th of December, a few minutes after four, he saw two men dragging a truck with a barrel upon it, which was covered with something. They were dragging it toward Coburg street through Corporation lane. I noticed the three men, and now believe that Timothy Desmond and English were drawing the truck, and a man named Allen was walking on the pavement.

Richard Maskell, A 62, a warder at Clerkenwell, remembered the prisoners going out to exercise on December 12th last, at a quarter past three. Burke was at that time walking in the exercise ground near Corporation lane. Witness saw him fall out, lean against the outer wall, take off one of his boots very slowly, wipe his stockings with his hand, looking at the same time at the houses in Corporation lane, he then put his boot on again, fell into the rank, and walked on with the other prisoners. This happened a few minutes past four. The following day witness saw the effect of the explosion, and there were no bricks within five or six yards of the spot where Burke fell out on the previous day.

George Ranger, a police-constable, was on duty within the House of Detention in plain clothes on the day of the explosion. He knew the prisoner Ann Justice, and saw her at the prison on that day, the first time at twenty minutes past twelve, when she asked to see Casey. The head warder was present, and he asked if she was any relation, and she said she was Casey's aunt. She was then admitted, and came out again at twenty five minutes to one o'clock. Another woman came at one o'clock and represented herself to be Burke's sister. She was admitted, and left again at twenty minutes to two. He followed this woman as far as Blake street. He then missed her, and returned to the prison, where he saw Ann Justice. Shortly after he saw Justice again in company with Timothy Desmond near a beer shop. This was about twenty minutes past three. A man named Allen, and another man not in custody, came down Stratton's Ground. Allen joined Justice, and T. Desmond went with the stranger toward Bridewell Walk, which leads to Corporation lane.

John Goldsmith, another constable, saw Justice, Timothy Desmond, Allen and a man not in custody, together in the immediate vicinity of the prison on the afternoon of the explosion.

Ambrose Hatton, a police constable, said when the explosion took place he was thrown down, but immediately getting up he saw Justice and Allen running. They were stopped and arrested. Saw Timothy Desmond also running away from the prison in the direction of Clerkenwell Green. Seized him and conveyed him into the prison.

Isaac Allen, on the 13th of December, was passing along Corporation lane toward Farringdon street, when he saw a barrel removed from a truck and placed against the prison wall. It was then covered with a cloth, and the truck was wheeled away. Identified Barrett as one of the men who helped to take the barrel out of the truck. Wm. Desmond was like one of the three men who were standing in a court near. The explosion took place about two minutes after witness passed the spot.

Henry Bird, a dairy-man, was serving milk in Corporation lane, on the [illegible], at a quarter to four, when he observed a truck and three men with it. The men turned the truck round, and ran it back into the gutter. The barrel then fell out, and the truck was taken away. Another man twisted the barrel round and threw a covering over it. Two men were present at the time. They then moved away. The next thing witness saw was a gentleman in appearance standing on the same side as the prison wall. When the man went up to the barrel he took a fuse or match from his pocket and applied it to the head of the barrel. Having got it alight, he pulled the tarpaulin over it and went into the passage. After serving two customers witness came again into Corporation lane and spoke to a police constable. When he got into Coburg street the explosion took place. Was sure that Barrett was the man that applied the fuse.

The evidence of this witness was exceedingly contradictory, and it was only by a series of questions from the Lord Chief Justice and Baron Bramwell that his real meaning could be ascertained.

After some farther evidence the court adjourned, the jury being locked up for the third night.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

The first witness called was John Davis, an engineer, who was employed in fixing a grating in Corporation row on the afternoon of the 13th of December. He said that his attention was attracted to the prison about four o'clock in the afternoon, and he saw three little boys and a man apparently kneeling down and examining the head of a barrel which was lying on the pavement close to the prison wall. The man then ran away, and witness saw something like a squib burning in the barrel. A constable came up at the moment the man was running away. He did not see the man's face, but his dress and appearance were gentlemanly.

Inspector Thomson was the next witness. He said that he arrested Burke on the 20th of November. He searched him at the station immediately afterward, and found a small glass bulb containing some mixture, which he afterward delivered to Dr. Odling. The doctor returned it to him, and he had since handed it back to Burke with other property.

Cape, a warder at the House of Detention, was recalled, and he stated that upon one occasion Mrs Barry, who represented herself to be the sister of Burke, brought him some clean clothing. Among it was a pair of stockings, and in one of these he found three or four lumps of some clear, green mineral substance. He gave the clothes to Burke, but the substance referred to he handed to the chief warder.

The Lord Chief Justice asked the witness whether he ever told Burke or Mrs. Barry of the discovery he had made. He replied that he did not, and so far as he was aware they knew nothing about it.

Dr. Odling then deposed that he examined the contents of the bulb handed to him by Inspector Thomson. It was entirely closed by being blown round. He broke the bulb, and ascertained that it contained chloride of gold. If this was dissolved in water, and used for writing, it would be invisible, but it could be reproduced by several processes, and copperas would bring it out immediately. (The witness produced a piece of paper on which the experiment had been made. The characters were not absolutely invisible if examined carefully; but they could not be read, although it would be seen that the surface of the paper had been disturbed, [illegible] under ordinary circumstances the writing [illegible] remain unreadable for several hours. The witness afterward proved that the substance handed to him by the last witness (Cape) consisted of sulphate of iron or green copperas. Chloride of gold was used for the purposes of photography, but he could not say whether it was generally known that it could be made use of for the purpose of invisible writing. He only referred to one scientific book, and he found the fact stated in it. Dr. Odling then proceeded to state that he also examined the staves of the barrel found near the prison, and he had no doubt that it had contained petroleum. He also found sulphate of potash, which was the chief product of gun powder.

The Lord Chief Justice: There was nothing to indicate that petroleum had been purposely put into the barrel before the explosion.

Henry Morris, apprentice to Mullany, the approver, deposed to Barrett coming to his master's place after the explosion, and that the side of his neck appeared hurt and cut and was black. He saw him wash his neck. He had on a different dress to what he had worn before. There was another man named Patten there. Did not see Barrett again until after he was in custody.

John Joseph Corridon, originally in the Federal army, knew Burke first in 1862 when he was in the American army. Witness had attended Fenian meetings in America, and knew Burke as one. In 1866, being at Liverpool on Fenian business, I saw Burke, who was there purchasing arms. Last time he saw him was in 1867. Burke obtained the rank of captain in the engineers.

Joseph Bruce identified the two Desmonds, O'Keefe and English.

The case for the prosecution was closed, and the Lord Chief Justice asked the Attorney-General what case there was against Ann Justice, and, eventually, under his lordship's direction, the jury at once returned a verdict of not guilty.

Ann Justice was then allowed to leave the dock. Prior to passing down the stairs she warmly shook hands with the prisoners, and threw her arms round the neck of Barrett, who had occupied the seat next to her. All the accused seemed delighted at her acquittal. There are other indictments against her, so that she still remains in custody.

Mr. Montagu Williams submitted that there was no case against O'Keefe.

The Lord Chief Justice could not say that the case of O'Keefe was like that of Ann Justice, but he would leave it to the Attorney-General to consider by to-morrow morning whether he would withdraw the charge against him.

Mr. Warner Sleigh then addressed the jury for William Desmond.

The trial was ultimately adjourned till Friday.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

The trial was resumed this morning, when the Attorney-General said that the evidence against O'Keefe was not sufficiently strong to warrant him in pressing for a conviction, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" on the first indictment, and he was removed from the dock.

Mr. Straight then addressed the jury on be[illegible] of Timothy Desmond, whose case, he said, was very different to that of the other prisoners, and he asked them to direct their attention to the evidence which particularly related to this prisoner. The Attorney-General had stated that he should prove that Timothy Desmond had been in communication with Mullany on the day of the explosion, but he had failed altogether in proving that fact. The learned counsel concluded his address by asserting that there really was no evidence to show that the prisoner had any connection with this conspiracy, and he, therefore, called upon the jury to acquit him.

Mr. Keogh next addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner English, and commented upon the facts of the case as they appear in evidence, going over many of the arguments that had been relied upon by the learned counsel who had previously addressed the jury. He, therefore, submitted that the prosecution had altogether failed in establishing by anything like satisfactory evidence that the prisoner was connected with this terrible affair, and that he was consequently entitled to an acquittal.

Mr. Baker Greene, in a very able speech, addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Barrett. After referring to the imposing array of counsel for the Crown, the learned gentleman proceeded at once to deal with the evidence affecting his client. He commiserated the Attorney-General on being obliged to rely mainly upon the testimony of Mullany, and in referring to that individual he (the learned counsel) might say that if the Crown wished to secure a certain verdict the best step toward attaining that end would be to place him in the dock and charge him with wilful and corrupt perjury. He then proceeded to draw the attention of the jury to the discrepancies that had arisen in the evidence adduced for the prosecution, observing that he hoped the Attorney General would explain them in his reply. The witnesses, Morris and Keppel, had spoken of Barrett as a man with whiskers and no moustache, Vaughan spoke of him as a man with a beard and slight moustache, and Mullany had given a different description of him. Remarking that he was particularly desirous the jury should bear in mind that no witness produced by the Crown connected Barrett with the Fenian movement, he went on to observe that the Crown had endeavored firstly to fix Barrett's presence in Pulteney court, where the powder was stored before the explosion, and secondly, to fix his presence in Clerkenwell on the day of the explosion. The evidence on the former point he contended was most unsatisfactory. The evidence of the girl's brother as to to Barrett's being seen in Pulteney court was equally unsatisfactory. He thought the Crown in selecting their witnesses should prove that Barrett's whiskers were long or short, that he wore a beard or no beard, and that he wore a blue Chesterfield or gray overcoat. Mrs. Smithers, the landlady of the Bell beer-shop, situate near the House of Detention, identified Barrett by his having worn a big beard, but as there had been evidence of the most contradictory nature on this point he argued that the case of the Crown so far was very incomplete. The evidence of a positive nature as to Barrett being near the House of Detention on the day of the explosion rested with four witnesses. Isaac Allan was one those, and he stated that being in Corporation lane on the 13th of December he saw Barrett assisting another man in taking a barrel off a truck. Allan in cross examination admitted that he saw two men standing at the corner of the passage opposite, and that one of them was the man Jeremiah Allen, who was arrested immediately after the explosion on the present charge, but subsequently released on the ground that he was an agent of the police. Allan's evidence was totally opposed to that given by Bird, the dairyman, which was of a singular character. The former said that Barrett crossed the road and assisted the other man in taking the barrel off the truck, whereas Bird unhesitatingly stated that after the barrel had been put on the pavement he saw a man, whom he identified as Barrett, walk from the end of the street, cross the road, and lean over the barrel. In discharging his duty toward his client, he would satisfy them that Barrett was not in Corporation lane, nor in London, nor yet in England on the day of the explosion (expressions of surprise). Barrett was by occupation a stevedore. He was an Irishman, and had worked in Glasgow since August last up to the time of his arrest, when he was in company with a friend of his named O'Neill. On the 23rd of November there was a torchlight procession in Glasgow, and he would show them that Barrett was there. On the 13th of December a meeting took place at the Bell Hotel, in Glasgow, Mr. M'Corry, the editor of a Glasgow paper, who in the chair, and that gentleman and another would tell them that Barrett was present at the meeting. He would also satisfy them that on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, Barrett was seen in Glasgow by three men who had not the slightest object in coming to speak in his favor, and who would swear positively that Barrett read the account of the explosion to them on the morning after which it had taken place.

Mr. Greene then produced Michael M'Nulty, who deposed: I am a boot and shoemaker. I carry on my business in my own house in Glasgow. I know the prisoner Barrett. I have seen him three times at my house, and once in London. The first time I saw him was on Thursday evening, the 12th of December, when he came to my place in company with a man named Mullan. He asked me if I would sole and heel a pair of boots, and I told him I would, and promised to have them ready the next evening. Barrett came the next evening, and then I had not touched the boots; he asked why I had not repaired the boots, and I told him he had been in too great a hurry with his work. He then asked me when I would have them done, and I replied the next day. He returned the next day about three o'clock, and then the boots had not been touched. He then commenced to abuse me, and called me any thing but a gentleman. (Laughter.) He then cooled down a bit. Two shoemakers of mine came in, and I asked them to do me a favor—to sole and heel a pair of boots. They said they would have them done between six and seven. While the boots were being repaired Barrett sent out for an evening paper. The paper was brought in and Barrett read about the explosion in London. At that time he had, to the best of my belief, about three or four days' beard on him. I have never seen him since. A man named M'Manus came with a letter to me, and I gave him information.

The witness was severely cross-examined by the Attorney-General, but his evidence was not in any way shaken, and at the conclusion of his examination the court adjourned.

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

John Peak and John Walsh, shoemakers, of Glasgow, proved that they mended a pair of boots for Barrett, who stood in their shop at Glasgow while the work was being performed, on the evening of the day on which the Clerkenwell explosion occurred.

Arthur Burgoyne, 13 Dean Side lane, Glasgow, deposed: I am a blacksmith. I recognize Michael Barrett. I first met him in the Britannia Music Hall. We were in the same seat, and got talking together. After that I generally saw him once a week. We met at the Cross for the purpose of taking a walk. I remember the execution of the three men for the murder of Sergeant Brett. Before the execution there was a torch-light meeting in Glasgow, which I attended. Barrett was also present. The demonstration was got up for the purpose of petitioning the Home Secretary, and I carried a torch and got my clothes burnt. The demonstration was over about eight. Later in the evening Barrett told me that somebody had [illegible] a torch against his chin, and that his face was almost destroyed by it. When I first saw him he had a slight, small whisker, and a so at the time of the demonstration. After the demonstration his whiskers seemed to be singed off. Drops from the torches were on both his clothes and mine. After the execution there was a meeting to arrange a demonstration in honor of the men who were executed. A meeting to make the final arrangements was held on Friday night, at which I was present. Mr. M'Corry, the editor of one of the Glasgow papers, presided, and he read a communication from the Bishop of Glasgow, stating that, *if they abandoned the demonstration*, he would *celebrate High Mass*. There were between fifty or sixty persons present at the meeting, which was held in the Bell Hotel. When the meeting broke up, some persons remained behind, among whom I saw Mr. M'Corry, Mr. Gallagher and Michael Barrett. I had not seen him at the meeting. We had a cup of tea in a private room, and Mr. M'Corry played on the piano. This was about a fortnight after the explosion, and Barrett seemed as if he had not shaved himself for a day or two. In the interval his face was bare. The meeting was held on the 13th of December. I have not seen Barrett from the time he was apprehended till now.

Cross-examined by the Attorney General: I am not a Fenian. I sympathized with the men who were executed, but I do not sympathize with Fenianism. I do not remember whether they were called the "murdered" men. They were called "martyrs." The name of the paper of which M'Corry is editor was then the *Glasgow Free Press*. It is now called the *Irish Catholic Banner*. I did not know O'Neill. The torchlight demonstration started from the Bell Hotel, and went to Glasgow Green. I believe M'Manus is a bottle blower. Barrett's whiskers were only singed on one side. I do not know the names of those who remained after the meeting in the Bell.

Peter M'Corry: I am the editor of a newspaper in Glasgow—the *Irish Catholic Banner*. I am also proprietor of the paper. My duties bring me in contact with the Irish portion of the population of Glasgow. The paper is intended for circulation among the Irish Catholics of Scotland. It is published once a week on Saturdays. I know the prisoner nearest to me. His name is Michael Barrett. I became acquainted with him about nine months ago. On a Sunday afternoon, on Glasgow Green, a gentleman named Gallagher introduced him to me. He had then small light whiskers. Previous to the Manchester execution there was a torchlight procession, at which I was present—two days before the execution. Barrett was present at the demonstration. I saw him a few days afterward, and I thought the whisker on one side of his face was singed. My overcoat was destroyed at the demonstration by droppings from the torches, and my whiskers were also singed. After the execution I was waited on by a deputation at the music hall of working men to arrange a demonstration of sympathy. I protested against the demonstration, but, finding it was of no use, I consented to be present. A committee was appointed, and I was chairman of it. A communication was made to me from the Bishop of Glasgow, through the Rev. Alexander Munro, stating that he was opposed to the demonstration, and asking the names of the committee. On the following night a meeting was held at the Bell Hotel, Glasgow, at which I presided. The witness then went on to state that the prisoner Barrett was present at the meeting of the committee to hear the decision of the bishop, and he corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses as to what took place on the occasion. He also produced a copy of his paper, which contained an article having reference to the meeting in question, and which was published on the following day.

Cross examined by the Attorney General: The article was headed 'Scottish Sympathy for the Men who were Murdered at Manchester.' I have no doubt I wrote the article myself. There was a margin of mourning round the paper. I do not know a person named Richard Burke. All I know that there is such a person is from the newspapers. Some other articles in the paper, in which the men executed at Manchester were described as having been murdered, were referred to by the Attorney-General, and the witness admitted that they were written by him. He said that he believed Barrett was a stevedore. He knew M'Manus. He was a working man. He did not know a man named Murphy, but he knew a gentleman at Belfast by that name. No sum of £15 was ever placed in his hands to be given to Mr. Murphy or Mr. Hastings. He knew a person named Kyne, and if it was the person he meant, he used to come frequently to his house. This person never placed any money in his hands for the use of Murphy, or to be given to him.

The Attorney-General then referred to a portion of an article written by the witness, in which, referring to the executions at Manchester, he said they were not executed for any crime, but to strike terror into the Fenians, and that the same sort of English justice would be carried out toward other persons.

By Mr. Greene: I am not a Fenian, and I have used all my exertions to prevent the working people from being connected with Fenianism. The articles that have been referred to were written by me in furtherance of what I consider the spirit of Irish independence.

SEVENTH DAY—MONDAY, APRIL 27.

The Attorney-General summed up the case on behalf of the Crown, and endeavored to impeach the veracity of Mr. M'Corry and the other witnesses who were examined on behalf of Barrett.

The Lord Chief Justice charged the jury, and in summing up was alluding to the extraordinary fact that the evidence on behalf of the side was not adduced at the police court, the prisoner Barrett rose and wrote something on a piece of paper, which he handed to his counsel, Mr. Baker Greene. At the conclusion of the summing up, Mr Baker Greene, looking at the paper, addressing his lordship, said: My lord, with reference to what your lordship said concerning the absence of the witnesses before the magistrate, I can prove that his solicitor advised him not to call them.

The Lord Chief Justice: I cannot receive this statement now. Why did you not give it in evidence?

Mr Baker Greene: I had no means of giving it in evidence.

Baron Bramwell: My lord deals with the case as it stands in the evidence. How could he do otherwise?

Mr. Baker Green was then proceeding to allude to some facts in the interest of Barrett to which he said the learned judge had not alluded, when

The Lord Chief Justice (interrupting) said: I have already done so. This interruption is most extraordinary and uncalled for. You should have interrupted at the proper time. I have now charged the jury and have [illegible] with it.

The jury then retired, and, after an absence of two hours and a-half, returned into court with a verdict of Not Guilty against William Desmond, Timothy Desmond, and Nicholas English; and of Guilty against Michael Barrett.

The first-named three prisoners were removed without taking any notice of Barrett. The prisoner received the announcement of the verdict with the striking composure and coolness which have been manifest throughout the trial, not the slightest emotion being visible on his handsome features.

Mr. Avory, the clerk of arraigns, called upon him in the usual manner to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced. Apparently the prisoner did not understand that this was the proper time to make a statement, or Mr. Wilson, the crier of the court, made the usual proclamation for silence before he had collected his thoughts; for the judges assumed the black caps, and the Lord Chief Justice had proceeded to the point of passing sentence of death in the usual form before Barrett made known his desire to speak.

The Lord Chief Justice said: Michael Barrett, you have been found guilty, after a most patient trial, of the crime of willful murder, committed under circumstances of the most terrible character. Not satisfied with entering into a traitorous conspiracy against the established Government of this realm, you have taken upon yourself to intervene between the law and one who was in custody on a charge of treason felony, and have endeavored to effect his liberation from prison by the most terrible outrage known to modern times. In carrying that design into execution you adopted means of the most mischievous and appalling character, regardless of what sacrifice of life and property, and of what mutilation and utter misery you might bring upon those who were within the reach of the destructive implements to which you had recourse. I trust, when you contemplate the awful calamity you have occasioned, the number of lives that have been sacrificed, and the number of individuals who have been mutilated and rendered comparatively helpless through the dreadful act of which you have been guilty, you will indeed repent the evil you have done. I cannot but say that I entirely acquiesce in the propriety of the verdict which the jury have pronounced. It is impossible to entertain any other conviction than that you are a man who was mixed up in all these criminal proceedings, and that yours was the hand which set fire to the powder from the explosion of which all these disasters and calamitous consequences have ensued. I do not wish to say anything to aggravate the misery of your present position. I can only hope that it will operate as a warning to those who may be induced to enter upon the same reckless path as you have followed, that the law is strong, and will sooner or later overtake those who set it defiance, and that law and order will be vindicated in the punishment of guilt. Your time here will be short. Let me warn you of the speedy death which will soon overtake you. I don't wish to aggravate the misery of your position, so I will only advise you to seek consolation from the only quarter where now it can be sought. Your crime is so grievous that I can hold out no hope to you that the punishment which the law awards will be averted. After that sentence which it is now my duty to pass upon you has been pronounced—

The prisoner, in a calm, clear voice, with a slight Irish accent said: I should like to say a few words before your lordship passes sentence, and I hope you will allow me to avail myself of this opportunity. I was about to speak when your lordship commenced.

The Lord Chief Justice: The time has passed for you to speak, but I should be sorry to prevent you saying anything you desire. What do you wish to say?

The Prisoner: In answer to the question that was put to me I have a great deal to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, nevertheless, I do not intend to occupy your lordship's time with anything I may have to say now, being fully conscious that no words of mine would in any way alter your lordship's mind on this matter. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without making a few remarks, as it is likely the only one I shall have on this side of the grave, to endeavor at least to place myself as I should like to stand before my fellow men. In doing so, however, I shall be compelled to expose the means that have been resorted to in order to secure my conviction. I am not going to whine for mercy, yet as an humble individual will I address your lordship, whose character has been ruthlessly and mercilessly assailed, and whose determination is to defend it against all odds so long as I have sufficient life left to enable me to do so. Conscious I am of never having willfully, maliciously, and intentionally, as I am charged, injured a human being that I am aware of—no, not even in character. True, I stand charged with the most repulsive of crimes—that of murder—yet, when we come to examine the nature of the evidence on which I stand convicted, it will be found that there are not two witnesses who have not more or less — nay, directly, contradicted each other. If we place any reliance on the statements of those who profess to have been eye witnesses of the deed, they all agree in describing the man who fired the barrel as a tall man, evidently five feet ten inches or more in height. Consider the impossibility of mistaking a person of my humble appearance, five feet six inches or so high, and taking these things into consideration, apart from the testimony, the incontestible testimony, which has been advanced in this court, that I was not present at that time, I express it as my most firm conviction that there is not an unprejudiced man here, if it is possible such a man can be found here, who can honestly before me guilty. It is my conscientious [illegible] viction that the jury, who have so far descended to meet the requirements of the prosecution do not in their hearts believe me a murderer. I will now, my lords, with your permission, endeavor, as far as my humble abilities will allow me, review a little of the evidence which has been brought against me. It would be utterly presumptuous and most unpardonable in me to attempt to deal with the whole of the evidence for the prosecution, after the masterly manner in which my learned counsel analyzed that evidence last Friday; but, notwithstanding that, owing to some remarks of the Attorney General in summing up, and of your lordship when you charged the jury, I am compelled to advert to that evidence again. I will first speak of my arrest in Scotland, and of the way in which I was subsequently smuggled into London. When first arrested in Glasgow on the charge of firing a pistol off on the public green of that place I was taken to the station, searched and nothing was found upon me which even the police of Glasgow could twist into a charge against me. Having so failed I was set at liberty, but before that I gave them my name and address, which, I think you will agree with me, it is highly improbable I should have done had I been apprehensive of being arrested on a charge of murder. After that they came to my lodgings and re-arrested me, giving as a reason that they had found the pistol of mine, three shots which I had fired in Glasgow green. I was brought up on two succeeding days at the police court for the purpose of examination, without it being proved, after the police having nine days to inquire, that a single syllable I had stated was untrue. Everything I said they found to be correct and every single reference I had given them to be true. But when they found that I was just recovering from a lengthened illness, with means exhausted and without friends, so that if they got me out of Scotland I was completely in their power, and utterly incapable of the slightest resistance, and consequently, I was hurried off to London without the slightest possible pretence for doing so, and without attempting to inquire into my case in a place where I could at once, and without the possibility of a doubt, have proved my innocence. I don't now allude to the high authorities at Glasgow, but mean, little, petty, truckling officials who are to be found in all police stations, who will have recourse to the most heinous acts of injustice for the purpose of advancing their own individual interests, and even to gain the smile of a superior. I have no doubt they are now congratulating themselves upon the success of their scheme. Referring to the evidence of the boy Wheeler, the prisoner said that he had failed to identify him until a wretch wearing the uniform of an officer had brought the boy back, and held him by the shoulder until he was compelled to admit that he knew the prisoner. He then proceeded to denounce the witness Bird, who had failed at first to identify him, and analyzed in masterly manner the evidence of the different witnesses for the Crown, pointing out every discrepancy in a way that showed that his defence would have been perfectly safe, and perhaps more successful, in his own hands than in that of his able counsel. Alluding to this evidence, he said: Here, standing as it were looking into my grave, I most solemnly declare that at the time these people swear I was in London, at these different places——

The prisoner here paused for a few moments as if in consideration, and the Lord Chief Justice said: Is there any thing more you wish to say?

Prisoner: I will next speak of this boy Moseley. His contradictions were so apparent that I think no one will admit his evidence against me to be good. I now come to that prince of perjurers, Mullany, and his satellites. The prisoner then proceeded to analyse the evidence given by Mullany, and contrast it with that of Morris and Keppel, and asserted that such ridiculous fabrications had been gravely brought forward by the Attorney-General of England, in corroboration. He then commented on discrepancies between the evidence of the boy Morris and Mrs. Keppel as to his being at Mullany's house, and said that if the jury accepted that as corroborative evidence, and did not believe him, they would get very few to believe them or the Attorney General. Next he pertinently asked how it was that Mrs. Mullany had not been called to establish the identity between him and the man known as Jackson. There was no doubt the Crown would have most willingly brought her forward as a witness against him [illegible] supported their theory. There was one remarkable point which the Attorney General, with all his ingenuity, would find it difficult to account for. Mullany had stated that he and Murphy had come from Glasgow with the avowed intention of rescuing Burke from prison, whereas Mrs. Keppel had sworn that he had been in the habit of visiting Mullany's place for six weeks before the explosion, although it was known that Burke had only been arrested three weeks before the explosion. That was a sample of what all the evidence was worth when it came to be tested with positive facts, and that was what the Attorney General called corroborative evidence sufficient to send a human being to the scaffold. With reference to that fiend of iniquity, Mullany, he would pass him over with as few words as possible, as though, by the very mention of his name, he should inhale the most deadly poison. He would allow him to remain in his wretchedness and misery without further reference. The prisoner then went on to say: And now, my lord, with reference to the Clerkenwell explosion, I will just say a few words. It is, I know, useless for me—nor do I, indeed, intend—to enter upon any protestations of innocence, being fully conscious that no declarations of mine will have the slightest tendency to prevent your lordships from that course which you have already determined to pursue. But this I will and can most solemnly declare, that there is no one who more deeply commiserates the sufferers from that explosion, and no one who more earnestly deplores the fatal consequences of that occurrence, than I do. No, I am not one who could rejoice over the miseries and the sufferings of my fellow-creatures, the statements of Mullany to the contrary notwithstanding. Him, even him I can forgive, and pray that his sufferings may not be as great as he deserves. I also wish to correct a statement which has been made here—an inference at least which has been made—and which I think has been more or less believed, that I am the author of the explosion. I can honestly declare that never has a greater mistake been made, indeed, there is no one, unless their reason was completely clouded by their prejudice, who could for one moment entertain such an idea. To give me credit for such an undertaking is truly absurd, being, as I am, a total stranger to acts of daring, and without any experience which would in any way fit me for engaging in such an enterprise. Is it not ridiculous to suppose that, in the city of London, where, according to Sir Richard Mayne, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there are ten thousand armed Fenians, they would have sent to Glasgow for a party to do this work, and then select a person of no higher standing and no greater abilities than the humble individual who now stands convicted before you? To suppose such a thing is a stretch of imagination that the disordered minds of the frightened officials of this country could alone be capable of entertaining. It is asked, why I did not bring up the master of the lodging house, or those with whom I was employed. I at the time accounted to the police for the latter omission by stating that I was at the time out of employment; but I did give them my address, and I gave them the name of the man with whom I had worked for years, but they carefully avoided publishing the results of their inquiries. It is asked why I did not bring these forward at the police-court. I instructed my solicitor in all these facts, and therefore the omission does not rest with me. The prisoner then commented on the course adopted at Millbank, in sending a copy of the letter he had written to the notorious Glasgow detective, M'Call, who [illegible] been instrumental in getting him into his present position by omitting a little and adding a little as the necessity of the case required, to enable him to effect his object. He said he was far [illegible] denying, and force of circumstances would never compel him to deny, his love for his native land. He loved his country, and he could candidly and proudly own it. If it were murder to love Ireland more dearly than life, then, indeed, he was a murderer. If he could in any way remove the miseries or redress the grievances of that land by the sacrifice of his own life, he would willingly, nay, gladly do so. If it should please the God of justice to turn to some account, for the benefit of his suffering country, the sacrifice of his poor, worthless life, he could, by the grace of God, ascend the scaffold with firmness, strengthened by the consoling reflection that the stain of murder did not rest upon him, and mingling his prayers for the salvation of his immortal soul with [illegible] for the regeneration of his native land.

The prisoner's speech, his collected manner, and his admirable delivery, appeared to produce a profound sensation in court.

The Lord Chief Justice, after indulging in the stereotyped platitudes, pronounced the sentence of death in the usual form, after which the court adjourned.

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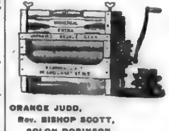
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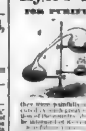
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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected contribution.

CARLOW, Louisville, Ky.—We are compelled to postpone the publication of your excellent letter from want of room. We shall await your communication on the …

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1868.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

A BOGUS ENVOY FROM THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

THE I. R. B. REFUGEES—AN EXPLANATION.

THE BOGUS ENVOY EXPOSED.

TRIAL OF BURKE, CASEY AND SHAW.

Conviction of Burke and Casey.

SENTENCE OF THE PRISONERS.

A SCENE IN COURT.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,
LONDON, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

This day having been appointed for the trial of the prisoners Richard Burke, alias George Berry, alias Edmund C. Winslow, alias Wallace, thirty-five, no occupation, Joseph Theobald Casey, twenty-three, clerk, and Henry Mullady, alias Shaw, twenty six, carpenter, for feloniously and treacherously conspiring, together with divers other persons, to deprive our sovereign lady the Queen of the style and royal name of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, the greatest curiosity was manifested by the public to hear the proceedings. The presiding judges, Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Keating, took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, and the prisoners were then placed at the bar and called upon to plead. Burke and Shaw pleaded not guilty, and Casey also pleaded not guilty, adding, "I am a loyal man." This "loyal man" is a near relative of Mr James Stephens.

The counsel for the Crown were the Attorney-General, the Solicitor General, M. Giffard, Q. C., Mr. Poland and Mr. Archibald. The counsel for the prisoners were Mr. Ernest Jones and Mr M'Donald for Burke, Mr Paten, for Shaw; and Mr. F. H. Lewis, for Casey.

A jury was at once called into the box, and on the prisoners being asked if they had any objection to their being sworn, Mr. Jones replied that Burke, whom he was prepared to prove to be an alien, should be tried by a jury partly composed of foreigners. The Attorney-General said they had only Mr. Jones' statement that the prisoner was an alien. He did not state that he was not a natural-born subject. Mr Jones said he was prepared to put in an Act passed by the American Legislature to show that he was an alien. *The Attorney General replied that though such an Act might have been passed it did not affect the prisoner if he was a natural born subject.*

After some technical discussion, Mr Baron Bramwell said the court would receive the suggestion …

… To Dr. E. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, N.Y.

JOSEPH P. TRAINOR, Esq.—I found on my desk this morning an elegant Silk Hat of the latest fashion, together with a certificate from you testifying to the benefit you and your friends had received by the use of a quart bottle of PAIN PAINT. I accept this beautiful Hat in the spirit that prompted you in making and presenting it. There would be one complaint if all who purchase PAIN PAINT bought a quart bottle instead of a wee small half-ounce bottle. Folks generally seem to think that a mouse will draw a steamboat by the judgment they display in buying PAIN PAINT. You show good sense in purchasing a large sized bottle as well as fine taste in manufacturing hats. Accept my thanks.

E. L. WOLCOTT.

To JOSEPH P. TRAINOR, No. 343 Third avenue.

Special Notices.

THE DEATH OF HUGO DE LACY.
AN HISTORICAL PICTURE.
LOOK AT
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 16).

A GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE ORPHANS.

On Tuesday, June 9, at Jones' Wood, a Grand Pic Nic will be held, under the auspices of St. Stephen's Temperance Society for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Stephen's Home, East Twenty eighth street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Tickets, 50 Cents. E. P. McDermott, Chairman Committee of Arrangements. James Aylward, Secretary.

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH
EDWARD LYSAGHT,
Poet, Patriot and Wit.
SEE THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 16).

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TEN HOURS IN THE SEINE,
A Night of Horror in Paris.
BY DENIS HOLLAND.
READ
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 16)

WATCH AND WAIT.

BY JOHN K. CASEY.

Watch and wait, boys, watch and wait,
Let it be our motto ever—
Foolish zeal, unguarded hate,
O'ten banish a brave endeavor
God ordains, boys, God ordains,
That we pine a little longer,
Ere we burst the galling chains,
Ere we crush the brutal wronger.

Watch and wait, boys, keep your swords
Ever flashing sharp and ready,
Heed them not, the scoffer's words—
Forward, forward, true and steady.
In good time, boys, in good time,
We shall lift the fallen banner,
And with trust and hope sublime
March to liberty and honor.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

BY W. M. D.

The Irish people are everywhere. The Anglo-Norman policy of extermination by the actual slaughter of the inhabitants of Ireland has failed. The process of depleting the country by forced emigration is now substituted for it. The flight of the "Wild Geese" inaugurated the great outgoing of that surplus population—*surplus*, because an alien domination found it difficult to control and dangerous to retain in subjection. It was not the mere spirit of adventure which induced the O'Neills, O'Donnells, O'Reillys, etc., to leave their own dear land and take service under a foreign prince. It was but the last resort of heroism grown desperate. And of those who thus left their country, the majority left their bones whitening on foreign battle fields, and gave back to Ireland but the last sigh of their undying love for her, and the glory which illumes their ashes. It is indeed a poor consolation, but yet it is consolatory, that these Irish Free Lances never disgraced their native country. Is it not pitiful that they were never united in Ireland, and for Ireland, in some archetypic Fenian Brotherhood? Like us they detested foreign rule. Like us they trusted in the sword for its removal. But—like us also shall I say?—they were disunited!

This was one phase of Irish emigration, compulsory in its cause, disaffected in its character, and injurious to England in its consequences. But the penal laws which instigated it were subsequently modified and the next emigration took a different direction and force off men of a different stamp. The disfranchisement of the forty-shilling freeholders may be taken as the starting point of the emigration. The Whigs proposed depopulation as the national remedy for Ireland, and they made the landlords and the police the agents in carrying out their treatment. It was an old maxim with British Ministers that "a long-priced loaf was the best recruiting officer for His Majesty." The voluntary (!) system of recruiting on a large scale would be impossible if the masses of the people lived comfortably and were well fed. Hence it has always been a point with English statesmen to favor the accumulation of great wealth in the fewest number of hands, and to render the rest of the people absolutely dependent on these enormous proprietors. This "bloated aristocracy" is at present the curse of the United Kingdom. But in Ireland, which has so few large towns, this baneful influence is most felt and most pernicious. So long as they were able to control the votes of the "potwollopers" they protected their franchise, but when there was a chance of the petty freeholders voting for Repeal, the franchise was taken from them. In England the franchise has gradually been widened and lowered; but in Ireland disfranchisement is the rule—as, in the instance above mentioned, and also by the present "Reform" bill, which gives 9,000 votes to one set of men and takes away 12,000 votes from another.

THE TWO EMIGRATIONS.

This last emigration is of most enormous magnitude. The loss to Ireland, reckoning those who actually sailed from her shores, and the diminution of the excess of births over deaths in consequence of the youth and flower of the nation departing into exile, must exceed four millions within twenty years.

The people who emigrate now are not of the same class as the earlier emigrants. Then it was the chiefs and wealthy men who went away, bringing with them such of their clansmen as chose to follow their adventures. But, latterly, it is the peasantry who emigrate—a bold peasantry, the country's pride, whose loss never can be supplied if they once perish or perish.

The purpose and destiny of the present emigrants are different from those of the exiles of former times. They now go forth to seek, under a more bountiful sun and a freer government, the livelihood which is denied them at home. They go forth to increase and multiply and be happy in the great transatlantic Republic. They now do not contemplate the throwing away of their lives fighting under some foreign flag, through sheer distaste for the bitter bread of exile. There is a great difference in the circumstances of the present emigrants—greatly in their favor, too. When St. Brendan discovered America, he doubtless reflected that it might prove a home and a refuge for his countrymen in the future. When the Norsemen named this continent Ireland it Mikla, they may have been gifted with that prophetic second-sight which their people were reputed to possess. At all events, it is certain that, in America, the wanderers driven forth from Ireland have found a congenial resting place—a place which has all the requisites of a home, only that it is not "home."

Here, in the United States, the Irish people have become a powerful element in the population. More than a third of our citizens have nearly pure Irish blood in their veins, and the Irish-Americans of the present and last generation, who are still more Irish than American, number not less than eight millions of souls. Thus, the Irish of the last emigration *are not dead*, like those earlier exiles to the European States, but are to-day full of life, vigor, confidence in themselves, and hope for their country.

THE IRISH IN IRELAND.

There are several points of resemblance between the two emigrations. Both were compulsory. The present one is systematically promoted by the British Government and the Irish landlords in conjunction. We had the spectacle lately presented to us in Ireland of a maudlin Viceroy, the whole burden of whose speeches was, "Let the people quit the country, and we shall raise fat cattle in their stead." We had "agricultural" meetings, where the landlords used to meet the tenants and inculcate the doctrine that grazing paid better than tillage, and that the country was greatly over-populated. The discouragement of agriculture was the grand object of these meetings and of the cattle shows connected with them, for tillage means population, and beasts mean emigration. The unsparing exercise of the "usual right of eviction has driven away myriads of the people—but they went away *with a vengeance*. In this, too, they resembled the "wild geese" of former days. Disaffection is the characteristic sentiment of all Irish exiles. They all hate England. And this feeling is only exceeded by one other which is still stronger than it—THE LOVE OF IRELAND. Every Irish emigrant feels himself involuntarily and compulsorily torn away from his motherland by the fell policy of England. Therefore, he is never satisfied to enjoy the peace and prosperity incident to his new home, like the German, French and other emigrants who come to settle forever in the United States. The Irishman feels that he has a duty yet undone, that he owes a debt to England and to Ireland which he must repay, that there is something in his life "incomplete, imperfect, unfinished," so long as the iron heel of a foreign despotism treads on the necks of his compatriots and his native country is in chains. Between his love and his hatred, the Irish emigrant knows no rest; they are not conflicting sentiments—for their respective objects are different; but moved by them and between his hopes and fears, he is kept constantly vibrating—EVER! NEVER! NEVER! FOREVER!

FENIANISM AS AN ORGANIZER.

Fenianism is the expression of the two deepest rooted sentiments in the Irish heart. The *salvation of Ireland* and *vengeance on England* are the two great national aspirations, and I put them in this order advisedly, for if we can attain the first, we shall generously forgive our enemies and abandon the other. But what we are determined to do is to liberate Ireland, or ruin the British empire. This is the object of Fenianism. This Fenianism is, as I before remarked, not a thing of any one clime or epoch. It is Irish patriotism under arms—as Irish patriotism has always been during the last seven centuries. But never till now had this patriotic movement a favorable chance to develop itself. So long as Irish disaffection was confined to Ireland, or dissipated in the wars of Europe, there was no hope of rendering it a power sufficient to overthrow a mighty empire. When the Irish emigrants became as numerous as a nation in the United States, living under a Democratic government, enjoying the full rights of citizenship, and powerful by means of their numbers, influence, intelligence, wealth and unanimity on the subject of their country's redemption, they only required one thing to make them formidable to the oppressor of their country—organization. This *desideratum* was what the Fenian Brotherhood was created to supply; and this it has supplied in a wonderful degree in spite of most powerful obstacles withstanding it, and any man, whatever his motive or whoever he be, who sets himself to undo this good work, to drive the wedge of disunion between the joints of the Fenian structure, is an opponent of Ireland's freedom and an adversary of her cause. Nothing can be done for Ireland without united action. United action is impossible without organization. Reform and perfect the organization, if you will, but do not attempt to destroy it, for the beginnings of an organized effort for the salvation of Ireland can emanate from none but an enemy, a traitor or a fool. It cannot with truth be denied that the Irish nation, at home and abroad, was completely unorganized until the Fenian Brotherhood arose, and produced order out of chaos. It cannot with reason be argued that Ireland can possibly be emancipated by any other instrument than a great and united organization of Irishmen. Therefore, we are justified in regarding the Fenian Brotherhood as Ireland's truest friend, and in reprehending with the utmost severity any attempt, under any pretext, to dissolve that patriotic association—for it is not alone the Fenian Brotherhood which would be disorganized by the success of such an effort, *but the Irish nation also*.

In former days we know that the fervid appeals of the orator and the fierce diatribes of the national press "maddened men to the pitch of desperation, and made them fling themselves blindly with naked hands, upon the armed guards of English tyranny." The great difficulty of the Fenian leaders in the present time of excitement and patriotic exaltation is to restrain men from premature and precipitate insurrection. This impatience is taken advantage of by the disorganizers—the emissaries of England and the prodigious egotists who can discover nothing good in any institution except everything is accommodated to their own ambition or crotchets. But we will not allow the Brotherhood to be broken up to suit the foes or false friends of our country. If the Fenian organization were dissolved, the last and best hope of Ireland's redemption would have departed. And then, poor Erin, thy writhings and struggles for freedom must be ended. For then, indeed, might it be said—

"'Tis all in vain this rage that tears thy bosom,
Like a poor bird that flutters in his cage
Thou beat'st thyself to death!"

TWO GREAT FACTS.

There are two great and undeniable facts which insist on recognition—the existence of the Irish community in America, whose influence England can neither ignore nor suppress, and the Fenian Brotherhood—the organized nucleus of the Irish nation, propagating the advanced doctrine of Democracy and patriotism, and placing in men's hands and hearts, respectively, the weapons of war and the skill and will to use them.

There is, indeed, but one Irish nation, eighteen millions strong, but divided and scattered all over the earth. It has survived the horrors of law made famines, the corruption of West Britonism, the amnesia of exile, and the stupor of enforced ignorance. It has escaped from all these dangers which threatened the utter destruction of the spirit of nationality, and it is a proud and encouraging thought to reflect that the whole Irish nation of to-day is *thoroughly "Irish" still*. Wherever England pushes her influence, she finds her steps dogged or her advance obstructed by Irish antipathy. She has driven the Irish forth like chaff before the whirlwind, and the Irish start up everywhere in judgment against her. She has sown the wind and she shall reap the hurricane. The just Nemesis of her crimes pursues her everywhere, and Irish hatred confronts her wherever she turns. "The Polar seas are not too cold, the Equatorial forests too sultry, the Asian steppes too barren, or the Pacific isles too solitary" for the adventurous exile of Erin to inhabit, and harbor amid every scene an unchanging love for his country and, combined with every sentiment, a burning hatred of her foe.

This is a most serious contemplation for England, and her statesmen do, indeed, begin to regard it with due seriousness. If all this hatred was fully organized, and directed by one mighty intellect with singleness of purpose, how futile would be the resistance which England would oppose to it! England dreads this unity, and her agents labor assiduously to defeat it. But let us be as united *as we can be*, and by incessantly propagating Fenianism we may hope at length to see the Fenian Brotherhood become as formidable to the English tyranny as this is fatal to prosperity and happiness of Ireland.

THE IRISH COMMUNITY IN AMERICA.

The two most important divisions of the Irish nation are the people of Ireland and the Irish community in America. Perhaps, of the two, the latter is the most numerous. But we must add the Irish in Great Britain to those who inhabit Ireland when we go to calculate the numbers of the "home community." It is on the perfect organization and co-operative management of these two communities that the Fenian plan for the salvation of Ireland is based. In the Irish community, the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood was instituted to carry out the same designs on which the Fenian Brotherhood, in the American community, works with more openness, freedom and facility. The links which connect the I. R. B. and F. B. are the links which unite the two communities of the Irish people, and on the maintenance of this connection, in all its fulness, depends the success of the patriotic enterprise. This is why so much importance is attached to the policy of supporting the "Men in the Gap," and why it is impossible for a true reunion of the two branches of the Fenian Brotherhood to take place, so long as one party persists in trying to use the Organization for the conquest of Canada—leaving the devoted men in Ireland to shift for themselves.

It is a very momentous matter to unite and discipline the Irish forces on this continent. Individual efforts can do very little for Ireland. He who strives singly, works weakly. Local and unconnected clubs can serve no other purpose than to breed discord, and revive the old and odious spirit of faction. What is wanted is a great and wide-spread organization, ramifying throughout the United States, with affiliations in every town. This idea the Fenian Brotherhood was designed to realize. It is an unfortunate thing that this great Organization is at present bisected into two parties, agreeing as to the ulterior object of their work, but differing in regard to the best policy to attain this object. However, it is quite possible for these parties to work side by side, without obstructing each other; and there is a very great mass of non Fenian Irishrie from which both may recruit largely, with advantage to themselves and to the cause also. Both can and do preach the "gospel of Irish liberty" in identical terms. Both contribute something to the progress of the moral and political revolution in Ireland. Both are as one on all points, with the single exception I have mentioned—the preservation of the link between the two Irish communities.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The Irish community in America has made promises to the Irish in Ireland, which they are in honor bound to redeem. They have pledged themselves to help forward the revolutionary work by all the means in their power—by material contributions and moral influence, by supplying skillful military officers to the "men in the gap," furnishing them with arms and munitions of war, and sending them money. It cannot be denied that these pledges have been nobly redeemed so far; but the aid sent to Ireland must be continued, for so we have promised, until Ireland is set free. We must, therefore, not relax our good work, and we must try to make it more efficient by inducing those Irishmen who have as yet held themselves aloof from the movement, to contribute their share. In other words, we must industriously propagate the Fenian Brotherhood; and, to this end, we must strive to render Fenianism better understood, more respectable, and more attractive. We have been defamed and misrepresented so vilely that it is no wonder if many, who know no better, look on our organization with contempt or distrust. Be it our duty to dissipate this scandalous glamour, and refute these calumnious falsehoods. And the inevitable result will be a great augmentation of the Fenian Brotherhood, a potent addition to its effectiveness and ultimate success.

There is one other pledge which the Irish in America have made to their brothers at home which it is now opportune to consider. We promised that if a serious and general insurrection were commenced in Ireland we would send over an army of at least twenty thousand men to assist them. The calculation was that if Ireland were really in the throes of a rebellion or civil war, nothing in the world would prevent us flying to her aid. Now, I have no doubt that the men could be found to go over to Ireland. I believe they would also be furnished with arms sufficient. With some difficulty transportation might be obtained. The transports would very probably reach Ireland in safety. But what if the United States Government should interfere at the last moment, and forbid the departure of an expedition? During our civil war time, and for awhile after it, no one supposed that this Government would very actively interfere with us, or that America was afraid of England. But we know better than that now. We have seen how flabby and spiritless is the redoubted Yankee when the time comes for making good his braggart threats. We notice how very respectful he is to the British lion so soon as the beast shows his teeth. We grieve to see how easily he digests the soft-sawder of a Newman Hall or a Dickens, whose mission is to persuade America into amity with England, while as yet her just claims are unsatisfied and her honor unavenged.

The raid into Canada taught us a lesson which we would do well to take to heart. And the lesson is simply this—that we must make the Irish community a great political power on this continent, if we wish to secure the sympathy and support of the United States Government and people for our cause.

There is no reason to despair. We have numbers sufficient, if properly used at the ballot-box, to alter the half-contemptuous interest at present felt here for Ireland's salvation, into an active and earnest movement in her behalf. I always give honor to those to whom, according to my belief, it is fairly due. I believe that it was the "Senate" party of the Fenian Brotherhood who first abandoned the policy of "neutrality," and substituted for it that of "independence" in regard to American politics. The original F. B. was neutral in regard to religion and politics. Religious neutrality is very properly still maintained. But *self-effacement* in politics we have found by experience deprives us of all influence with the government of the country.

Therefore we shall be neutral no longer. We shall go farther than that, and cut loose from all existing parties—not to make a new party of our own, but to use both parties for the advancement of our cause. We will vote for no man but him who has done something for Ireland. General pledges will count for nothing with us. Democrat or Republican, if he helps us we will help him; and if neither will do anything for us, *we will sacrifice our vote* for the sake of Ireland rather than bestow it on one who is not her friend.

We must have a platform of principles of our own, and by these we shall test the candidates for our suffrages. If we had not in times past been tied so absolutely and unreservingly to the heels of a single party we should have more influence to-day. The way to have political influence is to be independent of both parties. We hold the balance of power between them, and we are fools for ourselves and unfaithful to Ireland if we do not cause the influence of the Irish community to be felt in all its gravity in the political contests of the United States.

We have two gauges whereby we may measure the shallowness of our influence in this country: the Canadian raid, and the snail-like progress of the naturalization question. Nobody takes any interest in voters who are irrevocably and obdurately pledged to any one party; all take a deep interest in the independent and unpledged. Cannot we have a little political wisdom from our daily experience? Cannot we sacrifice our votes as well as our money and lives for Ireland? Cannot we, once for all, show England the magic of the Irish-American vote?

THE TRUE CAUSE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 6th, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People.

I am gratified to know that the fearless and independent course pursued by you, in inculcating sound Fenian doctrine, is meeting with deserved success. Every honest journalist, who has faith in the ultimate success of the *cause*, should expose the fallacy of side issues that tend to divert men's minds from their solemn pledges. The original Fenian Constitution, the matured and deliberative programme—emanating, as it did, from an unselfish, thoughtful nationalist—John O'Mahony—and confirmed by the first Fenian convention in Chicago—is evidently adequate to the requirements of the case if it be acted on in good faith.

That stupendous swindle—the Canadian invasion—originating as it did when the revolution was on the eve of commencing in Ireland when the I. R. B., according to "Meehan's" letters, were fully organized and ready to take the field as soon as they got the promised aid from this country—aid that Meehan, Roberts, Scanlan & Co. were pledged—aye, sworn—to send them; I say the Canadian scheme, under the circumstances, was a monstrous and I fear a predetermined swindle. The leaders of this dangerous humbug are indirectly, and, in some cases, directly, responsible for the murder of three and the incarceration of many others of our gallant fellows in England and Ireland. The "circumstantial evidence" in support of this statement, a statement that has been for at least six months before the public, is so conclusive that there never has been an attempt made to deny it. Meehan should see to it, and scare up a document somewhere that would throw some light on it. The document he got up, with O'Neill's signature to it, condemning the blowing up of the Clerkenwell prison, does not altogether suit the case. By the way, I think he should get his "man Friday" to issue a document on the assassination of D'Arcy McGee. I don't for a moment entertain a doubt as to the innocence of their party in the latter affair, but the Canadian papers accuse them, and they should be more prompt in denying an accusation than in issuing a pompous denial of a case gotten up by London policemen, more particularly when everybody knew they were at variance with the organization that the crime was sought to be saddled on.

O'Neill and Gibbons have been here a few days ago, endeavoring to reorganize the defunct Circles in their interest. They advertised extensively and gave free entertainments, and, as a matter of course, had pretty full houses. The second night of the "Revival" they hired a little hall in Bridgeport, and it seems the flooring supports were defective and broke down, precipitating the audience to the cellar. One poor fellow named Ryan was killed, and some twenty others more or less injured by the accident. As far as financial matters are concerned, their visit was a failure. The class of men who are nominally Fenians here contribute no money on any occasion. Morrison never pays dues to any Circle. The Scanlans, Moores, Quirks and O'Connors don't belong to any Circle here now, although some of them were on the platform with O'Neill at the first meeting. The thoughtful portion of our people don't want to support them, and the dupes are getting less by degrees. I think their game is nearly played out. They cannot make any believe that Canada is accessible for invasion, but they are nevertheless still doing harm, and will as long as any of the funds remain for traveling expenses and the payment of such men as McWilliams, Spear, Finnerty and Walsh.

In conclusion, I have to inform you that the legitimate organization is steadily gaining ground here. We have got Captain Michael O'Brien now among us, and he gives a good account of matters at home. Your paper has a large circulation here, and I wish to remind your readers that any good Irishmen who wish to join the organization should call of a Sunday afternoon, any time from three to five o'clock, at the hall of the Harbison Circle, 77 Dearborn street, room 17, and they can there renew their pledge to assist in having "a free and independent government on Irish soil." "God save Ireland." Yours, respectfully,

BARROWS.

A COMMON-SENSE VIEW OF THE UNION CRY.

BOSTON, May 5, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I see that some of your correspondents are still harping upon "union," and proposing "basis" for the accomplishment of this desirable object. It is singular indeed how many men there are in this world on whom the lessons of experience are completely thrown away. One would think that the history of the past few years was bitter enough to teach wisdom to even dull brains. Looking back at that history, let us consider the situation, and prepare for our future action like men who have a duty before them—who are aware of the magnitude of their task and of the difficulties to be overcome in accomplishing it. Rossa, Luby, Kickham, the Burkes, M'Cafferty, Mackey and others are paying the penalty of their patriotism in penal servitude; Allen, O'Brien and Larkin laid down their lives on the scaffold, and Crowley on the field, for Ireland. We have spent some money and lost two years. These men have done their duty nobly, and are a very serious loss to the cause. Now let us look on the credit side of the Fenian account. We have driven "Scorpion" Stanley from power, and broken the strongest link in the chain that has been eating into the heart of Ireland for the last three hundred years. What O'Connell denounced so eloquently, what Cardinal Cullen remonstrated against so unavailingly, has been conceded at once to the bold men who were willing to put life or death on the issue against our ancient enemy. The Irish Church is virtually abolished as an endowed establishment, and with it will come tumbling down that bastard aristocracy which is fed upon the millions annually drained from the blood and toil of the Irish people. This is admitted by Mr. Gladstone himself as a "Fenian" victory. It is for us so to act as to improve it, and make it a means of future success. If, as John Mitchel says, Fenianism is a failure, the English will be only too glad to pardon our comrades, make peace with us, and quarrel constitutionally among themselves for the loaves and fishes. But if, as we think, we have done something for our native land, and as we believe that we can do much more, there is a hard and stern task before us. We know that some in whom we trusted have betrayed us and we must be prepared to find some in whom we trust now to betray us again; we know that we have made mistakes in the past, and we must expect to make some more before the end comes; we know that many who have pledged themselves to fight the battle through to the end with us have faltered and backed out before it had well begun; we know that our vigilant and unscrupulous enemy has bred, and will continue to breed dissensions in our ranks; we know the magnitude of the task before us, and how the world generally considers the means at our disposal miserably inadequate to accomplish it. But we know that nothing is impossible to brave men, and we feel that Fenianism is a *Power* now, and that in our ranks we can find men who will fill with honor the positions held by those brave men who are for the present lost to us. To these ends we must not waste time in negotiations, conventions, or debates. Let those who think General O'Neill is going to Canada or Vancouver's Island go with him in God's name, but to those who are willing to redeem Ireland, rescue Burke, Mackey and the rest of their comrades, I would respectfully say, do not waste your time talking, or resolving, but at once join the Fenian Brotherhood and do your duty as you promise in the pledge. Some are calling for another Convention. There is time enough for that; and I would suggest that the next Convention be the last for some time to come, and that means will be found to consult the wishes of the Brotherhood in the future without the expense of a General Convention. I would suggest that in future Conventions, delegates be appointed to each State and District in proportion to the number of Circles in each in good standing, these delegates to be chosen at State Conventions held for that purpose. This, in my opinion, would give fewer men in a General Convention, and wiser counsel. I would also suggest, very humbly indeed, to many of your correspondents, that if they would *do* half of what they *say*, we would have less noise and more action, and the cause would be immensely benefited. CONCORDIA.

Resolutions of Condolence to the Late Hon. John Joyce, of Oswego.

At a regular meeting of the "United Irishmen Circle," F. B., of Oswego, held at Fenian Hall, Sunday evening, May 3, after a high eulogism by Dr. L. Reynolds on the past career of our late brother, Alderman John Joyce, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS—It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed and much-valued brother, John Joyce, whose goodness of heart and noble principles have endeared him to us. We bow with submission to the will of that Power who gives and whose right it is to take away, knowing that His will makes just men perfect, therefore, be it

Resolved—That we shall ever cherish a warm remembrance of the many virtues which distinguished his character, and which will embalm his memory in the affection of his sorrowful friends.

Resolved—That in the death of John Joyce this Organization has lost one of its most efficient members, the city a valuable citizen, Ireland a true friend, and his family a kind husband, indulgent father, devoted son and fond brother.

Resolved—That while words can but feebly express our deep sorrow, we tender to his afflicted wife and grief-stricken family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved—That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to his afflicted family, and published in the IRISH PEOPLE, *Oswego Advertiser* and *Boston Pilot*.

Dr. LAWRENCE REYNOLDS, Centre, J. DILLON TREANOR, Secretary, JAMES M. POTTER, Treasurer, P. C. HARTNEY, Chairman Committee of Safety.

REV. JOHN O'CONNOR IN PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., May 5, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

On Saturday evening, 21 instant, the Rev. John O'Connor, the patriot-priest of Thurles, Tipperary, delivered a most interesting lecture—subject, "The Sword the only means left to Conquer Irish Independence"—in Mechanics' Hall of this city. At eight o'clock the reverend lecturer, accompanied by a number of our respected citizens, advanced from the ante-room of the hall and was received with bursts of applause. Thomas Cummings, Esq., being moved to the chair, after some introductory remarks, presented the speaker. The reverend gentleman, on taking his place at the desk, was again greeted with rapturous cheers. He then proceeded to show that Ireland's independence must be won by the sword, and by the sword alone, that to do so, the battle must be fought upon her own verdant hills, and nowhere else. He then entered into an elaborate theological argument on the right of revolution, and demonstrated from Holy Writ, and the opinions of the dignitaries of the church in all ages, the right of Ireland to expel every vestige of English tyranny from her soil. Ireland's contest was a battle for free thought and free speech as well as for freedom for homes, and would receive the prayers of posterity and the blessings of Heaven. He next handled the cruel stratagems England had to resort to in order to destroy the Irish people; terrorism not being quite successful, they tried the National School system to demoralize the juvenile Irish minds, but this has been turned, with great success, against its inventor. He castigated the Queen's Colleges in their turn. From personal observations of the United Kingdom he made a most encouraging statement of the general preparedness of the minds of the Irish people to accept the last argument of nations—the sword. He scouted the idea that the Maynooth priests were opposed to Fenianism; the oath administered at the College he proved to be of no binding force whatever. He was himself educated at Maynooth, and could say that nineteen in every twenty of the priests and students of that College were in favor of Irish independence. He referred, with regret, to the dissensions in the Fenian Brotherhood here. He firmly but severely condemned all disorganizers, and cautioned the people against renegades, some of whom were now in our midst sowing discord. After a fervent appeal for union the reverend gentleman resumed his seat amid deafening applause.

ESSAYONS.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

THE EMERALD.—We are glad that the proprietors of this clever pictorial, published in New York, by D. O'Sullivan & Co., has given us an opportunity of saying a word or two in its favor. Had it been laid on our table ere this, we should have felt since a pleasure in earlier bearing witness not only to its genuine literary merits but to its pictorial excellence and artistic worth in every relation.—*Fenian Volunteer.*

THE paper is a very handsome one, being a nice size for binding, and is printed with new type. The illustrations are beautiful. It contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in every field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art), poetry, music, &c. We would advise any of our readers who want such a paper to give it a trial, as it is worthy of support. No Irish household should be without it.—*Putnam Co. Courier.*

IT is neatly got up, and appears to be edited with a good deal of tact and talent. It is devoted to the interests of the Irish, although it is not to be a political journal.—*Mendon Herald.*

THE EMERALD is the title of a new sixteen-page literary journal published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York, at $3 50 a year, well filled with interesting original stories,

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THE EMERALD.—This is the title of a new paper, filled mostly, aside from news items, etc., with Irish literature and matters of Irish interest. It is handsomely illustrated, and got up in excellent style.—*Gouverneur (N. Y.) Times.*

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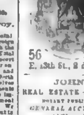

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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PRESS ONWARD!

"Press onward! oh, press onward! see, the shadows quickly fly,
And the light is dawning cheerily far on the eastern sky;
We've crossed the desert's burning path, beneath the scorching sun—
Our feet are weary, but the resting goal will soon be won!

"Press onward! oh, press onward! in a still unbroken line,
For the promised land is bathed in a glorious light divine;
Let none to-day fall on the way—let none grow faint and weak,
For the furness holds the haven—holds the refuge that we seek."

Thus sang they on the desert path—a pilgrim caravan
Their shoulders bent with weight of toil—their faces weak and wan;
And I, a stranger standing there, from a far off western land,
Learned a lesson full of meaning on that scorching desert sand—

A lesson fraught with strength and hope—of courage undismayed,
When in the path of right and truth my passage was delayed—
A lesson deep with secrets—written on the page of life,
For the hearts that fear the travail and the aching of the strife.

"Press onward"—I have graven it upon my heart since then—
When standing in the unshaken ranks of worn and weary men;
And when the banner rises proudly to the azure sky,
I wot not of a truer word—a braver marching cry!

—*Nation.*

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

On Tuesday evening, May 12, Mr. Phillips delivered the following lecture on the life and service to Ireland of Daniel O'Connell. After a lengthened discourse on the subject of Agitation generally, the talented lecturer commenced his explanation of the Penal Laws and the propensity of the Anglo-Saxon to tread ruthlessly on the necks of every people whom he finds it his interest to subdue and crush, and continued:

Our path, from the cradle down to the present moment, as the Saxon race, is marked by a deliberate and systematic treading under our [illegible]

[illegible] powerless on the one hand, and ignorant on the other, to hand the Irish race into the form of service as the footstool of the British crown. (Applause.)

This systematic effort of a British ingenuity and malice, for two hundred years apparent on the surface of its statute book, is a devilish and deliberate purpose to crush out Irish nationality by banishing the Irish race from the island. And large has been their success. Within twenty years the population of Ireland had fallen from eight millions to six, instead of increasing two or three millions, as it should have done. And if to the close of this century the process had gone on as it was going at the commencement, then would not a single Irish Catholic have owned an acre of Irish land at the commencement of the next century. This was the Code of which Lord Brougham said that the malice of the British Government had so perfectly effected its purpose that it seemed impossible for an Irish Catholic to lift his hand without committing a trespass. This was the Code of which Burke said that it was the most elaborate contrivance to degrade and debase a nation and disgrace human nature that ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man. This was the Code of which an English Lord Chancellor said, almost in the identical phrase of Chief-Justice Taney, when he infamously asserted that a negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. This was the Code of which an English Lord Chancellor said, "the theory of the English law does not admit that an Irish Catholic has a right to breathe." This was the Code, finally, of which Montesquieu asserted that it was conceived by the devil, written in human blood, and registered in hell. (Applause.) It remained for a full century in operation, and if it had been possible to carry it out in its full bitterness the Irish nation would be now matter of history. But the connivance of Protestant England, the gentle courtesies of the human heart, the irrepressible sympathies of neighborhood and relationship, checked the full career of this devilish legislation, and although it remained in effect a full century, until 1798, although it steeped Ireland in blood, and sunk her to the [illegible] in wretchedness, poverty and ignorance, it still had only a half-way career. In 1793 the dread of the French Revolution on the other side of the Channel awed England into justice. Ireland has never won one single step from the justice of England; she got all she has got from her fears. (Applause.) In 1793, dreading the effect of the French Revolution, and at the bidding of repeated insurrections, England finally swept away some of the harsh features of this code. Of course, during this long century, Ireland rose again and again in rebellion. Like the classic legend of the giant hidden beneath the island of Sicily, and disturbing the Mediterranean by his struggles, the weight of the British empire heaped on the heads of this victim people was nothing but one series, for a full century, of blessed struggles for justice, equality and right. (Applause.) But the strongest monarchy of Europe was always conqueror until 1782, when the great Protestant rising—for it was a selfish and a protestant rising—mainly led by Grattan and his fellow—summoned the Irish volunteers, eighty thousand strong into existence, but the rising earthquake of French [illegible]

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

"HURRAH FOR THE BARRICADES!"

BY CAPT. RICHARD O'S. BURKE.

There's a voice of thundering tones,
Obey it the haughtiest must.
It crushes the mightiest thrones,
And tramples their crowns in dust!
See the tyrant's cheeks grow pale,
As scatter his lurid brigades
Like chaff in the maddest gale—
The voice of the Barricades!
Then whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades—
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

When gloomy oppression low'rs
On altars, hearts and homes,
And blighting whatever is ours,
Like a plague-breath down it comes:
When the night grows darker fast,
And nearly hope, too, fades,
Light comes to the land at last—
The flash of the Barricades!
Then, whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades,
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

When death, on the famine blast,
Rides on with unsparing hand,
The snow cheek'd leaves us he past,
And ... people the land
And when labor's humble homes
The mad hunger fiend invades,
Then food to the starving comes,
There's bread at the Barricades:
Then, whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades,
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

When bearing the load of wrong
Through life's sad, enfeebled day,
The people totter along,
And droop and die by the way.
When the scourge the dull blood starts,
And the flagging soul upbraids,
Come rest and joy to their hearts,
There's right at the Barricades!
Then, whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades,
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

When poverty's humble roofs
Into cold, black ashes melt,
And clatter the racer's hoofs
Where household gods hath dwelt
When to each old, cherish'd hearth
Comes the crowbar armed brigades,
To give us the wide, wide earth—
There's home at the Barricades!
Then, whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades,
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

Then, when you'd right the oppress'd,
Drive the plague from out the land;
Give the heav'ly-laden rest,
Aid of a brotherly hand.
Bid the tortur'd millions live;
Raise worth that the law degrades;
And bread to the starving give—
Way, on to the Barricades!
Then, whenever the despot's hand
Any manhood's right invades—
For God and our native land!
Hurrah for the Barricades!
Hurrah!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Barricades!

CAPTAIN RICKARD O'S. BURKE.

The *Irishman* publishes the following most interesting sketch of our gallant friend and late "special," Captain Rickard Burke. In it we recognize the Roman hand of the talented Paris correspondent of that journal, John Augustus O'Shea, Esq.:

You ask me to tell you what I know of Rickard Burke, on-the-way-to-be felon, and what I think of him. When a man lies in a close cell, and that 'rellonious vista—vista made up of colds, and hungers, and humiliations, hard toils, much solitude and agony of isolation—opens up before him, it is not well to drop a syllable that afterward a friend might reproach to himself as having hurt his friend. Therefore, shall I be discreet in what I say, and reticent.

Of Rickard Burke I know little, but I think much. The little I do know of my own knowledge, and whatever else concerning his career I have gathered from others, is to his honor—has built up for him a pedestal in one of those niches which are reserved in the heart of every man for those he particularly prizes. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LATEST FENIAN CONVICTIONS.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM JOHN MARTIN.

[illegible]

THE TIME-SERVING "NATIONAL" JOURNALS OF DUBLIN.

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SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," General Fariola, National School Masters who were Fenians.

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, Col. Leonard from Drogheda, Release of Col. Kelly and "Captain Deasy" from the Prison Van in Manchester, and Captain Lawrence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

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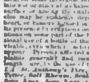

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

[illegible]

... devoted editor of the Glasgow *Irish Catholic Banner*, and which speaks volumes as to what manner of man poor Barrett was in life; in death, may the Lord have mercy on his soul!

A LARGE procession of members of several Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Societies, preceded by a drum corps and a band of music playing a solemn dirge, with flags furled and covered with crape, was moving down Grand street and across the Bowery on Sunday last, and everybody stopped and asked what prominent or rich Irishman was being escorted to his last resting place. But it was only the funeral of a poor day laborer named Sullivan, a member of one of these temperance societies, who came to a sudden death by the explosion of a lamp in the cellar of the store where he was at work. Some Skeptics were quite astonished and would hardly believe that such honors could be paid to a poor man. This shows the value of such excellent societies as those now formed by the temperance-men of New York.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1868.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

An article from the pen of our able contributor, "W. M. C.," on the Fenian doctrine respecting the redistribution of the Irish land has called forth the following letter.

37 PURCHASE ST., Boston, Mass.,
May 13, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People.

Not being in the habit of receiving your paper, the IRISH PEOPLE, a kind but unknown friend furnished me with a copy of the 2[illegible] inst. In an article on "Landlordism," to which my attention was directed, in the third section, captioned "The Fenian Doctrine of Tenant Right," the following sentence appears, in capitals "That the land belongs to the whole people of Ireland collectively." And in the fourth section, headed "What we would do with it" (the land), there occurs the following answer "We would restore it to its former *rightful owners*—the Irish nation."

Being always dull in my perception, and much more so now in my old age of eighty years, I am entirely unable to comprehend the full meaning of the above quotations. Perhaps "W. M. C.," by candidly explaining its "*rightful owners*" might clear away the mist in which my mind seems to be enveloped, and so lead to an explanation of the first quotation, viz., "The land belongs ... people of Ireland collectively" ...

[illegible]

... be collected. If the Irish people in America are not willing to contribute that amount, what use is it for a few poor men meeting once a week, unable to do anything save maintain a Central Office?

There is a good deal more I would wish to say, but will defer until a future time.

JOHN GORMAN

Cable Dispatches.

MORE BLOOD!

Execution of Farrell in Australia.

MICH'L BARRETT TO BE HANGED.

Letter from the Prisoner to Mr. Peter McCorry.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND'S ABDICATION CALLED FOR.

The First Pillar of the "Irish Church" Pulled Down.

LONDON, May 22.—The dispatch concerning the action of the government on the question of Scotch Reform in the House of Commons last night was inaccurate. The following is a correct report. Mr. Baxter, Member for Montrose, on Monday night moved, as an amendment to the Scotch Reform bill, that the number of Scotch members of the House of Commons be increased by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. This amendment, which was opposed by the Ministry on Monday night, but which was carried on a division of the House, was last night accepted by Mr. Disraeli. The Premier subsequently proposed, on the part of the Ministry, a new clause providing that persons excused from the payment of rates by reason of their poverty, be not entitled to vote. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

Mr D. J. Reardon, Member for Athlone, gave notice that he would propose to the government the following question. "If the health of the Queen is such as to detain her Majesty from London, why do not the Ministry advise abdication. The question was ruled out of order.

MAY 23—A. M.—The debate on the Irish ...

[illegible]

... not good he will not support him. But, unless I am much mistaken, I heard the same gentleman say, when Gen. O'Neill was last here, that he would stick to him, so you see he is already pledged to support him. If I am mistaken about what the gentleman said, I will make the *amende honorable*, but I do not think I am. I will write after the convention and let you know all about it.

Yours truly, CARLOW.

JOHN SAVAGE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 22, 1868,

To the Editors of the Irish People:

As well knowing that anything conducive to the progress of the great cause of which your journal is the fearless and able advocate—the liberation of Ireland—will be welcome to your readers, I cannot forbear trespassing on your columns with a few remarks on the lecture delivered here last week by Mr. Savage, C. E.

Col. James R. O'Beirne, who presided, introduced Mr. Savage in a short but patriotic speech which called forth the warm applause of the audience. The wide-spread popularity and unquestionable ability of the talented lecturer, were amply indorsed by the attendance, both as regards intellect, social standing and numbers. On the stage, among many others, were to be seen the Rev. Dr. White, a distinguished Theologian and author, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson, Hon. James W. Kavanagh, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, while thickly interspersed through the spell-bound audience were clergymen of all denominations, lawyers, bankers, etc., etc.

It is needless to descant on the manner in which the subject "Patriot Priests" was handled by the able lecturer, suffice it to say that the frequent bursts of applause and rapturous enthusiasm which greeted the speaker, [illegible] potent commentary than anything which could be said in an article of this kind.

The remark of an old Baptist clergyman—while displaying how successfully *English* historians have misled the great public as to the wrongs of Ireland and her patriots, at the same time paid a tribute to Mr. Savage for the manner in which he withdrew the veil—"that the lecture opened up to him at least a new chapter in Irish history," was only one of the thousands made, all commendatory of its merits.

In conclusion I will only say that a better entertained, and consequently better pleased audience seldom, if ever, departed from that hall, which was fully testified by the cheers of his hearers and the congratulations showered on the gifted lecturer by his many friends.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, etc.,

G. H. L.

Obituary.

We sincerely regret to have to record the death of the Rev. Peter C. Fagan, a zealous and indefatigable young Catholic clergyman of St. Patrick's Church, Kent avenue, Brooklyn, which event occurred on Friday last, May 22. Father Fagan was in his 28th year, and during his long residence in this city, where he has been laboring ever since his admission to the priesthood, he had attracted toward him a host of friends, owing to his urbanity of manner, his open frankness of character, and his well known charitable and philanthropic disposition. His obsequies took place at half past ten A. M. on Sunday, from St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem was offered up for the repose of his soul.

Special Notices.

THE FALL OF DUNBOY.
(Death of Mac Geohagan),
AN HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATION.
SEE THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

THE BRIAN BORU CIRCLE, Fenian Brotherhood, will hold a public meeting at their hall No. 1[illegible] Avenue B on Wednesday evening, May 2[illegible]. Several eminent speakers will address the meeting and show the imperative necessity for Irishmen to [illegible] in the Home Organization. Young men wishing to prepare to battle for their country on Irish soil are invited to become members of our Military Company, which is progressing rapidly. Reserved seats for ladies.
JOHN MURPHY Centre.
N[illegible] GALWAY Secretary.

Sir Charles Napier in Abyssinia.
ILLUSTRATED,
SEE
The Emerald
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

THE IRISH AVENGERS CIRCLE [illegible] will hold a business meeting on Thursday evening June 4. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will come before the meeting.
THOMAS O'GRADY, Centre.
WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN Secretary.

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH
OF
CHAS. J. KICKHAM,
THE POET-MARTYR,
IN
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

A GRAND PIC-NIC FOR THE ORPHANS.
On Tuesday June 4 at Jones Wood, a Grand Pic Nic will be held under the auspices of St. Stephen's Temperance Society, for the benefit of the Orphans of St. Stephen's Home, East Twenty eighth street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Tickets, 50 Cents. R. F. McDermott, Chairman Committee of Arrangements; James Aylward, Secretary.

The Giant's Causeway.
Illustrated
READ
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

THE EMERALD GEM—An Essay
BY "W. M. C."
LOOK AT
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

ART MAC MURROGH'S WAR-SONG.

BY WILLIAM PEMBROKE MULCHINOCK.

Arms for the fight! oh! ye fearless and free!
Bold Tanists, and Princes of fair Irishrie!
Out, out from the cover the dark mountain yields,
With glittering lances and loud ringing shields,
King Richard, in anger, comes over the waves,
To raze our homesteads, and fetter our braves.
Then rise—lest you slumber for ever in chains—
Arise, while a spark of that spirit remains
That Brian, the Lord of Kincora, put forth
'Gainst Sitric and Brodar, the chiefs of the North!
Oh! think on the wrongs that, some short years ago,
We suffer'd from Strongbow and Raymond le-Gros;
And, thirsting for vengeance, and fierce as the gale,
Crush down, and forever, the Lords of the Pale.

Oh! heard ye the words of Mac Murrogh, the bold?
"I bend to no tyrant, I thirst not for gold
I stoop not to argue with monarch or lord,
I stand for my Sireland, my hand on my sword;
The craven with gifts to the despot may kneel,
Mac Murrogh gives naught to his foeman but steel.
Let traitors swear fealty, let women forgive,
Mac Murrogh will ne'er bid an enemy live."
Then gather around him—the true and the tried,
From forest, from valley and shaggy hill-side—
O'er the deep river, and o'er the morass
To the muster with courage unshrinking pass—
Death to the false one, whose spirit would quail
To crush, and forever, the Lords of the Pale.

Our hostings are many, our chieftains are brave,
On, on to the muster with spear and with glaive—
O'Brin brings his thousands from round Ballinure,
O'Nolan, of Forth, sighs, and shouts for the war,
Mac David, of Hievach, O'Mathal, of Imayle,
The war-gods of Erin, and plagues of the Pale;
The Calvach, the wisest at council or board,
Have taken the buckler, the spear and the sword.
Our ravens want food, and their maws shall be fed,
Clan Saxon, from heaps of your uncoffin'd dead;
The steel of Mac Murrogh has potence divine
To cleave the fierce foe from the crown to the chine.
As buffets the waves of the ocean, a rock
With heart of calm granite, so bides he war's shock;
Oh! the last to retire, and the first to assail,
Is Mac Murrogh, the lion and scourge of the Pale.

Away with the rich grain, away with the kine;
The foeman shall starve while on plenty we dine;
They know not the passes through bog and through fen,
They know not the wild woods like mountaineer men;
Around them we'll hover—the keen Irish dart,
With aim never erring, shall fly to the heart.
Mac Murrogh, the fearless—our leader and guide,
Shall burn to ashes the halls of their pride,
And Norman and Saxon, beset by their fears,
With "Black Rent" shall buy off our swords and our spears.
Hurrah! hark the note of the war-trumpet loud,
That summons the lowly to humble the proud.
Then loud let our war-cry be heard on the gale—
Joy, joy to green Erin! wo, wo, to the Pale.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FENIANISM.

BY W. H. C.

I have noticed for some months past what I believe to be the indications of a desire generally felt by Irishmen on this continent for the farther development, extension and consolidation of the Fenian Brotherhood. [illegible]

THE FOUR CONDITIONS.

THE SECOND CONDITION.

THE THIRD CONDITION.

THREE WRONG REMEDIES.

THE FOUR ESSENTIALS.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

ANOTHER CALL FOR UNION.

[illegible]

A LETTER THAT MEANS WORK.

[illegible]

AGAIN "DEAD IN HER CELL."

[illegible]

A PAID ORGANIZER PLAYED OUT.

[illegible]

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF OUR MARTYRS.

1631 Market Street, Philadelphia, May 19, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

The inclosed letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is in reply to one sent from this city, containing the proceeds of a lecture delivered by John O'Byrne, Esq., at Concert Hall, on St. Patrick's Day. You will favor me by publishing the same, in order that the Irish people of this city can see that the money was sent to the proper place. The letter speaks for itself. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES MONAGHAN.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, April 20, 1868.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your very kind letter of the 7th inst., containing a bank order for £23 5s. sterling, in favor of the families of the three men who suffered in Manchester.

Losing no time in giving effect to the noble feelings of charity by which your committee has been animated, I forwarded the amount this day to the Very Rev. John Croson Sheehan, one of the Catholic clergymen of Manchester, who is well acquainted with the circumstances of those families and anxious to relieve them.

Thanking yourself and the respected members of your committee for the very kind expressions of your letter, I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your faithful servant,

JOHN McHALE, Archbishop of Tuam.

James Monaghan, Esq., 1631 Market st., Philadelphia.

The English Spy System.—There are some foolish Irishmen, it seems, who will not believe that the British Government will descend to any stratagem, no matter how base, and will go to the farthest of extremes, regardless of cost, to obtain information respecting Fenian projects and to secure evidence for the conviction of such prisoners as may fall into their hands. The following item of testimony in support of our own apprehensions we take from the *Irishman* of May 9:

"From several quarters we have received information touching a new but most abominable [illegible] plicate himself and to implicate others whenever possible. The simple 'suspect,' glad of an opportunity of interchanging words with a fellow sufferer in that terrible solitude tells him all he thinks or fancies. The consequence is fearful to himself and to his friends. Proof, or, at all events, what will stand as proof, will be sought for among his connections, and his friends may be arrested 'on suspicion.' The same spy trap will produce its fruits with each of these. Every raw prisoner will be treated to it; and thus to the other horrors of the dungeon, this will be superadded."

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Hats and Caps.

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING

We've wistfully waited thy coming, O Spring,
Though a grim cheerless winter has tried to delay,
A thousand times thanks to creation's good King,
Frost, snow and dull times must vanish away.

The industrious ants will burst from their motes,
Bees, bats and butterflies, next in close file
While the cuckoo and swallow resound in shrill notes—
A beauty! a beauty! is FEENY'S Spring Style.

The robin and sparrow again follow the harrow
A God speed to the plough and the farmer a pile,
Meadow larks, corncrakes echo loud from the furrow—
A beauty! a beauty! is FEENY'S Spring Style.

The lambkin and fawn shall frisk on the plain,
Mink, Otter and Beaver, indulging awhile,
The grand drama of nature repeating again,
With fleeces for FEENY to make his new Style.

The mallet and chisel in concord shall ring,
To hew shapeless granite to statues and tile,
The loud factory whistle its music will sing—
Hurrah! then, hurrah then, for FEENY'S new Style.

Once again our hearts gladden with joyous delight,
At the long pent-up fair ones, hid, feather and fan,
In morning, in mid-day, or under gas light,
They're the happiest, holiest, blessing to man.

So cheer up, sons of toil, you're the pride of creation.
The blessings of spring soon on you will smile,
Hope on, be content, what e'er be your station,
You're truly entitled to FEENY'S Spring Style.

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TOTAL ABSTINENCE
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PRESENTATION
CONCERT!
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Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.
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The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.
On the occasion of the last Concert of the Series, the following named Presents will be awarded to the fortunate Ticket Holders—it being expressly understood that each and every Ticket Holder of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand in number to be sold, will receive a present
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[illegible]
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The Tickets to this Series of Concerts (each ticket being good for one Concert) will be countersigned by the Secretary, under the seal of the Society, and the proceeds from the sale of said tickets will be deposited in the Mutual National Bank of the City of Troy.
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We the undersigned citizens of Troy and vicinity respectfully desire to inform communities throughout [illegible] that we are personally acquainted with the Managers and management of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1 Concert enterprise, and have the fullest confidence in their entire integrity and honesty. We most cheerfully and unreservedly recommend the scheme herein set forth to all persons who may desire to identify themselves with it by the purchase of tickets. All the statements as to the value of property herewith given may be implicitly relied upon as being the actual appraisement and valuation by disinterested and reliable parties. We fully believe that the undertaking will be carried out in the most perfect good faith.
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DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS
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The Manufacturer of
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has had an experience of forty years in the manufacture of Laundry Soap, and he now offers this Soap as the cheapest and best that can be made for family use.
Its popularity since its introduction has been unprecedented, and it is believed that in time it will supersede all other articles of similar character heretofore offered to the public.
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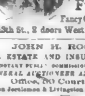
A Spring and Hair Mattress and Pa[illegible] combined.



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GUANO.
No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, $61 per ton, in gold or its equivalent in currency.
Alta Vela Guano, in bags, per ton, $35.
Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer, in barrels, per ton, $50.
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Best Super-phosphate, containing ten per cent. soluble phosphoric acid and three per cent. ammonia, put up in bags or barrels. Price, $55 per ton.
Cuban Guano, from caves, containing—besides usual phosphate and organic matter—three to six per cent. of nitrate of potash. An excellent application for potatoes and tobacco. Price, in bags, $35 per ton.
South Carolina Phosphate, ground and put in bags, barrels, $35.
Navassa Guano, by the cargo, in lump or ground.
For sale by
GEORGE E. WHITE,
160 Front Street, New York.

IRISH NEWS.

RELEASE OF COLONEL NAGLE.—The Government last evening liberated Colonel Nagle, who is alleged to have been the chief of the Jacknell expedition. Since the abortive trial at the Sligo Spring Assizes Colonel Nagle has been confined in the Mountjoy prison. It is understood that Colonel Nagle has received an unconditional release, but he proceeds, it is stated, to America, on Saturday next. Four others of the Jacknell prisoners have also been set at large, viz. Patrick Nugent, Frederick Fitzgibbon, Andrew Leonard and Daniel Lee.—*Freeman, May 7.*

COLONEL NAGLE, who seems rather improved in appearance, who to-day recognized in different parts of the city, and excited no little popular curiosity and attention. Among other public buildings, he paid a visit to the Four Courts, and seemed much interested in the various courts and the different cases at hearing. It is understood that at the end of the week he proposes leaving Ireland for America.—*Post, May 7.*

PRESENTATION CONVENT, YOUGHAL.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, Miss Ellen White, the young and accomplished daughter of the late James White, Esq., merchant, Clonmel, was received into the Youghal Presentation Convent. The young religieuse, who took the name in religion of Sister Mary Ursula, was received by the Rev. Canon Murphy, P. P., Youghal, assisted by the Rev. Mr O'Neill, Youghal, the Rev. Mr. Rice, the Rev. Mr. Lynch, Rev. A. Walsh, Clonmel, and the Rev. James Hannigan, Kilcash.

THE LATE FENIAN TRIALS IN SLIGO.—It will be remembered that at the last assizes the trial of an alleged Fenian had to be given up because of the sickness of one of the jurors, a man named William White. On Wednesday this man was summoned before the magistrates presiding at Collooney Petty Sessions, charged with having made use of party expressions on the public road, which were calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, by shouting, "To h—l with the Orangemen," and "I am the boy that liberated the Fenian prisoners." In answer to the bench, the defendant stated that he was under the influence of drink at the time, and did not know what he was saying or doing. All he could say was that he was a loyal man—loyal to his Queen and his country, and that he held a respectable position, and was a man of some property. It was decided that he should give bail—himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each—to keep the peace. The bail was immediately given, and White was allowed to depart.—*Cor. of the Express.*

THE AUSTRALIAN FENIANS AND PRINCE ALFRED.—An esteemed correspondent sends us an extract from a letter from his brother in Melbourne, dated December 22, containing an allusion to frustrated Fenian designs there against the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, which the lamentable event at Sydney has made of some interest now, and which indirectly confirms the official assertions of a Fenian plot in the colonies. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE

THE FALL OF DUNBOY,

(DEATH OF MAC GEOHAGAN),

An Historical Illustration.

AND THE

EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK (No. 17).

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH OF

CHAS. J. KICKHAM,

The Poet-Martyr.

The Giant's Causeway

Illustrated.

HUNTED THROUGH LIFE;

A TALE OF PEACE AND WAR.

BY D. O'SULLIVAN.

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By "W. M. O."

The Cricket on the Hearth

MARGARET RYAN'S LOVE.

The Wolf and the Nightingale.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

All the above Articles, Stories and Essays will be found in

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 125. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

SECTARIAN RIOTS IN ENGLAND.

Fighting at Ashton-under-Lynne.

THE infamous Murphy, employed by the bigots of Exeter Hall to fan the flames of a No-Popery fire, as a set off to the movement for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, has been pretty successful in carrying out his part of the villainous programme. The author of "The Confessional Unmasked" (says the *Nation* of the 16th ult.), has contrived within the past week to furnish his patrons with fresh proofs of his fitness as a propagator of the Gospel. Ashton-under-Lynne has fallen under his holy influence; and as a direct result we have a catalogue of murders and villainous outrages, the most shocking and disgraceful that it has been our lot for a lengthened time to record. If the extirpation of Popery is to be accomplished by the massacre of Catholics, the Murphy party are undoubtedly accomplishing their mission in a very workmanlike manner; and if the triumph of Protestantism consists in the spread of beggary and ruin among the poor Irish, we are rapidly approaching the climax of a new Reformation. Leaving our readers to judge for themselves of the diabolical spirit displayed by the ruffians who trampled the life out of a helpless woman, and bludgeoned a gray-haired man to death in the course of their crusade against Catholicity at Ashton, we may ask why it is that such scenes are permitted, and [illegible] should apparently cover such lawlessness? It is impossible to read the reports without being struck by the strange absence of the authorities while the Catholic churches were being wrecked, and the homes of the Catholic poor being desolated. This is not the first time that a similar laxness has been apparent in England, and we need not point to the consequences which would inevitably follow were the conviction once to impress itself on the minds of our countrymen in England that in dealing with the murderous attacks directed against them by the brutal rabble by whom they are surrounded, they must rely on their own right arms alone.

The Manchester *Guardian* of Monday, the 11th ult., gives the following account of the riots:—On Sunday afternoon and evening a series of disturbances occurred at Ashton-under-Lynne. They seem to have originated in a desire on the part of the Irish to retaliate upon the Orangemen and Murphyites, who had on the previous evening held a demonstration and paraded the town wearing the usual party emblems. After the meeting broke up, between ten and eleven o'clock, about two hundred and fifty persons who had been present at it marched in a body to Stalybridge, and it is the opinion of the local authorities that had not rain fallen heavily about that time a riot would inevitably have taken place. On Sunday forenoon, however, groups of men were seen in the streets wearing orange-colored ribbons; and about half-past four o'clock the disturbances commenced. A body of Irishmen was observed proceeding along Cavendish street. Having paraded Stamford street as far as Henry square, they took the direction of Portland street to the Moss. There a skirmish, of an unimportant character, took place with a party of Orangemen. The Irish mob, whose numbers became greatly augmented, returned to town and assembled in Bentinck street and Old street. The men wore green ribbons. An Orange mob, at the same moment, had possession of Henry square. The two mobs met in Old street, opposite the Egret Mill, and fighting immediately commenced. Stones were thrown by both parties; the Irish freely used revolvers, and the Orangemen were forced to retire. The Irish mob was let by a man named John Flynn, who, at a later period of the evening, was taken into custody. After this the English people seem to have become very much excited and alarmed, and the general opinion was that something serious would ensue. The two crowds of Orangemen and Irish respectively gathered strength, and about half-past five another skirmish took place in Bentinck street, or one of the streets in the neighborhood, the result of which was that the Orangemen were again compelled to retreat; not, however, before Inspector Bamforth and another officer had gone in between the excited crowds and endeavored to separate them while stones and other missiles were flying about in all directions. Several shots were again fired by the Irish party, at whose head the man Flynn was still seen. The inspector and his subordinates who were the only officers on duty there, rushed [illegible] of the Irishmen, and a halt having been effected, they endeavored to persuade them to retire to their homes. Flynn said, "Why don't you drive them (meaning the Orangemen) away?" The inspector warned him and his followers of the consequences which would ensue if they persisted in disturbing the peace, and added, "Return [illegible] your own neighborhood, and if you stop there, we will endeavor to keep them from you." The Irish were prevailed upon with difficulty to retire, and the police, who had been by that time reinforced, piloted them safely down Bentinck street and Hill street. A posse of officers was stationed in the neighborhood, with instructions [illegible] order, but to exercise as much forbearance as possible. The English mob still held Henry square, and Inspector Bamforth, failing in his endeavors to induce the people to disperse, went to the Town Hall in order to bring to the spot as large a force of constables as he could procure. Shortly after six o'clock some excitement was caused by the apprehension of an Irishman, John M'Hugh, who was drunk and disorderly. He was sent in charge of two constables to the Town Hall. The flame then seemed to be fairly kindled. The Irish issued from their quarter, Little Ireland, again headed by Flynn, and made a charge upon the Orangemen in Old street. Inspector Bamforth and other officers very courageously went in between the two mobs and tried to separate them. The Orangemen retired a short distance. While the officers were again employing their persuasive powers upon the Irish, Flynn cried, "Come on, boys we'll drive the —— out of the town," rushed past the inspector, followed by the whole Irish mob and made a desperate charge upon the Orangemen, who retreated in all directions. Many shots were fired by the Irish, who also threw stones and other missiles, and pursued their antagonists along the north side of Henry square, and down Peter street. Several panes of glass were broken in the dwellings in Richmond-place, and the Irish broke into houses in search of pokers and other weapons with which to arm themselves. The mob proceeded along Margaret street; then wheeled to the left up Stamford street, and back through Henry square on the south side. The police then again interferred and endeavored to pacify them. They so far succeeded in doing so as to lead the great bulk of them back to Bentinck street and Little Ireland. The disturbances had assumed so serious an aspect that Inspector Bamforth deemed it necessary at once to report the matter to the chairman of the watch committee, who was acting as deputy mayor in the absence of the mayor, who happened to be in London. Mr. Mason was in the chapel when the information was conveyed to him, but he proceeded without delay to Little Ireland. Inspector Bamforth, on returning to the same locality, found Flynn in custody, and a great crowd following him to the police-station. Mr. Mason, having satisfied himself of the state of affairs took immediate steps for swearing in special constables. The police marched and countermarched in order to keep back the Irish, and to prevent the Orangemen, who were momentarily increasing in number, from assuming the offensive which they threatened to do, having already in the inspector's absence attacked several Irish houses and broken the windows, and also assaulted some men whom they had encountered. At eight o'clock information was received that an English mob was breaking windows and destroying furniture in Adelphi court (better known as Flag-alley). The whole of Cavendish street seemed to be at that time one mass of people. The English, after a desperate fight for possession of the thoroughfare, are said to have attacked every house with stones, hammers and hatchets: at any rate, whatever their weapons, they committed fearful havoc, and drove the poor people from their homes. There was hardly a house, when our reporter visited the scene, in which an entire table or chair remained. Furniture of every description, ornaments, glasses and crockery had been smashed to atoms, and piles of *debris* were to be seen in every house. The street itself was strewn with flocks torn from the bedding, and there was evidence that some of the furniture had been set fire to. A hundred persons are said to have been rendered homeless by this wanton destruction of their property. The charitably disposed took pity upon their condition, and afforded them temporary relief. During this attack several persons were seriously injured. An Irishman, said to have been caught in a privy with a scythe in his hand, was brutally beaten and left for dead. On being carried home the man gradually regained consciousness. The state of things in Cavendish street completely baffled the skill and courage of the police.

The police ultimately received information that an English mob had laid siege to St. Anne's Catholic Chapel, that stones were being thrown through the windows, and that a party inside was firing upon the crowd. All this proved to be true. Several persons were wounded by pistol bullets, one at least dangerously. Inspector Bamforth found it utterly impossible to prevent the work of destruction from going on, for as the officers drove the rioters from one point they appeared at another immediately, and continued their attack with unabated fury. When an attempt was made to break in the doors they used their utmost exertions to prevent it, but were forced to retire; and the marvel is that they did not suffer severely for their interference. The panels were broken in, the mob entered and the building (its defenders having by that time deserted it) was left to its fate. The appearance of the chapel could not easily be forgotten by any one who had the opportunity of seeing it shortly after the event. The floors in every part were strewn with broken glass, stones and brickbats, benches were broken, pictures torn down and destroyed; a brass bell used in divine service had been taken from the altar-steps and broken into fragments; an oil painting of the Sacred Heart was cut through and torn; a holy-water font broken; the altar in the chapel dedicated to St. Joseph destroyed, and a figure of a saint removed and broken to pieces; and the whole of the canvas matting in the aisles had been taken up. The figure was seen to be carried off by one of the rioters, and dashed to fragments against the street pavement; and the matting, with pieces of furniture, formed materials for a bonfire on a piece of adjacent waste land. Strange to say, nothing upon the grand altar had been wantonly injured. The carpet was strewed with broken glass and stones, some of which in falling as they came from the street did some trifling damage. The whole of the windows on the Cavendish street side of the chapel appeared to have been demolished. Adjoining the chapel is the residence of the Rev. W. J. Crumbleholme, priest, which was attacked, and suffered quite as much, as to the windows and doors, as the chapel itself. The schools likewise received damage. During the attack upon St. Ann's Chapel the police on duty at the spot numbered only seventeen or eighteen. The attacking mob could not have been less than from two thousand to three thousand. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, however, the police made several attempts to clear the streets, but, as may be easily conceived, they failed utterly. About nine o'clock two bodies of special constables were in readiness for duty, and Inspector Bamforth had them marshalled and told off. The state of affairs in Cavendish street having been reported to the Deputy Mayor, that gentleman, with other magistrates, proceeded at the head of the specials in that direction; but before they could reach the chapel the mob had completed their work, and were in the act of dispersing. The constables were marched through the locality before referred to as Little Ireland, and thence back to the Town Hall.

About ten o'clock information reached the Town Hall that an English mob was attacking St. Mary's Catholic Chapel in Charlestown. A body of special constables was sent down to disperse it, which they succeeded in doing. Many shots were fired from the chapel upon the crowd, and people were wounded. Windows were smashed and other damage was done to the building. Between eleven and twelve o'clock a number of Irish sallied forth from St. Ann's Catholic school-room in Burlington street, and broke the windows in some houses occupied by English people in Blandford street. Order was restored generally in the streets about one o'clock; but the Irish stung about their chapels and refused to leave the streets, apprehending, it is supposed, farther attacks.

In the course of the evening the Riot Act was read. The following persons were apprehended:—John Flynn, the Irish leader; Christopher Houghton, who, during the attack upon one of the chapels, was heard inciting the English mob to acts of violence; Martin Coffey, for throwing stones in Catharine street; Thomas Hadfield, for using a "knuckle," and seriously wounding Coffey on the head; and Daniel Flannagan, who was found in a state of drunkenness, brandishing a knife in the streets. These men were brought before the magistrates yesterday morning, and remanded until this day (Wednesday).

The persons wounded are William Ibbotson, green-grocer, who, while looking on, was hit with a bullet in the abdomen, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal; Joseph Taylor, shot through the left arm; a man named Weston, shot in the left leg, ball extracted; a man named Bennet, shot in the left leg; Thomas Sumner, severe scalp wounds; Michael Gooley, bridge of nose broken; Darby Dempsey, hurt about the head; Sergeant Woodley, of Ashton Rifle Corps, wounded in head; and John Miller, severe wound on the forehead. Several others received bruises and scalp wounds.

The rioting was renewed early on Monday morning, when the English mob renewed the attack on St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, and after doing some damage they were repulsed by a force of special constables. All the public houses were closed. At seven o'clock in the evening, Hill street, one of the Irish districts, was attacked and furniture and houses destroyed. The military were called out, and then the English mob cried out that they would proceed to Stalybridge, and took that route singing, "Rule Britannia," but they soon after returned. At ten o'clock the streets were tolerably quiet, and, although the mob, which had gone in the direction of Dukinfield or Stalybridge, was said to have returned, it was hoped that, with the augmented police force, the special constables and the military on duty, no further breach of the peace would be committed.

ASHTON, Monday night, May 11.—The riot has been continued to-night, and the civil authorities have found it necessary to seek the aid of military force. The soldiers have been called out. They are here in readiness for any service, but have not yet done anything. The man Ibbotson is found to be very dangerously wounded, and seven or eight other persons are found to be suffering from gunshot wounds. In those parts of the town in which the riotous spirit has been manifested most, many houses have been completely wrecked. The furniture is destroyed, and the houses are not at present habitable at all.

TUESDAY NIGHT, May 12.—The Manchester *Examiner*, in an evening edition, says, during the riot at Ashton last night Mrs. Bradbury, aged sixty-seven, of Park street, was trampled to death. All the houses in Reyner row were sacked by the rioters, the furniture and bedding being burned in heaps in the streets, and doors and windows smashed to atoms. Military and special constables charged and dispersed the rioters. A meeting of magistrates was held during the riot, and a committee appointed to provide for the homeless sufferers. The authorities feared the struggle was but commencing. This morning, however, the town was comparative quiet.

LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN.

NAGLE OFF—SHIP TRIPOLI VIA BOSTON.

GREAT OVATION IN CORK.

Letters from Catholic Clergymen.

TRAIN SUES LORD ABERCORN FOR £100,000.

DANIEL O'CONNELL APARTMENTS,
Cork, May 13, 1868.

Dear Irish People:

ONLY time to shake hands with Sullivan and O'Mahony, and tell you that Nagle's last words were on Steamer Tripoli, "Train and Liberty." I gave "Nagle an American flag in British waters." Then came the cheers.

THE OVATION IN CORK TO TRAIN AND NAGLE.

MR. TRAIN AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. G. F. Train visited the Theatre Royal last night in company with Col. Nagle and others of his friends, and was very warmly received by the audience. Large crowds waited his departure outside, and the Imperial Hotel was regularly besieged during the evening by thousands of persons, who expected that Mr. Train would address them.

Have just seen Nagle off. Have paid all their passages, yet have never received a shilling from either branch of the Fenian Brotherhood.

(*From the Herald, May 12.*)

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IN CORK.

Mr. George Francis Train arrived in this city on yesterday by the day mail train from Dublin. He was met at the terminus by his friend Col. Nagle, who had a carriage and pair in waiting for him, and in which they both drove off to the Imperial Hotel. Mr. Train's visit to this city was for the purpose of delivering a short course of lectures. Mr. James Dillon of Dublin, his business man, some days ago made arrangements with the managers of the Protestant Hall for the use of the building for these lectures, and the walls of the city have been widely placarded, and advertisements appeared in the different journals notifying the appearance of Mr. Train on last night and this night at the Hall. However, owing, it is said, to some powerful influences by whom Mr Train is greatly disrelished, the Hall Committee signified to Mr. Dillon, on yesterday, that they would rescind the agreement they had made with him, alleging that they were not originally made aware of the object for which he required the edifice. Mr. Dillon protested against the conduct of the committee, dwelling on the fact that their agreement with him was unconditional, and was further confirmed by the acceptance of a handsome deposit. This circumstance prevented Mr. Train from lecturing last evening, but there is little doubt that his inventive and irrepressible faculties—never so prominent as when he encounters opposition—will discover a mode by which he can let his ideas reach the Cork populace, with whom, particularly, he is a special favorite. Mr Train proposes to-day to visit Queenstown in company with Col. Nagle and the other American State prisoners of the Jacknell expedition. The latter propose embarking in the afternoon on board the Cunard steamer for New York. We should mention that Mr. Dillon has initiated proceedings against the Protestant Hall Committee for a breach of contract. Mr. Train has also commenced an action against the Lord-Lieutenant for false imprisonment. The following is a copy of the writ with which Mr. Train's suit commences:

SUMMONS AND PLAINT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN of the Shelbourne Hotel, St. Stephen's Green, in the city of Dublin, Gentleman, *Plaintiff*; His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn, of Dublin Castle, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, *Defendant*. County of the City of Dublin.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth. To the said His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn Greeting. His Excellency the Marquis of Abercorn the Defendant, is summoned to answer the complaint of George Francis Train, who complains that the Defendant assaulted the Plaintiff, and gave the Plaintiff into custody, and kept him in prison for a long space of time, to the Plaintiff's damage of One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

And the Plaintiff prays Judgment against the said Defendant, to recover the said sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, and his costs of suit. Therefore the Defendant is hereby required to appear in the said Court within Twelve Days after the service hereof and to answer the said complaint, or in default thereof Judgment shall be given according to Law.

Witness the Lord Chief Baron and other Barons of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer at Dublin.

Dated Monday, the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

P. M'KENNA,
RICHARD DOWSE, Q. C.,
ISAAC BUTT, Q. C.,
D. G. HARDS, Q. C.,
Counsel for the Plaintiff.

JAMES G. RYAN, Attorney for the Plaintiff,
No. 9 Capel street, Dublin.

TRAIN FILES UP THE ARGUMENT AGAINST ENGLAND—ANOTHER LIE AHEAD.

The Londonderry men read the IRISH PEOPLE, and are up and doing. Tell O'Mahony to forget and forgive. Stephens will come out all right. The people here believe in him. All will yet be well.

(*From the Tipperary Advocate, Saturday evening, May 9, 1868.*)

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ., IN DERRY.

A deputation from Londonderry waited on Mr. Train for the purpose of presenting him with an address, and requesting him to use his exertion toward his success at the next election on the 4th November, as President of America. Mr. Train replied as follows:

In speaking to you to-night, gentlemen, I address the Irish race all over the world (applause). Ten millions of you are expatriated all over the globe—from their homes and country—by seven centuries of misrule (hisses). Five millions and a half still cling to the old land, under the cumulation of abuses and misrule, confiscation and plunder, that no country on God's earth had ever to contend against as you have had, and still have to do (sensation and hisses). Drained by an absentee aristocracy, as landlords, out of twenty millions sterling annually, who, in return, does not subscribe one decimal to your employment or comfort or even the outlay of the State—who have, at least, thirty-two millions of the green acres of your fertile land, exclusively in their hands, and that the majority of which, without purchase, where it would be treason or felony to kill one of God's birds, supported and sustained under the old feudal system of primogeniture, which keeps the land exclusively for the eldest of their sons, and leaves the younger branches of their family depending exclusively on their truckling patronage, both in the senate, the church, the bar, the army and navy, and even in the grand jury system (hisses) and in every relation through life, always leaving the same aristocracy—the useful tools of the small administration of your country—who, if they were honest itself, is as one is to seven—as you only return one hundred and five members in a parliament of six hundred and fifty-eight members—a parliament and a policy since 1846, between starvation, ejectments, soup, (hisses), emigration, shroudless coffins, and monopoly in both land, trade, and trades, chased from their homes two and a half millions of your athletic population, at the same time raised your taxation (decisive applause) two millions and a half, while they reduced the taxation of their own country nearly one million (hear hear). They also reduced your export trade annually nearly one million, while they have added to their own nearly two millions sterling annually, by their free trade and navigation terms, with which they also fed America, as well as their tariff with France, which enables foreign vessels to bring cheap grain and all kinds of food into their markets, and bring out their manufactured goods in return (even as ballast). They then reduced your country to a pasture-ground (because it produced the sweetest meat), and stocked it with cattle in place of your kin and race (shame), because they no longer wanted them to produce grain for them to eat, but merely wanted your animals to gorge on, and that the amount of nearly half a million of them yearly, the very offal of which they return to you in the way of manufactured goods and sell them to you for more money than they purchased the live stock from you for (hear,) adding to their own labor-market at least two millions more per year, though you were a manufacturing country long previous to them. Pliny, the historian, in his history of Ireland, clearly shows that they even passed two hundred and fifty acts of parliament, and that even in one year, preventing you from manufacturing or exporting your manufactured goods, and gave bounty and privileges to their own nation to import goods into your country and even prevented, by their fleet, your vessels sending necessaries to their soldiers in the colonies, and have somehow, I may say, managed to do the same with my own people (hear.) They have left you not now more than thirteen per cent of your population, living by manufacturing trades, while two hundred out of three of their own population are engaged in manufacturing pursuits (hear). They have at present at least five hundred millions sterling sunk in factory machinery and plant, producing as much as nine hundred millions of money, and which productive power and monopoly pay merely a nominal sum to the outlay of the State (that is done), which prodigious property, if there was a war, is both perishable and unsafe, as ten shillings worth of lucifer matches, made use of by an enemy would reduce it to ashes in a few hours time (sensation and cheers). At the time of the Union they also plundered you of many millions more, making you pay, in the way of taxation, twice more than the national debt, and in every way and instance depriving you of your best rights, leaving you only drawers of water and hewers of wood; and will venture to do so as long as they have the power of your laws and destinies in their hands, until that great gigantic power, the United States of America, with the influence and power of your race and kin, and if you will it so as to exert your energy with your relations and friends, those of your race, both individually and collectively, which number at least four millions, to return your own President and your own representatives by their votes at the forthcoming election. I pledge myself to God and all manhood as well as to you (cheers), if I am successful there, I will have your country justly treated, so as to give you full control over all your resources, and develop your mineral wealth, and do away with forever every vestige of capital, check monopoly either in land, trade or trades, and that even without the necessity of sacrificing one single drop of human blood, and which even can be done by a free emigration principle (loud cheers), the same as O'Connell gained the Catholic Emancipation Act, independent to the power and control of my mighty land—a land that could give a home to two hundred millions more than is now inhabited within her—a land that possesses every rarity, natural and necessary, that the human family depend upon, as well as the raw materials for manufacturing and trade purposes, as well as luxuries (loud cheers for America)—a country, the time of our late war, in six months drove half a million of English workmen as inmates into the poorhouse for the want even of one stem, namely—American cotton. What would be the result if the timber trade [illegible] the Canadian rivers, by any coincidence, were stopped, even for six months? The effect would create a general starvation panic, and God knows the result (hear, hear). Therefore, as you love and venerate your country, too, press, press, press on all your friends and relations, that are in my land of bountiful ness and liberty, to give their votes to me, who never deceived them (loud cheers); and, if they do, as sure as the sun is in the meridian, before many months after, if I am returned as President, I will have blotted out, and that forever, every vestige of your wrongs, by having them redressed, so as you can employ the advantage of your humid and fertile country, live at home in peace and comfort, and forever exterminate all sectarianism, and have you all to be only appreciated by your good conduct, industrious habits and true integrity. Even the late Doctor Forbes, one of their Scotch philosophers, admitted that you were both the strongest and most athletic race in Europe, and could carry the greatest burdens (applause). If there be any truth in the doctrines of Lebrun or Lavata, you approach higher in form formation to the Deity than any race in the human world, of course you will allow me to include my own (cheers). Your women are what we conceive to be the most beautiful, both in virtue and pleasing sweetness, than any other of the feminine race, still including my own (laughter and cheers). Your educated and simple countrymen are both athletic, stately, daring and easy controlled, and what would you be only for conquest, fraud and robbery, even of your old language and Christian principles, and the different inroads made upon your person and property. The Romans cannot compare with you, or even the extinct Spartans, either in virtue, morality, religion, or in spirit, mind or talent, or even in chivalry, if you were but a country treated like human beings (even by your own), who are well paid to malign you, and that from the pen to the pencil, and post, and also in the pulpit, and on the altar (applause), and particularly in the Senate, and in almost every stage of life. Dragooned in the army, and kept like sup-arrow boys in the navy, though you are the foremost among various statesmen and artists in other countries, as well as in every distinction in life. If you only get even half fair play, and if you but return me, as you have the power to do so, through your relations in America, as the next President of America, I again pledge my sincerity to you that I will have your nationality again restored, so as that you can live at home and maintain, by your own produce, twenty millions of your own people (cheers), which the produce of your country is able to fully maintain, while England is at present insolvent by produce, even to her present population, four months out of every year. Leaving myself to your care, power, patronage and support, which shall be used, as it always has been, to maintain your full, free and best rights as men and a people, who are strongly marked with the diversity of soul (great applause).

GREAT OVATION AT DUBLIN ROTUNDA.

Flunkey papers won't report—afraid—owned by Government. But I dared the authorities to touch me. Told them that unless Costello and Warren were out in thirty days would batter down their Bastiles as they did at Magdala.

(*From the Freeman.*)

MR. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—As announced for some days past, Mr. Train delivered a "lecture" last evening in the Concert Room of the Rotunda, which, according to the programme, included—the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Claim—the position of the British Ministry—Disraeli and Gladstone—the two Head Centres (as they were politely designated by the lecturer's programme)—and the impeachment of England for her conduct to America during the civil war. There was, of course, a numerous attendance; but when it is borne in mind that on a recent occasion it was stated by Mr. Train's agent, when dismissing an audience, that he had given away "five hundred free tickets," it may not be incorrect to assume that a large portion of last night's auditory was procured in a similar manner. Mr. Train, in the course of his "lecture," detailed the circumstances of his late arrest, and then went through, in his characteristic style, his varied and incongruous "platform." Having particularly referred to the release of "Colonel" Nagle and the other Jacknell prisoners, he read a printed copy of "a summons and plaint" which he asserted he had issued against the Lord-Lieutenant, and in which he claimed £100,000 as compensation for "assault and battery," and false imprisonment. Mr. Train was cheered loudly by his admirers during the delivery of his lecture, and at the conclusion he announced that he would proceed to Cork this morning, and subsequently he would visit Manchester and other English towns.

They are astonished—shake with fear. They must pay all our boys for jail life. The new Alabama claims—pay or war—colonize Vancouver's Island and issue letters of marque.

From a Roman clergyman who believes in Irish Nationality and American Liberty.

MONDAY, May 11, 1868.

DEAR MR. TRAIN—I got your letter of yesterday. Glad to find you shelling the "garrison" of the beautiful city to-morrow. I will run down to see and hear you. I hope—like Mirabeau—your dungeon enlightened you. Shall see to your "supply." I will give poor Nagle—who was doomed by Keogh in October and then again in March—a hearty congratulation, with a God-speed West. Hoping to see you through, as usual, believe me, dear Mr. Train, yours very sincerely,

M. B****, C. C.

G. F. Train, Esq., Imperial Hotel, Cork.

OFF TO-NIGHT FOR MANCHESTER.

Ride all night and all day. Government may close hall. Look out for music in the sky. These are the engagements

PROTESTANT HALL, CORK.

THE TRAIN IS ON THE TRACK AGAIN!

POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY—TUESDAY, MAY 12TH, WEDNESDAY, 13TH—SECURE YOUR TICKETS THE DAY FROM 10 TO 4

George Francis Train, Esq., will deliver two lectures on the above evenings. Subjects.

1. Bankruptcy and the Insolvent Court.
2. The Position of the British Ministry.
3. Disraeli and Gladstone, the two Head Centres.
4. The Impeachment of England for her Conduct to America during the Civil war. Doors open at seven. To commence at eight o'clock. Admission, front seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s.

Thursday, 14th; Friday, 15th, Free Trade Hall Manchester.
Bolton, the 16th.
Liverpool, 18th and 19th.
Dublin Four Courts, on the 21st, before a Judge and no Jury.

Government closed all halls last night. Crowds in street yelling for Train. They follow me all round, with cocked rifles in hands of police. America and the Irish people forever.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

FATHER HECKER, OF THE "CATHOLIC WORLD."—Returning to the tour of lecturing and preaching recently undertaken by Father Hecker in some of the Western cities, the *Independent* says: "Except by an occasional phrase, it is said that his preaching differs not at all from the discourse of any devout, sagacious and eloquent Protestant revivalist. At Chicago he preached in the Cathedral, and afterward gave in the Opera House, to an overflowing audience, his lecture on 'The Church and the Republic'—a lecture in which he argues for the paradox that the religious teachings of the Roman Catholic Church are not only compatible with republican institutions, but absolutely necessary to their perpetuity. Father Hecker is a consummate orator and dialectician. He has a grace of manner which reminds one of Wendell Phillips. Most Protestant preachers could profit by a few lessons from him in the art of putting things to the head, the heart and the conscience of an audience. Need we add that he speaks extemporaneously."

DUTY AND RESOLVE.

BY WILLIAM E. LOUGHLIN.

Fight for Ireland is the cry
Of the Fenians, brave and steady;
Where's the man who fears to die
When the word is, Men, be ready?
Throw our banner to the breeze,
'Neath the folds of Freedom fight,
Hold it high o'er land and seas,
Stand around it in your might!

Bleed for Ireland, if we must,
When we face the foeman's steel;
But before it let us first
Make the English tyrant feel
That we fight for right 'gainst wrong,
In God and our strength we trust;
And we'll Freedom's fight prolong
Till each tyrant bites the dust.

Live for Ireland, that her cause
Be upheld by patriot men,
Till we crush the Saxon laws
And proclaim our rights again.
That our banner waves on high,
Erin's own immortal green;
Once more like the Eastern sky,
Where in by gone days 'twas seen?

Die for Ireland, that our death
Makes her homes and fireside free,
And upon her place the wreath
Of immortal liberty
Breaking every chain and thong
That has bound the Irish slave,
Crushing centuries of wrong,
Giving freedom to the brave.

Lowell, Mass.

New Publications.

AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF IRELAND, &c. Dublin: Duffy. New York: L. Kehoe, Catholic Publication Society.

It has been frequently stated as a bitter reproach that little or no attention has been given by Irishmen to the history of their country. But we are not quite certain of the justice of this reproach. In fact, we think that Irishmen, in their sensitiveness, are too ready to complain of one another. [illegible]

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, a Monthly Magazine, &c. New York: The Catholic Publishing Association. [illegible]

IRISH WRONGS AND ENGLISH REMEDIES.

[We copy the following thoughtful and ably-written article from the *St. James Magazine*, an English aristocratic organ. Coming from such a source, it is worthy of reproduction, as evidently the progress of public opinion on the all absorbing Irish question.]

In 1596 Edmund Spenser wrote that view of the state of Ireland, "Written Dialogue-wise between Eudoxus and Irenaeus," which, in 1633, was given to the public by Sir James Ware. [illegible]

[illegible]

JAMES O'REILLY.

A formal criticism on such a work would be absurd; there is nothing more to be said about it than to point out its excellence. [illegible]

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS, &c. By an officer of the U. S. Army. New York: Moorhead, Simpson & Bond.

This book is written with great simplicity, frankness and impartiality. [illegible]

FRUITS OF MR. CAMPBELL'S CHALLENGE.

The following letters have been forwarded to us from the Fenian Head-quarters. The writers mean work:

ST. CLAIR, May 19, 1868.

John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B.:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed find a five dollar Post Office order, to apply as you may see fit in the cause of Ireland.

My sentiments and views are exactly those of James Campbell, the Philadelphia man. Hoping his challenge will meet with a hearty response, I remain yours truly,

C. O'DRISCOLL.

ASHUELOT, New Hampshire, May 14, 1868.

John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In this week's *Irish People* there appears a letter from Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, to you, in which he says, "I'll give ten dollars in two months from hence if fifty thousand Irishmen will give as much each." [illegible]

These letters have been selected from many others of a similar nature.

A Manchester Rescuer—The Irishmen of Lawrence, Mass.

LAWRENCE, May 17, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

ONE OF THE RESCUERS OF KELLY AND DEASY.

The precautionary measures taken by the government at Kingstown during the Fenian panic, have been discontinued. [illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

THE EMERALD.—We are glad that the proprietors of this clever pictorial, published in New York, by D. O'Sullivan & Co., has given to us an opportunity of saying a word or two in its favor. [illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE—RIGHTS OF ADOPTED CITIZENS.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

New Publications.

NOW READY.

The Most Interesting Book Ever Published.

FENIAN HEROES AND MARTYRS!

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR.

Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

The Ancient Fenians, What They Were, Their Organization, Customs, Uses, &c., &c.

Heroes and Martyrs. [illegible]

PATRICK DONAHOE, BOSTON, MASS.

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS, By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

[illegible]

Clothing.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN, [illegible]

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO. CLOTHING! 290 & 292 BOWERY.

JAMES GALLAGHER MERCHANT TAILOR, [illegible]

Groceries and Provisions.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH—GROCERIES. [illegible]

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS [illegible]

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(Opposite the "Tribune" Building.)

Would call the attention of the public to their increased facilities for executing all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Printing,

COMPRISING

BUSINESS CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, RECEIPTS, CATALOGUES, BILLS OF LADING, PRICE LISTS, PRICES CURRENT, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, BY-LAWS, &c.

In fact every description of Printing, from a Card to a Poster, used by the Mercantile and Business community, executed in the best manner, at short notice and at reasonable rates.

Pic-Nic, Ball, Concert and Society Committees are invited to examine our styles of

SHOW CARDS, ORDERS OF DANCING, TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, &c.

Which, in design and workmanship, will be found equal to any establishment in the city.

Give us a trial, and we are sure to please.

Don't forget the Number!!

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Opposite the "Tribune" Building.

Dry Goods.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND STREET. FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. [illegible]

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, RICH PARIS SILK DRESSES. [illegible]

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, FASHIONABLE SHAWLS, SPRING SACQUES, MANTILLAS, &c. [illegible]

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible]

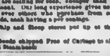
Sewing Machines.

POSITIVELY THE ONLY NEW SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] SIBLEY & STOOPS, [illegible]

WANTED, AGENTS, [illegible]

Billiards.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE

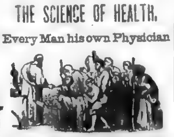


AND COMBINATION CUSHION. [illegible]

Medicines.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH,

Every Man his own Physician



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. [illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum [illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers. [illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin. [illegible]

Female Complaints. [illegible]

Piles and Fistula. [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE. HENRY McCORMICK, AUCTIONEER, 175 CHATHAM STREET, CORNER OF JAMES, New York. [illegible] Auction Sales daily at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Steamship Companies.

ANCHOR LINE FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM PACKET SHIPS SAILING REGULARLY [illegible] ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, WALES [illegible] FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agent.

LONDON & NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. [illegible] CELLA, May 30. WILLIAM PENN, June 13. ATALANTA June 27. BELLONA, July 11. [illegible] ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 53 Broadway. [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South Street.

STEAM WEEKLY FROM AND TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES, 86 SOUTH STREET & 23 BROADWAY, N.Y. Fare Reduced by Steamer to Liverpool and Queenstown to $25. [illegible] LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN [illegible] LIVERPOOL and LONDON, [illegible] ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES AT THE LOWEST RATES [illegible] TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 SOUTH ST. or 23 BROADWAY, N.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND [illegible]

Brewers.

WHITNEY & COHALAN, Brewers, Burton, Stock, Pale & Amber ALES & PORTER, METROPOLITAN BREWERY, 673 & 675 Washington St. (Between West Tenth & Charles,) NEW YORK.

THE
IRISH PEOPLE
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following liberal terms, trusting that every lover of Ireland and every friend of ours will encourage us in the work we have set before us by taking a zealous interest in the extension of its circulation:

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AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY
119 & 121 NASSAU STREET.

Our friends throughout the country will confer a favor by forwarding the names of those who may be desirous of receiving a specimen copy of the Irish People. Specimens sent free.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

T. S., South Boston, Mass.—Your questions cannot be all answered with exactitude, except by referring to the official records at the Fenian Head-quarters. These are not open to our inspection for journalistic purposes ...

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

UNKNOWN GUIDES.

...satisfaction by Patrick Judas, of the Fenian *Hue-and-Cry*. Colonel Nagle was liberated without any "conditions," whatever, and, as our trustworthy contemporary, the *Irishman*, says, there is not a stain on the Colonel's honor in connection with his release.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

ANOTHER MURDER TO BE ATONED FOR.

Once again we have been compelled to drape our columns in mourning for the judicial murder, by the British Government, of another of our heroic countrymen, sentenced to death and strangled for the sole reason that he was an Irishman suspected of having conspired, "with divers other traitors," to restore freedom and happiness to his native land.

Michael Barrett was hanged last week, as a common murderer, and his body was buried in the unhallowed sand where the remains of executed murderers repose.

He was accused of having lighted the fuse of the petard which blew down the prison-wall of Clerkenwell by design, and several houses in the neighborhood *by accident*. For this he was tried on the charge of Murder, found guilty and executed.

Our readers are already familiar with the whole case. They know that while *one* suborned perjurer swore to Barrett's guilt, from sixteen to twenty Christian men, of irreproachable moral character, swore that Barrett was innocent—that he was four hundred miles from Clerkenwell at the moment when that explosion occurred. Let the supporters of that bloody Tory government ...

LETTER FROM JAMES CAMPBELL.

THE ALIBI IN THE CASE OF MICH'L BARRETT.

MEETING IN GLASGOW.

Speech of Peter McCorry, Esq.

The *North British Mail* contains an account of a meeting which was held in Glasgow on Saturday evening, May 9th, for the purpose of bringing public opinion to bear on the projected murder of Michael Barrett. The meeting was held in the large hall of the Bell Hotel, which was crowded with an eager and excited audience. Mr. Gallagher was elected to take the chair, who, in a short speech, introduced Peter M'Corry, Esq., editor of the Glasgow *Irish Catholic Banner*. Mr. M'Corry said:

This meeting has been called for the purpose of making some effort to impress upon Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Home Secretary, the propriety of granting a respite to Michael Barrett. I am the person calling the meeting. I did so for two special reasons. The first is, that news appeared in to-day's papers giving us less or more to understand that the Home Secretary is about to take sudden action in the case of Michael Barrett, without going through what we consider to be the ordinary form of receiving evidence in a case such as his—sudden action in consequence of the evidence received yesterday by Mr. Poland, Q. C., engaged on behalf of the Crown for the prosecution against Michael Barrett. It is unnecessary to say to you that all evidence coming from an enemy is less or more prejudicial to the person against whom that evidence appears. It is well known to you all that Michael Barrett is a man charged with a grievous and most unnatural offence—that of having fired a barrel of gunpowder at Clerkenwell, which injured property and destroyed lives. That man is known to me, and I presume to many present. The evidence adduced against him on his trial is far from being what I consider to be either right or just. (Hear, hear.) The charge states, further, that he fired the barrel for the purpose of ...

TRAINING AND DRILLING IN IRELAND.

A POOR DOCTOR IN A FIX OF TROUBLE.

...creatures, beyond the raging waters in Heathendom, which he makes up into tea for simpletons' stomachs, will soon Receive the balance of any Ready cash he may have left instead of Reaping and Resolving other folks' money who were once burnt with his hot drops or Ready Remedies.

Special Notices.

Major-General
PATRICK H. CLEBURNE,
Confederate States Army.
PICTURE AND MEMOIR
in
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 18).

MRS. O'DONOVAN (ROSSA)
WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
READINGS
in the Large Hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on
TUESDAY EVE'G, *June* 16, 1868.

Introductory Address by General Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly).

Opinions of the Press.

"Mrs. O'Donovan (Rossa) is talented, young and handsome, thus possessing the main natural advantages requisite to success."—*New York (daily) Tribune.*

"Mrs. O'Donovan (Rossa) is very young, very beautiful, with eyes full of poetry and tenderness, and a voice rich and musical as the tumbling of a brook in June. A Poetess of no mean ..., she has great natural advantages, and a soul that sympathizes richly with the meaning of the author."—*New York Citizen.*

The New York *Herald* says: "Her lyrics are of no ordinary merit: those which come directly from the heart being full of tender pathos, and indicating the sensibility of the young imaginative mind of a woman subdued by suffering and tried in the furnace of sorrow."

The *Tribune* says: "We most heartily wish her success, and a woman's success is always a delightful thing to see, to record and to rejoice in."

The Programme is in course of preparation and will be published next week.

Admission, 50 Cents.

Tickets can be had at the Music Stores, the Irish Booksellers and Publishers, the Offices of the Irish Newspapers and at the Door of the Hall on the evening of the Reading.

Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight o'clock.

A SPLENDID HISTORICAL PICTURE
OF
OWEN ROE O'NEILL
AT THE
BATTLE OF BENBURB.
SEE THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 18).

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON, at O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN'S, 237 EIGHTH AVENUE, between 2?th and ?th streets. Will be sold next week several lots of goods purchased at last Friday's great auction, viz.:
... Pieces Alpaca (all shades), ... per yard, worth ...
... Poplins ...
IRISH, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS in great variety.
A splendid lot of CLOTH SACQUES, $3 ... to $7 50.
... BLACK SILK SACQUES, ...
CASSIMERES, DAMASKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, ..., CALICOS, GINGHAMS, TOWELS, MUSLINS, TICKING, DESMOINES, &c., &c., &c., at the same rate.
A beautiful lot of SUMMER SHAWLS of every description, $1 50 and upward. One price strictly adhered to. All goods marked in plain figures. Remember the MARBLE PALACE, 237 EIGHTH AVENUE, between 2?th and 2?th streets.
O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN.

GLEESON & MAHONY'S
DRY GOODS STORE,
106 GRAND STREET, 106
Bet. 6th and 7th Streets, WILLIAMSBURGH.
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.
No Second Price.

THE DOCTOR AND THE GHOST.
A STORY.
BY DENIS HOLLAND.
SEE
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 18).

ATTENTION!—FATHER MATHEW SOCIETY, No. 4, will hold a monster meeting on Wednesday evening, June 3, at their Hall, corner Sheriff and Houston street. Father Mathew, No. 5, celebrated Band will be present on the occasion. The public are invited.

Don't forget the grand treat on Sunday, June 7.

MEYER'S GRAND PANORAMA
OF THE
DRUNKARD'S PROGRESS
WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE HALL OF
FATHER MATHEW T. A. B. SOCIETY, No. 4,
Corner Sheriff and Houston Streets,
On Sunday Evening, June 7th, 1868.
Tickets, 25 Cents.

"SEIR BUAD AGUS BEANNACHT!"

THE FENIANS
Of the Three First Centuries of the Christian Era
LECTURE,
By JOHN THOMAS ROWLAND,
M. Council of the Ossianic Society, &c.
ON
WEDNESDAY EV'G, June 17, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
At St. Peter's Church Jersey City.

FAR, FAR AWAY.

BY JOHN WOODBURN.

The sun had gone down in the Western waves,
And darkness had fallen o'er the long Summer day,
And the surge on the beach, thro' the rocks and the caves,
Seemed murmuring of Ireland, so far, far away.

On the deck, then, we gathered, and the song and the tale
Arose thro' the still night, some sad and some gay,
And eyes they were dim and cheeks they were pale,
As we thought of old Ireland, so far, far away.

Some of the green hills of Tipperary would tell
Where they marched with the "boys" at the close of the day;
And some of lone hours in the dark prison-cell,
Where they suffered for Ireland, so far, far away.

One told of green spots by the swift Shannon's side,
Where his Mary and he in the eve used to stray;
And I of my Tiney, my hope and my pride—
A daughter of Ireland, so far, far away.

And one told of loved Emmet, and the sound of his name
Brought the place to our minds where our young martyr lay;
And my comrades looked stern and their eyes were aflame,
For he died for old Ireland, far, far away.

Thus we sang and we talked, and the hours passed on,
Till appeared in the East the gray break of day;
And we prayed to our God that ere long might dawn
Freedom in old Ireland, far, far away.

Austin, Nev., May 9, 1868.

PASSING EVENTS.

BY W. M. C.

There is nothing more useful and prudent for the Fenian revolutionist than to pause occasionally in his career, and look around him to ascertain his true position and weigh the consequences of the circumstances with which he is encompassed. Like the wise mariner, he must occasionally take an observation of the [illegible]

ABYSSINIA.

[illegible]

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

NOVA SCOTIA.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[illegible]

PRINCE ALFRED.

[illegible]

THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.

[illegible]

THE REFORM BILL.

[illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS IN TEXAS.

[illegible]

INDIANA CONVENTION.

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN WASHINGTON—SECESSION ON THE WANE.

[illegible]

SUCCESS TO THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

Carpets.

BENDALL & CO.,
CARPETS,
CORNER OF CANAL & HUDSON ST., New York.
Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE, Of every description.
Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

Hats and Caps.

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING

[illegible]

THE LATEST
$5 SPRING STYLE HAT, $4
AT
FEENY'S
NATIONAL SILK HAT EMPORIUM
No. 340 Third Avenue,
Between 20th and 27th Sts.

WHO IS YOUR HATTER?
The best value in this city, or anywhere else, is to be found at the new
HAT STORE,
104 BOWERY.
John Callahan & Co., offer for sale their new spring stock of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, at prices which form
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!
Customers are invited to call and examine our splendid assortment. No charge for fitting on. Very little for entire appropriate.
REMEMBER 104 BOWERY

Regalia.

ROBERT WILSON, OF THE FATHER MATHEW SOCIETIES of New York and Brooklyn,
REGALIA MANUFACTURER.
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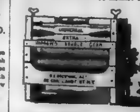
WASHING MACHINES
AND
CLOTHES WRINGER.



ORANGE JUDD,
Rev. BISHOP SCOTT,
SOLON ROBINSON,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Mrs. LAURA E. LYMAN,
Professor E. L. YOUMANS,
And thousands of others, will tell you that Doty's Washing Machine, and the Universal Clothes Wringer are a real success, [illegible]
Large discounts to canvassers and the trade everywhere.
R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
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(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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MARVIN & CO.'S
ALUM & DRY PLASTER
Fire and Burglar
SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH AND PRICE.
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265 Broadway, New York.
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108 Bank Street, Cleveland.
Please Send for a Circular.

Furniture.

BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &C.
A large and well assorted stock at exceedingly low prices.
Goods constantly Received from Auction, in our line and offered daily at great Bargains.
IRON FURNITURE.
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WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
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WILLIAM GARDNER,
344 Canal St., N. Y.
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

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ECONOMY, HEALTH, PLEASURE
EVANS'S FAMOUS EAST INDIA COFFEE.
EVANS'S DANDELION COFFEE.
AND
CELEBRATED "AMERICUS CLUB" COFFEE
[illegible]
FREDERICK EVANS & CO.,
154 Reade Street, N.Y.

Restaurants.

WINDUST'S RESTAURANT,
11 Park Row and 5 Ann St.,
[illegible]
E. F. BARRY, Proprietor

Financial, &c.

THE
Safe Deposit Co.
OF NEW YORK.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
RENTING SMALL SAFES,
AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
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Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
IN THE
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY.
CORNER LIBERTY STREET.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President
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THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
THIRD AVENUE.
Corner Twenty-sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1854 ... Deposits, $3,[illegible]
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
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RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

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FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO,
Manufactured of
PURE VIRGINIA DARK LEAF.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.
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379 Canal Street, New York,
3 doors East of Broadway.
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MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
Suffield, Conn.
Segar consumers in New York and throughout the country supplied on the most reasonable terms. Samples sent on application.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
COAL AND WOOD
YARDS, 3 & 5 OAK ST.,
One New Bowery. NEW YORK
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THE
FATHER MATHEW
TOTAL ABSTINENCE
Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,
OF THE CITY OF TROY.
GRAND
PRESENTATION
CONCERT!
[illegible]
Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, proposes to give a
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.
[illegible]
SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.
[illegible]
And thousands of other presents consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, VASES, PICTURES, GLASS WARE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SETS KNIVES AND FORKS, SILVER SPOONS,
And other articles too numerous to mention.
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JOHN F. B. SMITH.
[illegible]
WM. J. NICHOLSON, Sec. of Committee.
[illegible]

Ales, Wines and Liquors.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
IMPORTER OF
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKIES,
BRANDIES, WINES, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Ales and Porter
For Shipping and the Trade.
RECEIVER OF KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY.
357 Canal Street, cor. Wooster, N. Y.
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ANDREW WYNNE'S
NEW SALOON,
Northwest Cor. Eighth and Catharine Streets
Philadelphia.
GOOD LIQUORS AND SEGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.
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BORDEAUX WINE CO.,
RICHARD TERNAN, Agent
Vaults,
99 FULTON STREET,
(North-east corner of William St.,) NEW YORK.
Wholesale cash buyers offered unusual advantages.

Miscellaneous.

PROFESSOR POSNER'S
INIMITABLE SINGLE APPLICATION
HAIR DYE,
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HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING AND SHAMPOOING, HOT COLD AND SHOWER BATHS,
145 CHATHAM ST., Up stairs
NEW YORK CITY.

Important to Housekeepers Studying Economy

DAVID'S
PRIZE SOAP
IS NO HUMBUG.
Wonderful Discovery
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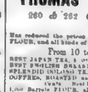
DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP
[illegible]
TRY IT. YOU'LL LIKE IT
GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.
MANUFACTORY
193 Chrystie Street, New York

The Elysian Bed,
No 56
J. E. FISHLEY
LACE CURTAINS,
TURKISH
Furniture,
Fancy Chairs, Desks, &c



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JOHN H. ROGERS,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT
NOTARY PUBLIC, COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND COLLECTOR.
Office, 50 Court Street,
Between Joralemon & Livingston Sts. BROOKLYN
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate Bought, Sold or Exchanged. Rents and Accounts Collected.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 & 262 Greenwich Street,
NEW YORK
Has reduced the prices of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGAR, FLOUR, and all kinds of GROCERIES
From 10 to 20 Per Cent.
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GUANO.
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For sale by
GEORGE E. WHITE,
150 Front Street, New York.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON
ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 555 SIXTH AVE., Broadway, cor. 33d St.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY & TRIMMINGS,
Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, &c.,
KID GLOVES, from 6 to 12 Shillings.
We respectfully call attention to our VERY LOW PRICES—NO SECOND PRICE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
No. 555 SIXTH AVE., New York.

GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR
DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS
AT
Traphagen, Hunter & Co.,
Nos. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
Opposite Sixth Street,
EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN
MENS, BOYS & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
One of these Advertisements will be accepted as One Dollar on every Cash Purchase amounting to Twenty Dollars; and at the same ratio on larger or smaller purchases
PRICES GUARANTEED 20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY RATES.

OUR CONTRITUM.

BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

What is this heart of ours?
Throughout the dim, despondent years?
A garden, rank with faded flowers;
And urn, brimful of briny tears;
Our life with its proud record of high deeds
Is choked with weeds.

We rise and then we fall,
We stumble over variant pebbles in the way,
We hate and yet we love the thrall
Of sinful joys and idolatries of clay.
And our faint hearts can never firmly cling
To one good thing.

We faint upon the road,
Or linger near cool fountains, in the sensuous shades;
Or else we strain against the goad
That spurs high souls into immortal grades;
And oft in sight of the celestial gate
We halt or deviate.

Peccavi! when the veil
Of night is gathered o'er our couch of rest,
Peccavi! must we humbly wail
With bended head and hand upon our breast;
Another day has circled o'er our path,
And we have reaped God's wrath.

Aye! and His forgiveness;
Despond not, O my soul! nor be cast down,
Though He is angered sore, yet none the less
Will He forgive thy penance and relax His frown,
If thou dost weep, He will condone thy sin
And make thee clean.

Thick as the motes that dance
In the slant sunbeam—thick as the stars that shine
In Heaven—thick as the silex points that glance
On the moon-lit beach—or as the grains of brine
[illegible]
Though thy sins be.

Yes, He will pardon all,
Yes, and will take thee to His breast again;
The Father loves the wandering prodigal
When he returns in penitence and pain;
He that attends the plover's querulous cry,
Will heed the culprit's sigh.

A heart contrite and lowly,
O Lord! Thou wilt not wholly spurn;
The silent pleadings of deep melancholy—
The bitter, bitter thoughts—the words that burn—
The low prostrations at the altar move
The bowels of Thy love.

Blest spirit of compunction!
Sentiment of timorous sorrow that imparts
Unto our sinful lives a genial unction,
A saving grace unto our sinful hearts;
Do Thou, like holy Olives, heal
All my soul's ill.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Rickard O'S. Burke,

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."
SHAKESPEARE.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

A CHANCE rencontre in a Parisian café in the summer of 1867, led to an acquaintance with a gentleman who called himself Livingstone. He was genial, agreeable, and had a certain bold bonhomie and soldierly frankness of mien and manner which greatly took with the writer of these lines. He lost sight of him after a few weeks. When it subsequently transpired that Livingstone and a prisoner in custody in an English jail on a charge of treason-felony were identical, perhaps it would have been the wise and proper thing to forget the hours happily spent in his company and repudiate such com- [illegible]

Paris, 1st May, 1868.

INTRODUCTION.

[illegible]

Newgate, April 16, 1868.

RICKARD O'S. BURKE.

[illegible]

UNCONQUERED STILL.

[illegible]

STATUS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

[illegible]

The Scotch Reform Bill.

[illegible]

Patrick A. Collins.

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

New Publications.

NOW READY.

The Most Interesting Book Ever Published.

FENIAN HEROES AND MARTYRS!

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE AUTHOR.

Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

The Ancient Fenians, What They Were, Their Organization, Customs, Uses, &c., &c.

Heroes and Martyrs.

1. *COL. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.
2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
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4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'BOURKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Proprietors of the [illegible]
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—[illegible]
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of [illegible]

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, [illegible]

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, [illegible]

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

COLE, EAGLE AND WARREN—their case.

NOTE.—Those with a * have Portraits.

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AGENTS WANTED—To whom a liberal Discount will be made.

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BOSTON, MASS.

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,

By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

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THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON, at O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN'S, [illegible] EIGHTH AVENUE, [illegible]

IRISH, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS in great variety.

[illegible]

O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN

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CLOTHING!

290 & 292 BOWERY.

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Groceries and Provisions.

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O'Sullivan, McBride & Marrat;

STEAM BOOK, JOB and NEWSPAPER PRINTERS,

No. 8 Spruce Street, N.Y.

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BUSINESS CARDS,
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FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

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MANTILLAS, &c., &c.

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Also at Store,

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AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

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Sewing Machines.

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WANTED, AGENTS,

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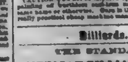
Billiards.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE



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Medicines.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood or the turn of life these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentation should precede its application; its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.
Piles,	Sore Heads,	

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There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

[illegible] Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

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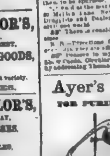

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COR CONTRITUM.

BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

What is this heart of ours?
Throughout the dim, dependent years?
A garden, rank with faded flowers;
And urn, brimful of briny tears;
Our life with its proud record of high deeds
Is choked with weeds.

We rise and then we fall,
We stumble over veriest pebbles in the way,
We hate and yet we love the thrall
Of sinful joys and idolatries of clay,
And our faint hearts can never firmly cling
To one good thing.

We faint upon the road,
Or linger near cool fountains, in the sensuous shades;
Or else we strain against the goad
That spurs high souls into immortal grades;
And oft in sight of the celestial gate
We halt or deviate.

Peccavi! when the veil
Of night is gathered o'er our couch of rest,
Peccavi! must we humbly wail
With bended head and hand upon our breast;
Another day has circled o'er our path,
And we have reaped God's wrath.

Aye! and His forgiveness;
Despond not, O my soul! nor be cast down,
Though He is angered sore, yet none the less
Will He forgive thy penance and relax His frown,
If thou dost weep, He will condone thy sin
And make thee clean.

Thick as the motes that dance
In the slant sunbeam—thick as the stars that shine
In Heaven—thick as the silex points that glance
On the moon-lit beach—or as the grains of brine
That simmer in the illimitable sea,
Though thy sins be.

Yes, He will pardon all,
Yea, and will take thee to His breast again;
The Father loves the wandering prodigal
When he returns in penitence and pain;
He that attends the plover's querulous cry,
Will heed the culprit's sigh.

A heart contrite and lowly,
O Lord! Thou wilt not wholly spurn;
The silent pleadings of deep melancholy—
The bitter, bitter thoughts—the words that burn—
The low prostrations at the altar move
The bowels of Thy love.

Blest spirit of compunction!
Sentiment of timorous sorrow that imparts
Unto our sinful lives a genial unction,
A saving grace unto our sinful hearts;
Do Thou, like holy Olives, heal
All my soul's ill.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."
SHAKESPEARE.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

A CHANCE rencontre in a Parisian *cafe* in the summer of 1867, led to an acquaintance with a gentleman who called himself Livingstone. He was genial, agreeable, and had a certain bold bonhomie and soldierly frankness of mien and manner which greatly took with the writer of these lines. He lost sight of him after a few weeks. When it subsequently transpired that Livingstone and a prisoner in custody in an English jail on a charge of treason-felony were identical, perhaps it would have been the wise and proper thing to forget the hours happily spent in his company and repudiate such compromising acquaintanceship. Enough that the writer, being Irish, did not; and having received a letter from Newgate recalling the captive to his remembrance had the wickedness to answer it and offer him some consolation on his misfortune. That letter led to a correspondence out of which grew the autobiography which follows, and which is given to the public with the consent of its author. It may not be as readable as if it came from the hands of one more skilled in bookcraft, but then it has the interest of actuality, and may supply some clue to the feelings, associations and circumstances which induced men to risk themselves to the perils of illegal confederacy. For this reason the editor has prepared it for publication without demur, and presents it to the reader without apology.

Paris, 1st May, 1868.

INTRODUCTION.

[illegible]

UNCONQUERED STILL.

[illegible]

STATUS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

[illegible]

The Scotch Reform Bill.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

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6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
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13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '65.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. John O'Shea, Col. P. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of Moore, the pike maker, John Halligan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John B. S. Casey (The Galtee Boy), Michael O'Regan, John Kenneally, James O'Connor, C. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, S. M. Hanly Carey, D. O'Connell, William Roantree, F. J. Hayburne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten." General Fariola. National School Masters who were Fenians.

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, Col. Leonard from Drogheda, Release of Col. Kelly and Captain Deasy from the Prison Van in Manchester and Captain Laurence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

COLS. NAGLE AND WARREN—their case.

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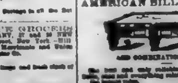

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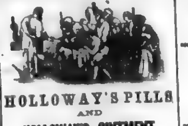

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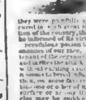

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Answers to Correspondents.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

REORGANIZATION OF THE I. R. B.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

"THE CRESCENT."

"W. M. C."

EXECUTION OF MICH'L BARRETT.

The Public Hanging in England.

HORRIBLE SCENE.

Cable Dispatches.

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS.

CANADA.

RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

Special Notices.

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"BEIR BUAD AGUS BEANNACHT!"

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FOR THIS WEEK (No. 19).

RUPTURES CURED

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Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER judicial murder! Another political assassination! Not satisfied with the deaths of the Manchester Three, Gathorne Hardy takes the life of Michael Barrett also! That the man was innocent of any complicity with the Clerkenwell police outrage, no longer admits of a doubt. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

REORGANIZATION OF THE I. R. B.

THE reorganization of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood has been ably handled by our valued contributor, "W. M. C.," in a late issue of this paper. [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

On the evening of Tuesday next, June 16th, Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa will make her long-promised and anxiously awaited-for appearance as a public reader on the stage of the Cooper Institute in this city. [illegible]

"THE CRETAN."

SUCH is the title of a new weekly which has been started in Boston in the interest of revolutionary Crete. [illegible]

"W. M. C."

We call the special attention of our readers to the able article by "W. M. C.," which we publish this week. [illegible]

EXECUTION OF MICH'L BARRETT.

The Public Hanging in England.

HORRIBLE SCENE.

THE extreme sentence of the law was carried out upon Michael Barrett on the morning of the 26th. [illegible]

[illegible]

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

Cable Dispatches.

[illegible]

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"BEIR BUAD AGUS BEANNACHT!"

THE FENIANS
Of the Three First Centuries of the Christian Era
LECTURE,
By JOHN THOMAS ROWLAND,
WEDNESDAY EV'G, June 17,
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"Parents' Prize Pain Paint."

[illegible]

Ruptured Persons Notified.

[illegible]

THE CONVICT GRAY.

BY CAPT. RICHARD O'S. BURKE.

They tell us that we are base and vile!
Have souls that plumed all grades of guile,
And bear the taint; ha! ha! you know
How little we heed the slanderous blow.
Our laugh and song
Shall echo along
The corridors' gloomy way!
Our hearts are free,
Here though bound are we,
And wearing the convict gray.
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A manly garb is the convict gray!

Not ours the life to cringe nor fawn,
In servile heart, on purple or lawn;
Nor envy we the ermined great,
To finish their webs, and rot in state!
The glory that falls
On their proud palls
Is a feeble transient ray;
Our duty and faith
Defy e'en death,
Though wearing the convict gray.
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A soldier's garb is the convict gray!

Light-hearted we come from field and camp
To the narrow cells, the dungeon damp;
And our arms that waved the sabre-blade,
To the quarry toil, the pick, the spade;
The sash, the braid,
And the gay cockade,
The dress of a martial day,
Of each side's hue,
The gray and the blue
Yield place to the convict gray.
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A soldier's garb is the convict gray!

Why should we fear, boys, to endure,
We who're pledged to the cause of the poor;
Of labor's troops, the advance brigade,
Then steadily ply the pick and spade!
Now while we toil
Through this alien soil,
Down through root, through rock and clay,
Our hearts are there,
In old Erin fair,
Though wearing this convict gray.
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A patriot's garb is the convict gray!

We think of the desert where THEY past
That bore for the starving food at last;
For the sparkling draught to the thirsty flow,
When the rock is struck blow after blow:
Our ev'ry strain,
Cut deep in our yoke,
Will sever it some day,
With sabre or spade,
In labor's brigade,
And wearing the convict gray.
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A manly garb is the convict gray!

Freely to death our bodies we'd give—
Who would not die that his land might live?
And gladly we wear the convict chain,
When off from her limbs her links are ta'en.
For ours the [illegible]
Of the strong true heart,
To strive through her gloomiest day!
In court or camp,
Or in dungeon damp,
Or wearing the convict gray!
Comrades, up! hip! hip! hurrah!
A freeman's garb is the convict gray!

A FEDERAL UNION.

BY W. H. C.

About this matter there is no longer any doubt or confusion of thought. It is now clear as noonday to everybody that there is only one Irish grievance worthy of attention; that Ireland's monster grievance is alien domination; and that this evil is so great and grave that all special causes of complaint fade and fall abject in comparison. It absorbs every other national wrong; and to remove it is to get rid of them all. For this gigantic grievance there is only one remedy—but this one is is thoroughly efficacious—the restoration of Ireland's autonomy. National self-government includes every good thing which Irish patriotism demands; it means Nationality, Liberty and the Salvation of Ireland.

Three methods only have been suggested whereby Ireland's autonomy may be attained. The first is by complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain and from the British empire. The second is by repeal of the legislative union now existing between the two islands, giving to Ireland a local legislature, but reducing her in fact to the condition of an English colony or an outlying province of the empire. The third method is by allowing the present "union" between Great Britain and Ireland to remain intact, the imperial Parliament still comprising a contingent of Irish representatives—through whom Ireland should continue a joint governor of the great empire whereon the sun never sets; and, in addition to this, instituting for Ireland a local legislature and administration to which would be committed the sole and independent control of Ireland's internal affairs. This last method would alter materially the mutual relations of England and Ireland. Alien domination would be overthrown. Ireland's independence, except in international affairs, would be complete, and the recompense for this exception would be found in the advantages accruing to Irishmen in partaking of the government of the mighty empire which they themselves have so liberally contributed to extend, establish and exalt.

While Fenians will still continue to regard TOTAL SEPARATION as their maximum demand—and from this they must never turn aside till Ireland's autonomy is won—yet they will not be so unreasonable as to refuse the concession of autonomy according to the third method which I have described, *if it be offered in time*. I mean, if it be conceded before the time for the grand struggle for independence is ripe. This third method may aptly be entitled the plan of "Federal Union." It might well be adopted by Fenians as their minimum demand—a demand which British statesmanship, if it were wise and prudent, would do well to satisfy before the hour comes for extreme ideas—extreme objects to be won, and extreme measures to be used to win them.

THE SEVEN POINTS OF THE CHARTER.

I reproduce the points of the Federalists' charter, on which I believe that a satisfactory union between England and Ireland might be based.

First—The people of Ireland should have the right to elect representatives to an Irish Parliament, to which the whole legislative power appertaining to purely Irish affairs should be committed.

Second—The Executive Government of Ireland should be intrusted to a Minister of State and a Cabinet, responsible to the Irish Parliament.

Third—Ireland should continue to send representatives to the imperial Parliament, to take part in all legislation affecting the empire at large.

Fourth—The following matters affecting Ireland should be reserved for the legislative control of the imperial Parliament: the foreign affairs of the empire and the supplies of men and money granted to the Crown for imperial, not local, purposes.

Fifth—The number of Irish members of Parliament should be one fifth of the imperial Parliament; and at least one fifth of the Cabinet Ministers should be selected from the Irish members of Parliament.

Sixth—There should be no further creation of purely Irish peers; all peerages created in future should be of the United Kingdom.

Seventh—The Viceroy of Ireland should be named directly by the sovereign, and should not be responsible to the English Home Secretary; and as the sovereign always acts through her responsible ministers, her representative should always act through the Irish Minister of State.

THE COST OF SEPARATION.

If this charter were granted, the independence of Ireland would be accomplished; and she would have the additional advantage of having no longer either a mistress or a rival, and of being secure against foreign attack. If Ireland were separated from England, England or some other power would be repeatedly attempting to subjugate her. Nothing but the most desperate fighting can win separation, and the same will be constantly requisite to maintain it. It is, indeed, well worth our while to fight for separation from England, but let us count the cost of maintaining our independence. Perpetual war would be a high price to pay for our boon; and, under the condition of perpetual warfare, the prosperity of the country could not be attained. Therefore, there is no resting-place for us when once we set out to win entire separation from England, until we have accomplished the ruin of Great Britain and the Empire. That the Irish nation can so ruin her antagonist I am ready to believe; but the indispensable condition is that France, or Russia, or the United States shall go to war with England. The Irish nation, disaffected and organized, in conjunction with either of the great powers I have named, might speedily and totally ruin the British Empire and make Ireland an independent State. This is the "opportunity" for which Fenians prepare and wait. It must inevitably come. And it remains to be seen whether English patriotism and statesmanship will avert its dangers by the timely concessions of local autonomy to Ireland.

PREPARATIONS AND PATIENCE.

It must be observed that the state of affairs in Ireland has become so desperate and intolerable that, come what may, the Irish people are driven by an irresistible impulse to end it, or change it, or remedy it. "The laws, the lawmakers and the administration of the law are against us." No other remedy for the oppression and injustice of British domination remains to us than the sacred right of revolution. However unequal the contest, however great the odds be against us, we have no choice but what we have chosen. We must do or die. We must save Ireland or perish. We must recover for our country the right of self government or sink with her to perdition. But, if Ireland falls, she shall not fall alone. She shall not succumb unavenged. For even as Sampson slew more of the Philistines in his death than in his wars, so Ireland, if she cannot conquer, shall bury herself in the Empire's ruins! For this supreme effort she must husband all her strength. It is treason to dissipate her all too scant resources on doubtful or excursive enterprises. For the decisive stroke they all should be reserved. And, therefore, do we denounce premature publicity and action. Therefore we preach Preparation and Patience. The true Fenian doctrine is simply this. *We must first develop the Organization, and then await our opportunity. They who are ready shall not have long to wait, but an opportunity never comes for those who are unprepared.*

THE TWO CONTINGENCIES.

All this means that Fenianism intends to change the present relations between Great Britain and Ireland—to emancipate the slave or to destroy the despot. Fenians do not miscalculate the difficulties in their way. They do not hope to achieve the salvation of Ireland by any deftly wrought feat of legerdemain or any political miracle. They calculate on meeting a stern and uncompromising resistance, and they prepare to overcome this resistance by *physical force*. If they are at length obliged to put forth their utmost strength to rescue their country, they will, of course, abate not one jot of their maximum demand. There could then be possible no middle state between the total separation of Ireland from her adversary, and her utter prostration beneath his relentless heel. The present "union" would cease to be a possibility. When once the war begins, Ireland must be forever freed or else forever lost! And this dread issue is so tremendous that we do well to pause and make arrangements for the worst. And while we rest upon our arms, ere yet the inextinguishable fires of warfare's passion kindle in our hearts, we proclaim to the world as our ultimatum the least of our demands.

Ireland's autonomy must either be wrung from our vanquished foe by force, or obtained from England's prudence without bloodshed. I have said that we can accept nothing less than total separation if we are compelled to trust our cause to the wager of battle. But if England should relieve us from this dire and extreme necessity by timely concession, we might easily be induced to accept something else—to accept "Federal Union and Local Autonomy," in fact, this being our minimum demand.

THE MEANS TO THE END.

Now, common sense assures us that England will never concede this demand, except she perceive that there is a prospect of our demanding *and obtaining* something much more serious to her. Therefore, Fenians cannot for a moment be diverted by the hope of obtaining this concession from their warlike preparations. There is this difference between Repealers and Federalists: the former expect, or pretend to expect, to obtain their object by begging, petitioning and agitating in a "legal and constitutional" manner; the latter are not victims of any such delusions; they expect to win nothing but by force, and on force only they ever rely. But when a force is sufficiently prepared it becomes influential in proportion to the fear which it excites. So the Fenian Brotherhood, before it strikes, assumes a minacious aspect sufficient to justify the small concession of Local Autonomy.

Federalists take a reasonable and logical method to obtain their object when they prepare to strike terror. And there is this advantage about their measures that they are all equally applicable for actual strife, if mere terror prove insufficient. Federalists are, in fact only Separatists, on "the day before the battle." But Repealers cannot by any means be suddenly transformed into warriors, nor can the method of Repealers be made conducive to the success of the great struggle for liberty which must follow if all other results should fail. If Repealers' one trick is foiled, there is nothing else to be done. But if Federalists should fail, they have the fortune of war to fall back upon. The former *sans ou forme pauperis*, the latter make their demand with the hand on the sword.

No statesman should be so imprudent as to put a premium on querulous agitation by conceding anything to it, for then there would be no end to agitations and concessions. But a great national movement which verges toward violence is a different matter to deal with. Such a movement should be disarmed by timely concessions, as the lightning-rod draws the danger from the clouds. And there is no fear that such a prophylactic concession will breed more disturbance; for such national movements can occur but on rare occasions, under circumstances quite infrequent and peculiar, and must always be impelled by a powerful motive, based on a substantial grievance or real wrong. Of such a nature is the Irish national movement called Fenianism. If it were pacified by a just and adequate [illegible] such as the Federalists suggest, [illegible] movement could be organized again for centuries. Perhaps some Englishman may so far free himself from the prejudices of party and the lust of domination as to view the Irish question—the Fenian question—in this light, and have influence enough to inaugurate a new era of prosperity for the empire by doing justice to Ireland, granting her a complete local autonomy and substituting a Federal Union for the sham Union of 1801.

THE THREE NATIONAL PARTIES.

There are for many years three distinct parties among Irish nationalists—Separatists, Federalists and Repealers. The first two agree in most points, but have nothing in common with the third party. The first two rely upon physical force for the attainment of their object, but the third trusts to the delusion of petitions and constitutional agitation. Federalists are only the more moderate, conservative and far-seeing Separatists. They are progressive; but Repealers are retrogressive, dwelling ever on the past, and hoping to reproduce a state of things which is past and obsolete, and would be disappointing if it were restored.

There is a terrible simplicity about the plans of the Separatists which nobody pretends to misunderstand. The aims of Repealers also have been amply ventilated during the past half century, and nothing new can now be added about them. But the designs and objects of Federalists, although simple enough, are still liable to some misconstruction, through their not being definitely explained.

I hope, in a few words, to describe the Federalist design. It is based on the proposition that the so-called Union at present existing between England and Ireland is injurious to the latter. It is injurious because Ireland is practically ruled by England, and has no effectual control of her own internal affairs. Ireland was conquered by England, and is still treated as a conquered country, and the alien domination of England maintains in Ireland laws and institutions which are highly obnoxious to the people, injurious to the country, and different from what English people themselves would tolerate among them. All this grievous state of things might be remedied, and the Irish people be rendered contented and prosperous, if a just measure of local autonomy were allowed to Ireland. Neither separation nor repeal could with prudence be granted by England. But Federation is a thing which might with safety be conceded, and, if the concession should make Ireland contented and faithful to England against the world, it would be a measure highly beneficial to England to grant. The models for a Federal Union are well-known. The most conspicuous is that of the United States. But the North German Confederation is still more appropriate to the case of Great Britain and Ireland. England would be the Prussia of the new Union, and Ireland the Saxony. The Imperial Parliament would be the representative of the Parliament of North Germany; and the Irish legislature would be equivalent to the Saxon diet. There would be an imperial administration, as at present, and an Irish administration should be created. Ireland would have two sets of representatives; one attending the parliament in London, and the other delegated to the parliament in Athlone. Thus, it is evident that Federalists differ widely from Repealers, for they seek not to divide the United Kingdom, nor to dismember the empire, nor to introduce the absurd, impracticable and dangerous principle of *dualism* into the State.

THE SO-CALLED UNION AND ITS EFFECTS.

It is not to union that Federalists object, but to *absorption*. All Irishmen hold that the operations of Castlereagh resulted in the incorporation of Ireland into England—so far as an Act of Parliament could effect this—reducing Ireland thenceforth to the condition of a province of England, and rendering the assertion of her independent nationhood an act of disloyalty and a crime. It was not an "union" in the true sense of the word, by any means. By the Act of Union Ireland was bound hand and foot, and surrendered to the domination of England to do whatever it listed with her. When Irish Nationalists demand autonomy, they demand the removal of their country's bonds. In 1779, Doctor Johnson said to an Irish gentleman, "Do not make an union with us, sir; we should unite with you only to rob you." And in 1812, Lord Byron spoke thus in Parliament: "Adieu to that union, so-called, as *lucus a non lucendo*, an union from never uniting, which in its first operation gave a death-blow to the independence of Ireland, and in its last may be the means of her eternal separation from this country. If it must be called an union, it is the union of the shark with his prey—the spoiler swallows up his victim and thus they become one and indivisible." The truth is that this *absorption* was eminently disastrous to Ireland, and consequently Irish discontent has been augmenting year by year ever since it was consummated. Great promises were made of the benefits which would accrue from union to Ireland, but they were all broken or fallacious. The real result of union is thus most accurately described by Haverty: "On the 1st of January, 1801, the act came into operation, and from that date Ireland ceased to be a distinct kingdom, for an independent legislature she received an inoperative minority in the Imperial Parliament; her local interests were no longer under the care of her own representatives; her debt accumulated; her taxation multiplied to an excessive amount, her commerce fell into decay, her nobility and gentry became absentees, her wealth was drained into another country, with scarcely any appreciable return; and, in exchange for all these sacrifices, she acquired—the honor of being an integral portion of the British empire!

PLEAS FOR FEDERATION.

A federal union is the only rational compromise between the present odious incorporating union and entire separation. It ought to be viewed with favor by all parties concerned, and be approved by the liberal sentiment of the world. It is diplomatically impossible for any Power which is on friendly terms with England to advise her to consent to repeal or separation, for these are justly regarded as plans for dismembering her State. No Power can ask England to commit suicide or cut off her right hand, to pacify the Irish. But federal union is quite within the scope of a diplomatic remonstrance. And if France or the United States were to advise England to make this concession for the sake of peace, for the sake of justice, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of putting an end to scandal, their remonstrances would doubtless be effectual. Federal union is a matter which they could venture to touch, but we could not expect them to recommend separation. This is one of the ways in which we can act upon English opinion, and we should not with uncompromising willfulness obstruct it.

Irish Nationalists, both in Ireland and elsewhere, can approve of federal union, for it would relieve them from the exertions of an internecine contest, and would save their country from the horrors and devastation of war. Were it conceded, they see how, in process of time and in a moderate and equitable manner, they could remove all the injurious grievances which afflict Ireland.

The Catholic clergy, professing to hate injustice and to recoil from bloodshed, and to admire England excessively, should approve of a federal union. If they want to preserve the [illegible] between Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] will preserve it intact. If they wish to check the bitter antipathy growing up between Irish and English Catholics—this only can check it. If they hope to unite the Catholicism of both islands into one great phalanx for the spiritual domination of the empire—this, if anything can, will conduce to that end.

But no party should regard the project of federal union with so much favor as the English themselves. They cannot consider it a good thing for England to have always attached to her a decaying and worse than useless limb. They feel that England's treatment of Ireland is a foul blot on her character, and they blanch before the frowning opinion of their continental censors. But, above all other considerations, this must weigh most with them—that the safety of England is endangered by the perpetuation of Irish disaffection. Ireland's opportunity is England's difficulty, and Ireland is always a thorn in her side. Hungary has got free on her own terms. Ireland offers terms better than these for England to accept. If they are rejected another Sadowa may apprise England of her folly. What is pride in comparison with safety—what is prejudice compared with justice and mercy? This much must be plain to every Englishman, after the experience of the past seventy years, that Ireland can never be converted into an English county, and never will rest satisfied until she has asserted her own true dignity and secured her own national individuality.

When Irishmen, Englishmen, clergymen and all the world recognize the fairness and practicability of the propositions of federalism, I believe that the resistance of three thousand feudal landlords will be insufficient to bar Ireland any longer from her rights. By *conquest or concession* Ireland must recover her autonomy. Federal union, if conceded in time, would be an unmixed blessing to the present and future generations in both countries. It would be a wise and statesmanlike concession for England to offer, and one which Ireland might, with dignity and cheerfulness, accept. By it might the bloodshed be prevented which is otherwise inevitable—a bloodshed fatal to England, whatever be the consequences, for it cannot cement her Imperial edifice, but must corrode and destroy it. At present Ireland is England's difficulty. Federal union is the sure, safe, speedy and pleasant remedy for it. And only by conceding this in time is it now possible to avert the total separation of Ireland and England, the repeal of the union and the disruption of the empire. God save Ireland!

PERSEVERANCE.

New York, June 24, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

The efforts made by Irishmen to liberate their country from the yoke of England has been remarkable for their frequency; scarcely a generation having passed without making a moral or physical protest against tyranny. But these efforts to restore independence have always been followed by consequences equally remarkable, namely exhaustion, inaction or apparent indifference. Here, then, we have a fitful, mayhap violent struggle, and immediately afterward a death-like swoon, repeating themselves alternately through the lapse of ages. Is there any danger that the present will reproduce the past. Are our countrymen falling away from the true faith (love of country) and the wish to redress Erin's wrongs? Will they not persevere in the noble struggle commenced by O'Mahony and Stephens some years since, under the name of Fenianism, which still rears its undiminished head above the weakness and anarchy of party contests, holding the green flag aloft and pointing with unwavering faith in the future across the broad Atlantic to the heroic men and the dear old land whose principal hope is in our aid and encouragement? Shall they be disappointed? No. As hitherto Fenians have proved their devotion and sincerity by the sacrifice of their lives, shall their successors falter in the faith of progress? The way has been nobly trod. There is the beaten path. The first portion of that path lies in the United States. Its ramifications extend from California to Maine, and it means active, energetic, steady, yet silent preparation on the part of every true Irishman. The army of preparation should be a vast army; it ought to include the Irish nation in America. Many hands make light work, and when all pull together how small the effort—how slight the sacrifice required from each! Reject no aid; not even the mite of the servant girls, (though the enemies of Irish liberty have no more scornful accusation to make against the Fenian leaders—many of whom pine away their lives in all the horrors of [illegible], the convict prisons of England—than that they accepted aid from the Irish servant girls.) All honor to both. The ladies of Poland stripped themselves of their gold and silver ornaments and their jewels to increase the funds of the patriots who represented only a fragment of Poland and a minority or class among its people, and who were engaged in a desperate struggle with the vast and powerful Empire of Russia. The ladies of the South, too, made many personal sacrifices to accomplish the destruction of the Union, yet even their enemies cannot withhold from those who have thus acted the meed of heroism. Our enemies have been educated by English lying and intrigue and by the systematic misrepresentation of the press and statesmen of England. Even the most liberal became accustomed to a lie often told, and end in yielding it a partial assent. Drop by drop will wear away a stone. It will not do to let an enemy malign you. Error and falsehood must be met at every point and their insidious effect checked or neutralized by active opposition. It will not do for truth to sleep incautiously while his enemies aim from all sides their poisoned darts at him. No, he must buckle on his armor and repel their assaults. All praise is given to the ladies of Poland and the South, but only scorn and abuse for their equals in patriotism and true nobility of soul. The enemies of Ireland are persevering in their malice, they never falter in or deviate from their evil intentioned course. They wrest, twist and torture acts and sentiments which redound to the glory of the Irish name, in order to cast odium, ridicule or contempt upon it. And the newspapers which give expression to their venom are read in every Irish family, while I am sorry to say that in many instances—too many—the Irish national papers are excluded. But if too many of our countrymen are lax enough to give the enemy a foothold in their homes, if they give ear to the arguments of the paid scribes of a corrupt press, they ought, in justice, hear the views of the Irish papers. If they imbibe the poison, they should not reject its antidote. Irishmen at least should be impervious to these attacks, supported by the conscious dignity of a noble cause, ridicule or calumny should not affect them. Let them combat the enemies of liberty fearlessly, obstinately and perseveringly, continuing to agitate British politics as they have done. They have done more. They have shaken the British throne from London to the Antipodes, and made the British lion tremble. It is true they have suffered; but no great principle has ever yet triumphed without suffering. But the same power to do, dare and accomplish which existed in the beginning of the Fenian movement still exists there.

"Shall they who frankly stabed their Even
Grudge earnest perseverance."

"Dear brothers, wake! Look up! Be firm! Be strong! Advance!"—Your obedient servant,

JAMES M'GEARN.

MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

New York, May 29, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I am one of those men who have returned within the past [illegible] weeks to this city from Ireland, where I had been incarcerated for eleven months. Having [illegible] twice brought up for trial, but remanded each time for want of evidence against me, I was at length discharged for ill-health.

Since my arrival here I have been greatly pained by a gross misrepresentation of the [illegible] of my arrest, which I found copied into your paper from the Cork *Examiner* of the 6th of June, 1867, which, I trust, you will allow me to set right, for the British constable who gave the particulars there set forth lied [illegible] grossly. It is first stated by [illegible] that when the handcuffs were put upon my companion in misfortune, Mr. Fitzgibbons, he said, "Well, as long as we have run, we are 'bowled' at last." Now, Mr. Fitzgibbons never used the word "bowled," neither did he or I ever hear it before. Next, the worthy hireling said that I told him that I landed at Helvick Head. This, again, could not be true, for at the time I did not know the name of the place where I did land. He stated that, when examined, my body would be found covered over with traces of sabre-cuts and bullet-wounds even to the backs of my hands. Yet there is not a mark of sabre or bullet on any part of my person. Of like veracity is the rest of that peeler's statement in my regard.

Shortly after landing in Ireland, my companion and myself visited certain parties whom we drilled and inspected, and by them we were intrusted with certain important papers, which we were to deliver to friends whom we were to meet in another quarter of the country. These papers we placed in the inside of a [illegible] of bread for safety sake. When surprised and arrested at Carrigtoohill, the [illegible] was [illegible] possession of by a [illegible] that [illegible] who brought it along in his hand. In order to regain possession of it, so as to destroy the papers, I resolved to employ strategy. So I protested against being handcuffed, and gave my name as Patrick J. Kane, of the United States army. Taken aback by this, they forgot to examine the loaf. Soon after we came to a placard offering £100 for Col. O'Connor, when I asked my captor, "Haven't you caught that man yet?" "No," said he; "do you know him?" This brought on a conversation, during which I said, "If you do not want that bread, give it to me, for I have eaten nothing since morning." "Here it is," said he. "Did you know O'Connor?" "I knew him as a soldier," said I, bolting the loaf till I finished it. Having thus secured my "documents," I asked him if bakers ever used yeast in these parts, and, upon his saying yes, I remarked that I feared I would get dyspepsia from the infernal bread I had eaten, for it seemed as if it were full of paper. The royal constable looked crestfallen at this remark, but said nothing.

Such was the substance of our conversation. I did not once mention Col. O'Mahony's name. To have done so, under the circumstances, would have been sheer folly on my part.

PATRICK J. KANE.

ANOTHER RESPONSE TO MR. CAMPBELL'S CHALLENGE.

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I, also, accept the challenge of James Campbell, so patriotically given, to pay within two months into the Fenian Treasury ten dollars. It appears paradoxical to me to see hundreds of thousands of Irishmen actually praying to be led personally against their hereditary foe, and yet hesitating about contributing a few dollars to effect their wishes. Even allowing that former contributions were not so judiciously expended as they should be, when did it happen to the proverbially open-hearted, open-handed Irishman, to measure his patriotism by dollars and cents? It is useless enlarging on a subject which should be plain to every honest Irishman, that so long as an empty exchequer is allowed at head-quarters so long will nothing effectual be done at this side the Atlantic for poor old motherland, and, I fear me much, little, very little at the other. Up, then, and to work once more, Fenians, let no number of failures daunt you, respond promptly to the challenge issued, and show to the world, once for all, that works not professions are your programme. Perhaps some will say on reading this, "That fellow can afford ten dollars." To those I will only remark that my daily struggle is up-hill work—in fact, "dragging the d—l by the tail; but low, very low, [illegible] should I be in worldly wealth when "Holy Ireland" knocking for assistance at my door, should be refused. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GODFREY H. LEONARD.

The Abyssinian Queen.—An army correspondent, writing from Theodore's captured citadel, says. The Queen, who is said to be as unlike her husband, in habits and disposition as she is in appearance, acknowledged the condolence and kind words of the officers who visited the palace with a lady-like bow, and seemed to feel concern only in her young son—a chubby little fellow, who was playing by her knee. A kind hearted private, finding himself in the neighborhood, was prompted by curiosity to enter. Seeing the Queen, his honest heart could only express its sympathy, in the absence of an interpreter, by a few tender pats on the shoulder, while he told her that "Theodore was mafish, and she was not to be afraid." "Mafish," it may be mentioned, is one of the few words picked up by the soldiers, signifying "No." Her Majesty is a lady like woman of about six and twenty, with very fair complexion, full eyes, fine aquiline nose, and beautiful hand. What most attracted attention, however, was her magnificent hair, arranged in neat plaits, and instead of being tied in a knot at the nape of the neck, as is the custom of the country, falling in a cascade of glossy ringlets over her shoulders. Her dress was the simple white cotton dress of the country gathered in folds at the waist by a band. Theodore's left-handed but favorite Queen is altogether a different sort of woman—stout, dark and voluptuous looking, reminding one very much of a fat Indian [illegible]. In [illegible] there was a miscellaneous collection of [illegible] articles and tokens of a civilization which showed itself nowhere else—pianos, harmoniums, musical boxes, cartridges of breech-loading rifles, and as the catalogues say, "a variety of other articles too numerous to mention." Theodore, as he lay dead in a [illegible] in which the soldiers had placed him, retained that expression of cruelty which distinguished him through life. He was a well-made, lithe and muscular man of about fifty. His burial took place yesterday, not without military honor, but attended by a military escort, and one or two staff officers. His body was laid in the church in Magdala, beside that of the old Abuna who died lately, whom the European captives so much regretted.

The Recent M'Coole-Coburn Prize Fight—Charges Brought Against Coburn.—St. Louis, Mo., June 2.—Several citizens of St. Louis, headed by Ben De Bar, of De Bar's Opera House, yesterday telegraphed to a New York sporting paper that persons here who were at Cold Springs, Indiana, on Wednesday [illegible] testify on oath that about half-past two [illegible] on that day Coburn came within half [illegible] of the ring, that Johnny Franklin approached him, bringing with him the sheriff; [illegible] Johnny told the sheriff to arrest Coburn, and that the sheriff replied that he had no count, whereupon Franklin produced a document from his pocket, and on that, whatever it was, the sheriff took him away. Chief of Police Ruffon, of Cincinnati, is ready to testify on oath that he was offered $1,000 by Coburn's friends to procure the arrest of M'Coole.

Australia in Revolt.—There is a great crisis in Australia. The House of Assembly is in direct conflict with the Home Government. The Governor has tried to form ministry after ministry, but in vain. For six months many of the public servants have not been paid; the Assembly "stopping the supplies." "The leading opposition journal says that if the Assembly does not now give way, it must mean separation from the mother country," writes the alarmed *Times'* correspondent. The cause is this: Sir Charles Darling approved the popular measure of protection to native industry; the Assembly voted Lady Darling £20,000. The Home Government, being asked, said he might accept if he liked, but he should never get another appointment. He accepts, and now the Home Government attempts to prevent him from getting the compensation! The Assembly won't give way, and we are again at the taxing-question which made America a Republic. —*Irishman.*

SUCCESS TO THE EMERALD.

This Steadfast Irish journal is winning golden opinions on all sides from our fellow citizens of Irish birth and lineage. From among the many expressions of commendation and kindly encouragement, which have been received by its Editor within the past few weeks, we insert the following:

Memphis, Tenn., May 21, 1868.

D. O'Sullivan, Esq.

Sir—A number of Irishmen of this city, appreciating the value of your publication, The Emerald, as a journal calculated to instruct, amuse and disseminate among the Irish people a taste for ancient literature as well as contributing much toward advancing the moral and spiritual condition of the Irish people, and as a slight token of the high appreciation in which The Emerald is held by its readers in this city I have been requested to write and publish the inclosed.

In conclusion, allow me to assure you that the friends of The Emerald in Memphis wish its success God-speed, and trust that its march shall ever be upward and onward until it ranks the foremost of Irish journals in America. Very respectfully,

William C. McCrean, 343 Adams street.

To the Editors of the Avalanche:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to draw the attention of your Irish readers to a publication entitled The Emerald. It is a literary and scientific journal, intended especially to be an organ of Irish thought. It abounds largely of the poetry and history of Ireland. In it essays, essays and reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in war, statesmanship, literature, science and art. Its biographical sketches of Ireland's illustrious dead are rich and racy, and quite a literary treat. The Emerald is neatly gotten up, and is edited with tact and ability. It is published weekly, and is worthy of the support of every true Irishman. The number for the week ending May 16 contains a fine historical illustration of the "Battle of Clontarf," portrait and sketch of Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, together with choice stories, sketches, poetry, essays, etc. The writer has perused its pages with profit and pleasure and can recommend it as perhaps the best Irish publication in America. Every Irishman, therefore, who takes an interest in the history of his country, and who is anxious to become familiar with the ancient literature of Ireland, cannot do better than become a constant reader of The Emerald. It is non-political, and is devoted to the national cause. No Irish household should be without it. Thanking you for your valuable space I am,

JUNIUS.

The following is from the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a daily paper of wide circulation, devoted to American interests:

One of the best gotten up, most ably edited and entertaining weeklies that comes to our sanctum is The Emerald, published by Mr. D. O'Sullivan, New York. Its engravings are admirably executed, its letter-press [illegible] the best, and the spirit and variety of its matter [illegible] of all praise. Those who have ever read the old Dublin *Penny Journal* will know how to appreciate The Emerald when we tell them that its articles on Irish antiquities, Irish poets, soldiers and statesmen, and Irish matters in general, are quite as interesting as those which made the former so popular, while its [illegible] are far superior and its management, in a [illegible] and religious point of view, so impartial that [illegible] Protestant, Fenian or Orangeman, may take it without finding anything in it not corroborated by [illegible] to displease or annoy him. We wish the [illegible] success, and hope its fate will be different [illegible] of the many other journals of the same character which have been started both in Ireland and America.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Restaurants.

WINDUST'S RESTAURANT,
11 Park Row and 3 Ann St.,
(Established 1824.)

Celebrated for the last forty years for the superiority of its Soups, Steaks, Chops, &c.

E. F. BARRY, Proprietor.

THE BEAUTIES OF SPRING

We've [illegible] waited thy coming, O Spring,
Though a grim, cheerless winter has tried to delay,
A thousand times thanks to creation's good King,
Frost, snow and dull times must vanish away.

[illegible]

THE LATEST
$5 SPRING STYLE HAT, $5
AT
FEENY'S
NATIONAL SILK HAT EMPORIUM
No. 349 Third Avenue,
Between 25th and 26th Sts.

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Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE. Of every description.
Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

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WHO IS YOUR HATTER?
The best value in this city, or anywhere else, is to be found at the new
HAT STORE,
[illegible] BOWERY.
John Callahan & Co., offer for sale their new spring stock of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, at prices which form
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD!
Customers are invited to call and examine our splendid assortment. No charge for fitting on. Very little for cutting appropriation.
REMEMBER [illegible] BOWERY.

Regalia.

ROBERT WILSON, OF THE FATHER MATHEW SOCIETIES of New York and Brooklyn,
REGALIA MANUFACTURER,
No. 75 [illegible], New York.
Regalia for Parties and Balls always on hand, or made to order.

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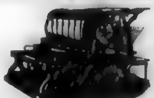
COTTRELL & BABCOCK
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAND AND STEAM POWER
PRINTING PRESSES,



No. 8 SPRUCE STREET N. Y.

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MARVIN & CO.'S
ALUM & DRY PLASTER
Fire and Burglar
SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH AND PRICE.
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:
265 Broadway, New York.
721 Chesnut Street, Phila.
108 Bank Street, Cleveland.
Please Send for a Circular.

Furniture.

BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, &c.
A large and well selected stock at exceedingly low prices.
Goods constantly Received from Auction, in our line and offered daily at great Bargains.
IRON FURNITURE.
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EVANS' FAMOUS EAST INDIA COFFEE.
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THE
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UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE FOR THE
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VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
RENTING SMALL SAFES,
OF SATISFACTORY INDEPENDENCE,
AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
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IN THE
Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
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IN THE
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY.
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Corner Twenty-sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1854 .... Deposits, [illegible]
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 P. M.
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FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO,
Manufactured of
PURE VIRGINIA DARK LEAF,
For Sale Wholesale and and Retail.
Put up in [illegible] lb., [illegible] lb., and 1 lb. bales,
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
Nothing but PURE VIRGINIA CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO kept in my establishment.
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272 Canal Street, New York,
3 doors East of Broadway.
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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TOTAL ABSTINENCE
Benevolent Parent Society No. 1,
OF THE CITY OF TROY.
GRAND
PRESENTATION
CONCERT!
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Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike to the man and the cause.
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society No. 1, proposes to give a
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
MONDAY EVENING, January 20, 1868.
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SCHEDULE OF PRESENTS.
[illegible]
And thousands of other presents, consisting of TABLES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, VASES, PICTURES, GLASS WARE, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SETS KNIVES AND FORKS, SILVER SPOONS.
And other articles too numerous to mention.
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CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
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GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR
DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS
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HOT COLD AND SHOWER BATHS. CUTTING, SHAVING, Shampooing.

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Wonderful Discovery
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The Manufacturer of
DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP
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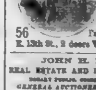
TRY IT! YOU'LL LIKE IT!
GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.
MANUFACTORY
195 Chrystie Street, New York.

The Elysian Bed,
A Spring and Hair Mattress and Palliasse combined.



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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT
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From 10 to 20 Per Cent.
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No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, [illegible] per ton, in gold, or equivalent in currency.
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GEORGE E. WHITE,
160 Front Street, New York.

IRISH NEWS.

THE BATTLE OF ROSS,

JUNE 5th, 1798.

A FINE HISTORICAL PICTURE, ARE THIS WEEK'S

EMERALD

COM. JOHN BARRY,

The Great Irish-American Naval Hero.

A PORTRAIT AND SKETCH.

ROME—ILLUSTRATED,

CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, AND THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S.

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THE CURSE OF GOLD.

CHOICE STORIES, SKETCHES, POETRY, ESSAYS, Etc. Etc. Etc.

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5 Spruce St., New York

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 127. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

THE SONG OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

BY ERNEST JONES.

We plow and sow, we're so very, very low,
That we delve in the dirty clay,
Till we bless the plain with the golden grain,
And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know—we're so very, very low—
'Tis down at the landlord's feet;
We're not too low the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat.

Down, down we go—we're so very, very low—
To the hell of the deep sunk mines;
But we gather the proudest gems that glow
When the brow of a despot shines;
And whene'er he lacks upon our backs,
Fresh loads he deigns to lay:
We're far too low to vote the tax,
But not too low to pay.

We're low, we're low—mere rabble, we know—
But at our plastic power,
The world at the lordling's feet will grow
Into palace, and church, and tower.
Then prostrate fall in the rich man's hall,
And cringe at the rich man's door;
We're not too low to build the wall,
But too low to tread the floor.

We're low, we're low—we're very, very low—
Yet from our fingers glide
The silken flow and the robes that glow
Round the limbs of the [illegible] pride.
And what we get and what we give
We know, and we know our share;
We're not too low the cloth to weave,
But too low the cloth to wear.

We're low, we're low—we're very, very low—
And yet, when the trumpets ring,
The thrust of a poor man's arm will go
Through the heart of the proudest king.
We're low, we're low—our place we know,
We're only the rank and file;
We're not too low to kill the foe,
But too low to touch the spoil.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Reception of Colonel Nagle!

THE JACKNELL PRISONERS.

Warren and Costello to be Released.

In response to the call of a committee appointed by the F. B. of Manhattan District, under instructions issued by John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., an immense concourse assembled at the Cooper Institute, in this city, on Wednesday evening, June 10, to accord a hearty *cead mille failte* to Col. William J. Nagle, of the famous Jacknell expedition, whose arrival in this country was announced in the IRISH PEOPLE a few weeks ago. The whole of the vast apartment was filled with persons anxious to hear the details the gallant officer was prepared to give in reference to his British experience. There could not have been less than three thousand persons present. The platform ...

... say; but within two hours after his arrival there he was arrested upon an affidavit that when serving in the army of the United States of America he had been a Fenian. (Great applause.) No other charge was made against him. He was imprisoned and remained in a British jail, under what circumstances, enduring what sufferings, he will tell you. After a certain number of months of imprisonment, he was discharged by the Government by which he had been arrested, without a trial or an apology. There were two other men arrested with him. One of them had been a fellow-soldier with him in the army of the United States. His name was Warren. (Great applause.) Warren was an American citizen by adoption, and bore the evidence of his citizenship under the great seal of the country. The other was Costello. (Renewed cheering.) Nagle was an American citizen by birth; Warren and Costello ... adoption. Warren and Costello have been tried by the courts of Great Britain for ... and words spoken, not there, but here, and are to-day suffering sentence of imprisonment—one for fifteen, the other twelve years. (Hisses, and cries of shame.) That liberty which the English Government, after many months of imprisonment, voluntarily gave to Nagle it is the duty of our Government to demand for Warren and Costello. (Enthusiastic applause.) It must be done; it will be done. A public opinion is being created. Events are marching forward rapidly. Principle will be asserted, and truth will be maintained. It requires but a firm assertion of the equality of native-born and adopted citizens by the United States of America to have it recognized by every Government in the world. Did the American Government ever arrest any Englishman for acts done against this Government during the war?

A Voice—No; for the English Government would not let them.

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Lawrence Farley, Jr., Esq., N. Y.

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Loyalty among the Sheep-Stealers.

THE AUSTRALIANS ON THE RAMPAGE.

THE CASE OF THE MANIAC O'FARRELL.

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A Voice—No; for the English Government would not let them.

The Mayor—This is the last audience in the world where I would expect the English Government to be defended.

The Voice—I only tell the truth; and I give them credit for their pluck.

...

THE ANTIPODES.

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A FENIAN "CONVICT'S" LETTER.

THE VULTURES FEAST

The Doomed was all alone—no friendly hand
To press his aching head, and shadow-less—
The vision of that far off native land,
Which even in agony his heart could bless.

The reeking air of death played round his mouth,
The crimson clouds of heaven were red with wrath,
The burning desert winds came from the south,
Blasting the verdure of his weary path.

Alone he lay, and life was struggling fast
To break the fierce, o'ermastering grip of death—
And moment after moment swiftly past,
And still he gasped with slowly-failing breath.

There was a cry—"He dieth full of sin!"
Echoed by demon-voices all around;
But a soft voice his harrowed soul within
Pleaded—"With me no sin-stain can be found."

Alone he lay, all fear above his head—
Dark in the gathering darkness sailed a cloud;
And downward swung, all silent as the dead—
Downward to where the noble head was bowed,

And rested there—a living mass—to see
The last ebb of the victim's life-blood flow—
The Vulture in the air—the revelry
Of demons all around—what heavier woe?

As even's glorious smile from starry eyes no [illegible]
Sheds on his face a glance of sympathy—
The morning's sun his bright light could not pour
Through that black spot of death and devilry.

So when the light shone sadly in the east—
[illegible] cloud swung lower to its rest—
A white corpse lay to glut the coming feast,
The Vulture beak was in the Victim's breast.

Croak, croak, and flap your wings, and quench your thirst
Deep in your Victim's blood, as there he lies—
Croak, croak, dark birds of omen, thrice accursed,
While angels sing above you in the skies.

[illegible]

The Vultures prey on the corpse to-day—
The heart is broken in twain;
But the spirit has wandered, and visions say
The light will return again.

The robin sings in the gentle spring,
And beareth the leaf in its beak,
And the bells of Heaven are heard to ring,
While the dead to the living speak.

Better the eagle upon the rock,
With the dying light in his eyes,
Than the Vulture who sails as if to mock
The joyous good of the skies.

Woe to the hand that took the scales
From the fingers of justice to weigh;
Woe to the eye whose blindness fails
To know the gold from the clay.

The desert wind has a burning breath
In the poisonous air of the east;
But deadlier still the air of death
Where the Vultures hold their feast

Let the Vulture die, but the beauteous sky
Holds light that is bright and fair;
Let the Vulture croak and the demon lie,
God knoweth earth's martyrs there.

—*Irishman.* LEO.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[illegible]

SINGULAR SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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ON

THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

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Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

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2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
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4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICH. H. O'RORKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the [illegible]
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—[illegible]; Capt. John O'Shea, Col. [illegible] Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL COODY.
26. *GEN JOHN O'NEILL.

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SWORD AND PEN.—[illegible]

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, Col. [illegible]

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

COLS. EAGLE AND WARREN—their case.

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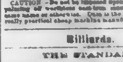

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Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

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Lumbago.	Sore Legs.	Venereal Sores.
Mercurial Eruptions.	Sore Breasts.	Wounds of all kinds.
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, [illegible]

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FRANCE	[illegible]	Grace.
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Cabin Passage, $100; Steerage, $30.

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NEW YORK.

THE
IRISH PEOPLE
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Desirous of placing our journal within the reach of all, we offer it to the public on the following liberal terms, trusting that every lover of Ireland and every friend of ours will encourage us in the work we have set before us by taking a zealous interest in the extension of its circulation:

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Our friends throughout the country will confer a favor by forwarding the names of those who may be desirous of receiving a specimen copy of the IRISH PEOPLE. Specimens sent free.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

"A FENIAN GATHERING" is a pretty fair effort but it cannot hold its own among the number of poetical contributions awaiting insertion in our columns.

MR. W. J. MCCLURE.—We have seen nothing of the poem you mention in your note of the 4th. Will you kindly make us another copy?

THERE is a letter at this office for James A. Bourke, Esq.

MR. BARRETT, who was arrested with Gen. Halpin, is requested to call at this office, at his earliest convenience, to see a gentleman who is performing some friendly offices in the General's behalf.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE have a fierce Fenian correspondent whose master passion is a most un-Christian hatred of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, whom he denounces as the advocate of English interests in New York, and therefore a very unworthy citizen of the United States. Our angry friend is anxious "to find out all about" Mr Raymond for the purpose of "pitching into him" with effect, and he (our correspondent) wants us to tell him why H. J. R. was called the "Little Villain?" suggesting, at the same time, that it might have been given to Raymond to distinguish him from James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, who is a GREAT VILLAIN! Very likely; will Mr. Greeley tell us?

THE Nenagh *Guardian* hands round a rather "tall" story. It says that "at Poul-a-modera, in the Shannon, twenty copies of the Dublin *Weekly News* (!) were found in the stomach of a pike." That is undoubtedly "a staggerer," though, on the other hand, we can remember a time when we could not have been greatly surprised had we heard that twenty pikes had been found one fine morning in the stomach of the *Weekly News*.

☞ WE trust that the Irish people of New York will fill the Cooper Institute this (Tuesday) evening. We promise all lovers of music and elocution a rich treat. Look at the programme in another column. Let us give the accomplished wife of O'Donovan Rossa a splendid reception.

THE Clonmel *Chronicle* has a paragraph (copied into our "Irish news") showing the "increased value of land in Tipperary." In that county is to be found some of the best land in Ireland; but some few years ago landed property was cheaper there than in any other part of the country, simply because it was an unwholesome place for landlords, agents, bailiffs "and such." The English press would hold up Fenians as assassins before the world, but it is an undeniable fact that Fenianism has put an end to the popular amusement of landlord-shooting in Tipperary. Under the united Christian and Fenian influence of Charles J Kickham, the "bloody Tips" went in for higher game than the crowbar-brigade and its commanding officers. Instead of fighting for the possession of a little farm, they turned their [illegible]

[illegible]

... can Senate could be induced to confirm the appointment of a man with Reverdy Johnson's Democratic record is more than a puzzle to us. We can account for such conduct on the part of the Senators only in one way: they must have intended that act as an insult to every anti-British citizen in America. All the blame is not to be attached to the politicians, however. Much of it lies at the door of those anti-British citizens themselves. Moreover, we shall take it upon it ourselves to point out the disease and the remedy next week.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1868.

FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.

WHAT amount of downright earnestness there may be in the flurried action of the local rulers of the Dominion of Canada just now, and in the

——"hurrying to and fro,
And gathering tears and tremblings of distress"

to which all her Britannic Majesty's subjects on this Continent appear to be subjected, is more than we can tell; but that all the outward evidences of a mighty "scare" are to-day visible to the naked eye of the traveler beyond the border, admits of not a shadow of doubt.

We are told by the organs of the Ottawa "Government" that a "Fenian" invasion of the Dominion is hourly expected, and that all the noisy action now being taken has no other object than that of repelling the filibusters who are supposed to be already on the march to the frontier; at all events, we are assured that the Fenians are to "disturb the peace of society" in Canada this summer for certain—no postponement on account of the weather, Johnsonian proclamation, United States batteries and gunboats, daring ferocity of the Queen's Own, protest of the European Powers, or any other trifle of what nature soever. Over the border the green jackets go before the fall of next winter's snow ("dropping into poetry" not intended), for O'Neill is ready and the boys are willing; that's all certain—at least, so we are informed by the Canadian Government organs aforesaid, and what irreverent skeptic dares harbor a doubt of the accuracy of any statement which they may utter!

Now what is all this clatter about? What is this monster that so frightens the poor Blue Noses out of their dignity? Let us look closer at it, turn it inside out and examine it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cable Dispatches.

[illegible]

MICHAEL BARRETT.

[illegible]

A Nip of A Mosquito is Nothing,

Why a sty on the eyelid is a hundred times worse than all the bites of gnats or bedbugs, and I know that WOLCOTT's Pain Paint will cure a sty in less than one day, and I have seen cures. Still more, I cure boils with it, and they never break at all, for the Pain Paint evaporates out the inflammation and impurity through the pores, instead of having it rot out in corruption, as they used to; and oh, how cooling it is to the surface! I tell you what, Pain Paint is trump. It won't ever smart, it don't color, and if you want to know more about it try it, free of cost, at Dr. WOLCOTT'S office, 170 Chatham square, New York, as hundreds are doing every day, and you will swear that it is the very best thing for pain and fever ever invented.

☞ LET us see the beauty, worth and intellect of the Irish People of New York at the great feast of poetry, music and oratory that will be presented to them at the Reading of MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA this (Tuesday) evening, at the Cooper Institute.

Special Notices.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA
WILL GIVE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF
READINGS
FROM THE IRISH AND AMERICAN POETS,
In the Large Hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVE'G, June 16, 1868.

Programme.
INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

1. "THE GREEN FLAG" (Miles O'Reilly). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
2. "THE SISTER OF CHARITY" (Gerald Griffin). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
3. "UNCLE AMINADAB'S COURTSHIP" (Anon). PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
4. "THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" (Song). BY MISS M. A. DONOVAN.
5. "HIGH TIDE AT LINCOLNSHIRE" (Jean Ingelow). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

ADDRESSES BY
Hon. HORACE GREELEY
AND
Gen. Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly)

6. "KATIE'S LETTER" (Song). BY MRS. J. E. GARRISON.
7. "THE DEAD, DEAD WOMAN UP STAIRS" (Owen Meredith). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
8. "WHEN THE SWALLOWS HOMEWARD FLY" (Song). BY MISS M. A. DONOVAN.
9. "THE BRIDGE" (Mrs. O'D. Rossa). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.
10. "THE BELLS" (Edgar A. Poe). PROF. J. E. FROBISHER.
11. "FONTENOY" (Thomas Davis). MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

SELECTIONS FROM IRISH AIRS ON PIANO.

SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Admission, - - - - 50 Cents.

Tickets to be had at the Music Stores, the Offices of the Irish Newspapers, the Irish Publishers and Booksellers, and at the Door of the Hall on the evening of the Reading.

Doors open at Seven. Commence at Eight o'clock.

SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION
OF THE
Battle of Enniscorthy
IN
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 20).

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Irish Avengers Circle, F. B., which had been advertised in last week's issue to be held on Thursday evening, 11th instant, was postponed, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, until Thursday evening, the 18th inst., at which time it will be held at the same place, No. 21 Avenue D. The gentlemen already advertised will be present. All lovers of liberty are cordially invited to attend.
THOMAS O'GRADY, Centre.
WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN, Secretary.

O'SULLIVAN BEARA.
WITH AN HISTORICAL MEMOIR.
LOOK AT
THE EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 20).

A GENERAL MEETING OF all the members of the St. Laurence O'Toole Circle F. B. will be held at their hall, No. 3[illegible] Eighth avenue, on Friday evening, June 19, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. Punctual attendance is requested.
JAMES CLARKIN, Centre.
JAMES O'BIRNEY, Secretary.

Amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor WM. B. FRELIGH.
Grand Combinations of the PEOPLE'S FAVORITES.
The Popular Actor, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mr. B. JOHNSTONE, Miss NELLIE GERMON, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY FAMILY,
and an entirely new Irish Drama, written expressly for this Theatre, replete in stirring incidents, entitled
THE SONS OF LIBERTY
OR,
THE TRUE HEARTS OF OLD IRELAND.
With New Romantic Scenery and Grand Effects.
[illegible]

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

MACKEY AND HIS BRIDE.

BY ALFRED J. GOUGH.

He leaves her in sorrow to suffer alone,
With the grief on her face forever before him;
And long weary years must o'er her have flown
Before to her bosom Time's hand will restore him.

She must lay aside now the name of a bride,
And walk, the weeds of a widow upon her;
Must think of her lov'd one as though he had died,
For Erin he lov'd, full of glory and honor.

She must lie down in sorrow, wake up in tears,
For no bosom will heave with love-throbs beside her;
He will not come out from the grave of the years,
Till sorrow has wounded, and wasted, and tried her.

Yet deep in her bosom his memory will lie;
She will think of his form though she cannot behold it;
Her heart's end of love will not wither nor die,
For the years as they pass will but name and unfold it.

She will hear in the sound of the winds evermore
Something bidding her spirit to sorrow no longer;
And the voice of the waves as they leap to the shore
Will but make her heart braver, and truer, and stronger.

God bless thee, now, lone one, God comfort thy soul,
Hope dwell in thy bosom to cheer and to guide thee;
Thy love, though exiled to a far distant pole,
Will one day, if God wills, again be beside thee.

—*Universal News.*

MICHAEL BARRETT.

BY W. M. C.

I THOUGHT that Michael Barrett would not have been executed. I did not rely on the efforts which were made to secure a reconsideration of the verdict rendered against him [illegible]

[illegible]

We appeal from the sentence of the English Court to the sense of justice, of universal humanity, and ask is the man now sleeping in his murderer's shroud within the unhallowed precincts of Newgate, the foul fiend that the English Law Courts and the English Press have painted him? We point to his death, and ask, even on the testimony of his enemies, if this man, whose very death-throe was purchased by treasury gold—against whom not a particle of material evidence that was not bought and paid for was adduced, and in whose favor independent testimony was rejected as worthless, being Irish—we ask is this man, now sleeping his chill, eternal sleep—the gentle, noble, sublime spirit—this resigned, believing Christian soul—is he to be accounted the criminal he has been represented? Were his the mindset, spirit and soul of a murderer? The authorities think they have gained a victory in pursuing him to death. But will Christian humanity indorse the foul deed? Even the brutal English mob, by an instinctive sentiment of justice that even the lowest feel, have been moved to hoot and execrate authority because they believed an innocent man was forfeiting life in obedience to the selfish animal impulse of vengeance. Humanity, civilized and brutal, must share the same sentiments. Michael Barrett is dead, but his blood has not sunk into the earth. He died as [illegible] and a Christian. This even his enemies [illegible]. God's peace to his martyred spirit. "God save Ireland."

TERRY FINNIGAN AND THE "FENIAN VOLUNTEER."—The Guelph *Advertiser* says James Mc Carroll, the "Terry Finnigan" of *Grumbler* renown, and a man of some intellectual parts, has taken to edit a sheet in Buffalo called the *Fenian Volunteer*. This worthy, it will be remembered, lectured in Guelph, and played upon the flute with considerable skill. He was a strong friend of Allan's whiskey and Cognac brandy, and kept on the bender the greater portion of his time. He was then an apostate Catholic—the ex Secretary of the Peterborough Orange Lodge, and a rampant Tory and anti-Fenian.

SUCCESS TO THE EMERALD.

We feel extremely gratified at receiving the following highly encouraging letter from an esteemed Catholic clergyman. It shall be no fault of ours if THE EMERALD does not continue to merit the support of the class he represents, and of every respectable head of a family particularly those of our own race, for whose use it was first established.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 24, 1868.

[illegible]

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BENDALL & CO., CARPETS, CORNER OF CANAL & HUDSON ST., New York.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE, Of every description.
Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

Regalia.

ROBERT WILSON, OF THE FATHER MATHEW SOCIETIES of New York and Brooklyn,
REGALIA MANUFACTURER,
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[illegible] for Parties and Balls always on hand, or made to order.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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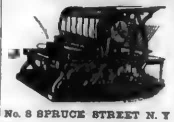

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ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH AND PRICE.
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Please Send for a Circular.

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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.
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Goods constantly Received from Auction, in our line and offered daily at great Bargains.
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WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
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Each article warranted as represented.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
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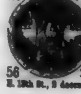
Groceries and Provisions.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—GROCERIES, Fine New Teas and Provisions, Wholesale and Retail. PETER LYNCH & CO., 41 VESEY STREET. [illegible]

THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS [illegible]

The Elysian Bed, J. E. FISHLEY, LACE CURTAINS, TURKISH Furniture, 56 [illegible]



Restaurants.

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11 Park Row and 5 Ann St.,
(ESTABLISHED 1824.)
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E. T. BARRY, Proprietor

Financial, &c.

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Safe Deposit Co.
OF NEW YORK.
UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE FOR THE
SAFE KEEPING
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VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
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AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
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IN ITS
Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
Private desks for lessees—Separate apartment for Ladies.
IN THE
Absolutely Fire-Proof Building
142 & 146 BROADWAY.
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FRANCIS H. JENKS, President
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Corner Twenty-sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1854 .... Deposits, $2,000,000
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 [illegible]
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
[illegible], President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

Segars & Tobacco.

FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO, Manufactured of [illegible]

JOEL A. FITHIAN, 372 Canal Street, New York. [illegible]

JOHN L. BECKHAM, [illegible] TOBACCO AND SEGARS, Suffield, Conn.

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The cause of Temperance, originally so lively and so enjoyable in the United States by means of the noble exertions of the great Apostle, Father THEOBALD MATHEW, but of late and so long upon the wane, not so much from want of vitality as from the indolence of the masses in this great salutary and beneficent reform, is about to receive a new and lasting impetus in this vicinity, by the erection in Troy, of a
Temperance Hall!
To be dedicated to Father Mathew, a monument alike [illegible] the cause.
To this end, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Parent Society, No. 1, propose to give a
SERIES OF GRAND
PRESENTATION CONCERTS!
The first one occurred at Rand's Hall, Troy, N. Y., on
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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 128 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

WAIL OF THE IRISH PRISONER'S WIFE.

BY MRS. MARY E. KERRIGAN.

Darling, I am weeping,
While rocking in my easy chair;
Filled with doubt and wonder,
Fancy flying everywhere—
O'er the blue Atlantic,
Far away on Erin's shore—
Following thee, dearest;
Oh, will I see thee evermore?

Will the steadfast tyrants,
When they hold thy precious life,
Give one thought of pity
To thy broken hearted wife—
To thy helpless children,
Clinging to their mother's knee?
Alas! if Right must show its Might,
May heaven pity me!

Erin! trampled Erin!
Will thy struggles ever cease?
Or will the life I sent thee
Help thy liberty and peace?
I'm but a helpless woman—
One among the patriot band;
Yet I sent thee freely
All I had—a helping hand!

God knows how we loved him!
He was all we had on earth;
And his going brought destruction
On our happy home and hearth.
Though almost broken-hearted,
Yet freely did we give him up;
And for Erin's welfare
We will drain the bitter cup!

But when doubt and darkness
Gather o'er my weary soul,
Then may the power of heaven
Keep me in its kind control!
Darling!—precious darling!—
I wait thy coming night and day;
I may not share thy danger—
Alas! I can but wait and pray!

But, ah! my heart grows weary
While gentle hope dispels the gloom
That shrouds my soul in anguish
And casts its shadows o'er my room.
Oh! God be thy protector,
Where'er thy destiny be cast!
Bring back the joyful tidings
That Erin's sons are free at last!

—New York, June 16, 1868.

COL. WM. J. NAGLE IN BOSTON.

[illegible]

IRISH POLITICIANS.

JOHN MARTIN.

I.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM MARSHAL M'MAHON TO THE EDITOR OF "LA PATRIE."

[illegible]

LETTER FROM JOHN MARTIN.

[illegible]

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

[illegible]

WOLFE TONE CIRCLE, BOSTON.

[illegible]

THIGGIN THU?*

[We find the following witty verses going the rounds of the press unaccredited. They were written by the Nation poet, T. D. Sullivan, Esq., and were published in that journal in or about the month of April, 1863. They are as peculiarly applicable just now as the day they were written, if not more so.]

Oh, freedom is a glorious thing;
Even so our gracious rulers say,
And what they say sure I may sing,
In quite a legal proper way.
They praise it up with all their might,
And praise the men who seek it, too,
Provided all the row and fight
Are out in Poland. "Thiggin Thu?"

And here is what my song shall be—
Success to all the bold and brave,
Who war for rightful liberty;
Who will not have their land a slave.
Success to all who rise to strike
Down to the dust the tyrant crew,
With sword and musket, scythe and pike,
That is—in Poland. "Thiggin Thu?"

The men whose spirit never yields—
Whose faithful hearts will not resign
Their memoried valleys, hills and fields,
And give the place to Russian swine.
Who, scattered over all the earth,
Hold to one purpose firm and true,
To free the land that gave them birth,
Their own dear Poland: "Thiggin Thu?"

Oh, may I see from tower and town,
Before the flash of patriots' steel,
The foreign flag go tumbling down,
The foreign squadrons backward reel;
And lifted to its rightful place,
High into heaven's dazzling blue,
The banner of the brave old race—
But all in Poland. "Thiggin Thu?"

And when the bloody strife is o'er,
And rest succeeds to glorious toil,
May peace be theirs for evermore,
Who'll have and hold their native soil.
The world will bless and praise their name,
But men of Ireland, what say you?
Would you be proud to do the same—
I mean in Poland. "Thiggin Thu?"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'B. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

CHAPTER III.

LONDON—A WHIMSICAL DECEIT—IRISH WIT AND HUMOR—ON THE WING.

My family was living in London, and to London I had determined to bend my way. Years had elapsed since I had laid eyes on one of my kindred, and, my head being turned I suppose by some of the wild romances I had read, a whimsical idea seized me. It was nothing less than to write a letter in my own name, introducing myself as a "young man, a friend and fellow Corkman in search of employment," to my own brother. Arrived in London I presented my note; he looked at me sharply once or twice, and a curious expression stole over his features, a dim awakening of the memory; but the change from the Rick he had known was too great for him to penetrate my ruse. He had seen me last a gawky growing boy; I had now ripened into a well set, straight, athletic young fellow, little short of six feet in height, and broadly built across the chest. My military training, too, had given me a firmness of gait and neatness of appearance which little recalled the loose stripling of four years ago.

I was received with the ready hospitality the Irish in London are proverbial for showing to a "Grecian," as they call a new arrival from home. The best fare the house afforded was set before me, and many and anxious were the inquiries after that scapegrace Rick and the neighbors in Cork. You may be sure I gave them a flattering account of myself, and with the help of an odd draw on imagination and the gossip that went in the regiment, I was enabled satisfactorily to answer other inquiries. How often during that first night did I regret my thoughtless stratagem, and curse my fondness for mystery. It was with difficulty I could restrain myself from jumping on my brother's neck, but as I had commenced the joke I made up my mind to carry it through. There was one thing that rejoiced me much—that they spoke so friendly of me notwithstanding the foolish step I had taken, and received me with such cordiality on my own recommendation.

I stopped a month in London looking for a situation, supporting myself in the meantime on what remained of my savings in the militia. But it is not easy for a stranger, especially an Irish stranger, with antecedents such as mine, and unaccustomed to manual labor, to obtain employment in the world's capital. I roamed about, taking notes of men and things, visiting the picture galleries and the British Museum. I distinctly remember with what delight I lingered over a characteristic punning letter in Jonathan Swift's hand-writing exhibited under a glass-shade in the latter institution. Returning to London ten years later I sought it out and felt as if I were meeting an old friend at seeing again the well-known lines. At night I used to stroll into one or other of the theatres (of which I was very fond) or occasionally into Cogers' Hall, a sort of semi-convivial debating society off Fleet street. An eloquent Irishman with an unctuous voice and a Repeal-warden's command of rhetoric, one Tom O'Brien, was the oratorical star at the period, and may be so still for aught I know to the contrary. Good Lord! What a life I have passed through while these happy fellows have been nursing carbuncles over persistent toddy, and devotedly persevering in the effort to enlighten "Mr. Chair." No matter, I don't regret it, though it has led me to a dungeon. There is not enough of wholesome fuel in a dull round of pot-house discussion to catch my likings. I am of the school Scott sings of in stirring measure—

"Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife,
To all the sensual world proclaim
One thrilling hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name!"

Experience is to be gathered walking about the streets of London, but at some expense. I was learning much; I had seen how busy a capital may be, large though it is, when its government is in the hands of its own people; but all this time the nails were wearing off my shoes, and the silver was rapidly getting down to zero in my pocket. Irish fun, the sense of freedom—that I was again my own master—and the humor of the intrigue in which I had embarked with my family, kept me in a continuous exhilaration. How I used to love to insinuate myself into a group of Irishmen to listen to them holding wildest but most witty polemical arguments in Paddington Green, crooning weird melodies in the close courts off Drury lane, or footing it vigorously in a three-handed reel after a hard day's work, and sometimes breaking the head of some "thundering thief of an Englishman who had dared to say boo to the ould counthry." It may be prejudice; but I used to fancy that in these tumbles,

*An Irish phrase, meaning "Do you understand?"

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6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
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14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propaganda of '59.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
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21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. [illegible]
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of Moore, the pike maker, John Halligan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John B. S. Casey (the Galtee Boy), Michael O'Regan, John Kenneally, James O'Connor, G. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, M. M. Hanly Casey, D. O'Connell, William Roantree, F. J. Heybourne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," General Fariola, National School Masters who were Fenians.

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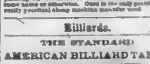

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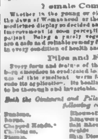

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Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

JOHN O'MAHONY'S "EXPOSITION."

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1868.

IRISH INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN LEGISLATION.

Every page of the world's history might be searched in vain for a parallel to the condition of the Irish people in America to-day. Here we are, five millions strong, with at least a million of free men's votes as citizens of the United States. [illegible]

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Her Debut at the Cooper Institute.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS — IMMENSE GATHERING.

Speeches by James T. Brady, Horace Greeley, "Miles O'Reilly," Etc., Etc.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE ORLY AT THE ANTIPODES.

[illegible]

The New-York Daily Press on Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa's Readings.

[illegible]

THE CANADIAN SCARE.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

American Citizens in British Prisons.

A LECTURE
BY
COLONEL WILLIAM J. NAGLE

[illegible]

Lawrence Doyle,

[illegible]

THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 21),
CONTAINS A
SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION
OF THE
BATTLE OF FONTENOY.

MARSHAL M'MAHON
DUKE OF MAGENTA.
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT AND SKETCH.

HUNTED THROUGH LIFE;
A TALE OF PEACE AND WAR.
BY D. O'SULLIVAN.

SCENES IN WICKLOW.
LUGGELAW AND THE DARGLE.
Illustrated.

Revelry of the Dying.
A POEM.

THE FORGED WILL.
Illustrated.
By David O'Callanan.

The Effects of Jealousy.
A STORY OF WINDERMERE.

DOWN IN THE WELL
BY DENIS HOLLAND.

Flanagan, the Terror of the "Yeos."
A STORY OF '98.

ST. JOHN'S EVE—A Poem

THE OGRE.
A GERMAN TALE.

SUMMER HAUNTS.

The Cricket on the Hearth

WIT AND HUMOR,
SKETCHES,
POETRY,
ESSAYS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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TERMS.

[illegible]

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THE OLD GREEN FLAG.

BY "PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY."

(The following is the poem of the versatile "Miles O'Reilly" (Gen. Chas. G. Halpine), with a recitation of which Mrs. O. D. ... commenced her readings at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening June 16.)

"The Irish Cause is dead," they say,
"Destroyed by England's cruel sway"—
It may be dead for the present day—
'Twill rise again!

That Cause in Irish lore appears
To have lived for full seven hundred years—
Oft quenched in blood and drowned in tears,
It rose again

The dying sire bequeathed his sword
To sons, who then their life blood poured,
And o'er their sons the green flag soared—
'Twill soar again!

The Irish mother as she pressed
The full, warm current of her breast,
Thus to babes her babe to rest—
"'Twill rise again!"

Despite rope, dungeon, famine, chains
And ... of ... and pains
For all with Irish in their veins,
It rose again

From Silken Thomas trace its flow
To Hugh O'Neil and Owen Roe,
And though Lord Edward felt the blow,
It rose again

And though Wolf Tone in prison died,
And Emmet was slain on Liffy's side,
Despite all England's power and pride
It rose again

It crossed the sea! The Irish race,
Uprooted from their dwelling place,
Came here new destinies to face—
It rose again!

"Eternal hatred of the foe,
Eternal warfare, blow for blow,
Till England's power in the dust lies low"—
This rose again

"While Irish blood through our veins is led,
For the Cause and Flag shall our blood be shed,
Till the Green, high soaring above the Red,
Floats free again!"

Despite defeat, despite of fears,
Despite of slaves, with mocks and jeers
For those who hold the faith of years,
'Twill rise again!

The old Green Flag, the good old Cause,
Despite the check of cramping laws,
Shall yet obtain the world's applause
When risen again

O generous, proud and gallant race,
So often rash so rarely base—
Sure as the bright sun holds her place,
'Twill rise again!

Wherever England's flag may float,
Or slaves may wear her scarlet coat,
Be it ours to clutch the tyrant's throat,
And try again!

The great heart of this land, we claim,
Is thrilled with sympathetic flame,
For they, as we, hate England's name—
'Twill rise again

For perjured faith—for foulest blows
Struck when the rebel standard rose—
England, even here, a deep debt owes,
'Twill rise again.

Will rise, despite all human power,
Will flame abroad in time's full hour,
Till, high in air, o'er field and tower
It floats again

But, Brethren! till that hour shall come,
Be busy with your hands—but dumb!
Nor speak, 'till told by the rolling drum
"It floats again!"

"It floats—the good old Green Flag floats
Once more in the face of the scarlet coats"—
Then, Fenians! leap at your foemen's throats,
And try again!

God of our Fathers! ... of Grace!
Grant us from ... to ...
For never until these shall cease
Can the ... again!

ENGLAND'S WEAK POINTS

BY W. ...

In engineering it is an axiom that a machine or a fortification is no stronger than its weakest part. The same is true of empires also. If we regard England's empire under either of these figures, we may estimate its power of resistance by testing its weak points. That England has her weak points, and many of them, is incontestible. ...

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Personals.

[illegible]

SUCCESS TO THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

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SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, ... Cents.
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THE LAST VICTIM.

A Summer's morning full of light and bloom—
Life budding fresh beneath the bright blue sky—
What means this terrible expectancy?
What mean these dire preparatives of doom?

Hoarse swells the murmur from the crowd below,
Whose evil faces scowl with eager hate,
Watching the opening of that dismal gate
Through which the captive no return shall know.

At last—he comes—no tremor in his tread—
No shudder as the angry voices rise—
His place is found beyond the radiant skies,
And to the world he seems already dead.

What is man's wrath to one whose course is run?
Hate, anger, fear—earth's passions—what are they?
Proudly he turns him from that earth away,
With calm pale face uplifted to the sun.

Then suddenly a silence seems to fall
Upon the throng—within their hearts the ire
Dies out—who scoffed, now pity and admire,
A spell of awe is cast around them all.

Alike to him their charity or wrath,
He is above, beyond them—for on high,
His eyes are fixed upon Eternity
Gleaming upon them through a golden path.

And in that gem his brave soul wings its way,
Leaving alone amid the jailers [illegible]
To quiver sc[illegible] on the sickened air,
But a poor shackled tenement of clay.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,
(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]

done when seen face to face. And we, how small! I was poetic and I reveled in those sights. These it was which, for me, made the voyage supportable, though I felt it tedious.

But I am practical also. And there in [illegible] room for practical thought on ship board. My reflections ran somewhat in this wise: Here are so many hundreds of persons compelled to live within so many square feet of planking for a certain number of days. They are bundled together with little respect for health and less for decency. Their sleeping cribs are ill-ventilated, their food is bad, they run the chance of physical death either by disease breaking out on board or from the ever present perils of the sea; and such of them as are Christian-born and God fearing hitherto run the risk of moral death from the evil atmosphere that surrounds them—an atmosphere laden with blasphemies and obscenities. And for the privileges one merited above a dear money price has to be paid. From this train of reasoning by a natural transition I used to come to think of the thousands of my own honest compatriots (rustful Irish maidens among the number) who had been unhappily forced to leave home to dare the gauntlet of these dangers and temptations, because in a land teeming with plenty they had not wherewith to eat! The result of these thoughts was not to alter the current which my mind had already begun to take with respect to British Government in Ireland—my experience on this voyage determined forever its direction. I came to the conclusion that a Government which made emigration—which always means suffering, sometimes death, and not rarely crime—a necessity, is not the Government to deserve an affectionate loyalty.

I dwell on the fact as it may help to explain why Irishmen cannot become West Britons, Irishmen who have crossed the A lantic least of all and why one of them, of my acquaintance is qualified to head the story of his life as "The Autobiography of a Fenian."

The longest lane has a turning. At length, one morning, when I was beginning to grow very tired of Neptune's cradling and the lullabies of Æolus, I was awakened in my hot berth by a trampling overhead.

[illegible]

A LOOK INTO PORTLAND PRISON.

(From the Irishman.)

I get off the railway platform, and inquire the way to the nearest hotel. I am told to ask for White's, but that it is not twenty paces from me and I am sure to find it. My informant is quite correct, and I do find it although it is more than twenty paces distant; and thirsty with the flaming sun of June, and the dust that is born of railway traveling assailing my ears, nose and eyes for the length of my journey "I take my ease in mine inn," at last, and drink the health of a member of Parliament in a bottle of his own beer.

AND THIS IS PORTLAND TOWN

where I am, and in the ante-chamber, as it were, to the "prison-pens of Portland," immortalized by Colonel Thomas F. Burke in his wondrous speech from Green street dock. I remind myself of these facts and am reminded of another, which is that "my order to view" this place of pain expires in a few hours; so I must start to derive the full benefit of it, or return as wise as I came. Not to see this rising town of Portland, nor to enjoy the ocean scenery around it, nor to while a lazy day away have I come hither, nor to do anything else except to get a peep at the Fenian [illegible] and tell the world all I can glean about [illegible]. More difficult even than to see Thomas Burke on the day he lay waiting for his doom in Kilmainham hold for the [illegible] difficult than to look into Michael Barrett's grave is this my undertaking. For there are formulas to be observed here which could be evaded elsewhere. But there are many mories to evade Cerberus as he sits outside British jails to keep off intruders, and I am experienced now in using them so far as to believe I shall [illegible] now. Craggy, rugged and precipitous is all this Portland. Even in the town without looking up at the height that makes Portland Point I can feel that, but when I leave the town and walk on with my guide along the track that leads to the prison, which stands like a crown of thorns upon the summit of this mass of rocks, which seem as if they were piled heap over heap until the sea rolled in deep rifts around the base of the erection, I begin to recognize that the mass of buildings, villas, warehouses and stores I have merged from beneath look like the toy-houses built by a child's hands, and must lie an awful depth below me. Yet, with all this, I am a good mile from the height whereon the walls of the Portland [illegible]

[illegible]

accounts for it all. He wore a beard then—was dressed like a gentleman." I interrupt—"Like a gentleman in any dress," I said. "Well, then," said my guide, "he did not wear the convict gray he wore as you passed him now, but was he two years quarrying in Portland." "No," I said. "That is true. But how is John O'Leary?" "Well," replied my guide; "well and hopeful, as are all the rest. Indeed, some are more robust than when they came hither." I am hurried along by this jail escort to the gate of egress. It is banged behind me with a clang, and I am outside its portal, with as much news as I could gather for Irishmen whose hearts hang around those hemmed and bounded within Portland walls. On my journey down I gathered what additional information I was able. It is but little, and yet interesting. The Governor, Mr Clifton, is kindly disposed, it appears, but the Home Office is the real Governor of Portland Jail. The Deputy-Governor, Major Hickey, is a man who is not anxious to be severe. The warders, ever since the Commission of Inquiry, *[illegible]* as it was, are also more tender of the exercise of their authority, and *do not seem overstrained as they used*. Altogether, I am impressed with the idea that now in Portland existence is permitted to be endurable. I got to the base of the hill, and within the hotel, after I dine, I write this dispatch. It is over and ended, and I rejoice that I had an opportunity of once again looking upon faces, one to my knowledge at [illegible] familiar, which in many a home in Ireland, in England, in America, in New Zealand and on the far Tasmanian shore are imaged as the faces of men with the lineaments of heroes.

THE PHANTOM BREECHES.

Poor, poor Mr. Adams! Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy (very) Extraordinary as he is, he is unable to cope with—a pair of breeches!

The United States Legislature has made a rule that its envoys, not entitled to military uniform, shall dress like gentlemen, in the usual full dress of gentlemen whenever occasion calls for that. And Mr. Charles Francis Adams cannot, will not agree to such a rule. Every now and again, when a Queen's reception is held, we have to read that "the Ambassador of the United States was kept away by unavoidable circumstances"—the unavoidable circumstances being—a pair of breeches.

The mournful fact of the matter is that Mr. Adams has withdrawn to his tent like another [illegible]

[illegible]

And surely Longfellow may take up the strain and spend the melodious tale to future generations

This is Adams, the Minister, Adams, the Plenipotentiary;
Raging he sulks in his tent, and all for a court pair of breeches.

We are distressed on Mr. Adams's account. He could advocate the extermination policy of Britain as against the Irish nation, and it is saddening to find that the gratitude of Great Britain cannot drop him into his much desired breeches. He loves English chit chat, and is an apt retailer of it on the Irish question. Pity him, then, that he is shut out from Buckingham Palace drawing rooms.

Court society is his delight, the court is his Paradise; and hard, indeed, it is that he should have been driven out of it by Republican simplicity. Harder still to look back and see the glowing gate of Eden wide open, but defended against him, not by an angel with flaming swords, but by a tailor, wielding a black pair of trowsers! Waking or sleeping their spectre haunts him, a gigantic nightmare sitting astride of him in dreams, by day the trowsers straddle over him like unto the dishonoring Caudine Forks, underneath which he must pass. Pity him, for you can imagine him passing the lonely hours in wailing forth that chant which Tom Moore composed in joke. But never was a chant so sadly appropriate or so dolorously suitable. We give it a new title:

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ADAM AND ADAMS.

(Charles Francis Adams sings.)

Between Adam and me the great difference is,
Though a Paradise each has been forced to resign,
That he never wore breeches till turned out of his,
While from want of my breeches I'm banished from mine.
—*Irishman.*

Home Miscellany.

Steamboat rivalry at Troy has brought down the fare to New York to ten and fifteen cents.

The trial of Whelan, the alleged murderer of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, has been fixed for the 2d of September.

The Indians made a raid recently in the vicinity of Jacksboro, Texas, pouncing upon a train, and capturing twenty-eight mules, with in one mile of a military post.

The rowing match for $1,000, between John Tyler, of Boston, and Walter Brown, of Portland, came off on the 21th, on the Hudson, opposite Elysian Fields. Tyler won by three-fourths of a boat's length.

An Ordinance-Sergeant named Fransecker, stationed at Fort Ripley, Minnesota, was burned to death on the 21st ult., together with his four children. In consequence, Mrs. Fransecker has become insane.

It must be confessed that Joliet, Illinois, is "jolly under creditable circumstances" with its nearly twelve-hundred prisoners in the penitentiary.

The editor of the Cerro Gordo (Iowa) *Republican* has "taken in" one of the office-boys as a partner, and assigns as a reason, "that [illegible]

[illegible]

in Fairfield district to *bona fide* settlers, particularly Irishmen.

John Oney, the young English pedestrian, who was matched to walk fifty miles in ten hours, on the Island Park Course, Troy, on the [illegible] ult., for $500, left town suddenly for parts unknown, on Saturday afternoon last, thereby forfeiting $100 forfeit-money, and leaving his trainer and backers in the lurch.

West Point.—The number of Cadets admitted to the West Point Academy from the time of its origin in 1802 to 1868 is 4 [illegible] The graduates number 2,218 The total amount of appropriations to the institution since its foundation amount to $[illegible]. It is stated that the Academy buildings, property, grounds and fixtures could be sold for $10,000,000. If this is the fact, the institution, far from having been dead weight upon the Government Treasury is worth more to day by nearly $2,000,000 than the Government has expended upon it, and this, leaving out the immense real benefit to the country for which the Academy was established—the military education of 2,208 officers of the army.

Gen. O'Neill, who is President of one of the "wings" of the Fenian Brotherhood, had criminal informations filed yesterday, June 26 h, against Michael Scanlan, Esq., and Dr. David Bell, editors of the *Irish Republic*, "for provoking him to commit a breach of the peace," by publishing a certain statement in a letter written and signed by Capt. Wm H. Grace, of the National Hotel, Washington. The statement in question is to the following effect, viz: "Every Irishman here in Washington only knows too well, to his sorrow and humiliation, the brazen assumption of O'Neill, and the capital he endeavored to make out of the Ridgeway affair. He came here and started in the 'claim' business; but was not long in operation before he was suspended by the War and Treasury Departments for presenting before them unjust and dishonest claims, and his name was posted up in each Department as one forbidden to transact any business with the Government." Messrs. Scanlan and Bell were arrested in their office at 12 o'clock, noon. They proceeded with their counsel, Mr Darlington, to the police-station presided over by Justice Quinn. O'Neill also appeared with his counsel Judge McKeown. The defendants were held in $1,000 bail each for their appearance July 10.—*T. Jones.*

OUR FLAG.

BY PRIVATE O'REILLY,

Late of the 10th Hussars (British)—A Fenian Martyr.

We'll see it proudly wave again o'er turret and o'er town;
Again shall rise that noble race that now is trodden down;
From every height in our dear land, from turret, field and crag,
'Twill be seen to brightly, proudly wave—our own dear Irish flag.

We swore to raise it and we will, to wave in Heaven's bright face;
If we fall, how many thousands eager rush to fill our place.
We swore to God that we would drive the Saxons from our coast,
And, by the holy cross, we'll prove we meant no idle boast.

[illegible]

[illegible]

thinly veiled by the act of her most gracious Majesty, the Queen, in commuting the sentence to penal servitude for life.

I can assure you, sir, that there is yet many an honest, noble heart beating under a red jacket, impatiently waiting to avenge them. O'Reilly says truly, in a poem written on the wall of his cell:

"The foremost man to strike the blow in freedom's glorious war,
Will have worn England's scarlet or the blue of her hussars."

Yours, very truly, [illegible]

The Fenian Excitement.—In spite of all evidence to the contrary, the authorities persist in believing that a Fenian raid is imminent, and with the object of proving their sincerity all the necessary arrangements for meeting an enemy have been made. The arrangements are different from those made in 1866, and the regular troops will bear the brunt, if any fighting has to be done. Lord Alexander Russell takes command of that portion of the troops and volunteers bordering on the Province of Quebec, and there will be two other commands in Ontario, Colonel Jenyns, of the Hussars having command of the central brigade, which will rendezvous at Hamilton, about two thousand to be collected there as soon as possible. There does not appear to be any prospect of a regular raid; yet, the arrangements to meet an invading force are such as must ultimately eventuate in the complete discomfiture of the Fenians should they be bold enough to attempt a landing on Canadian soil. It seems extraordinary that the Government should be misled so far as to incur an enormous expenditure in massing troops and volunteers, for it is only too apparent that the whole thing is a farce as it is well known that the Fenians are not in a position to carry out their threat of marching through British territory. Possibly they may make predatory excursions in small numbers, and thus harass and annoy the inhabitants along the frontier, but nothing can be more clearly established than the fact that the United States Government is determined to prevent any considerable body of the invaders crossing the border even if they were prepared to do so. There is too good an understanding between the two Governments to admit of such a thing, and it were a mere waste of words to discuss the question whether the Fenians will invade Canada with success or not. Perhaps, however, it is just as well to be prepared for every emergency.—*Toronto Cor. of the N. Y. Times, June 16.*

Rome is very severe on the Bishop of Turin since he advocated Italian unity on the occasion of Prince Humbert's marriage. The offender is called "a heretic and a freemason!"

The Marquis Baloi was married in Paris recently. Any celebrity he possesses is owing to his having on one occasion driven a phaeton with silver wheels.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

The Emerald, an illustrated Irish weekly paper published by D. O'Sullivan, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, of which we have before spoken, continues to be not only all that its first numbers promised, but has greatly improved, both in its illustrations and reading matter. We have yet seen nothing objectionable in its columns. Its illustrations are elaborate and some of them really excellent [illegible]

[illegible]

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2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
3. CAPT. JOHN McCAFFERTY.
4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
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6. JOSEPH BOONAN.
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10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Prosecuted [illegible]
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. John O'Shea, Col. R. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
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22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL O'BOY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of [illegible] the pike maker John Halligan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John B. S. Casey (the Galtee Boy), Michael O'Regan, John Kenneally, James O'Connor, C. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, H. M. Healy Carey, D. O'Donnell, William Roantree, P. J. Rayburne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John E. Carey (Lord John Locke) (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," General Fariola, Nagle and others who were Fenians.

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, C. I. Leonard from Drogheda, Escapes of Col. Kelly and "Captain Deasy from the Prison Van in Manchester, and Captain Lawrence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

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The situation of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, suddenly deprived of her ardent husband, is one which must appeal strongly (even independently of the merits of her writings) to the generous sympathies of all our race. She has had to bear separation from her child until she may be enabled to support him in this new country. Some of her Poems have been already read with delight by thousands both in Ireland and the United States. It is proposed to collect those already published, which, with the addition of the new Lyrics, will comprise a handsome volume—an acceptable ornament, it is hoped, to the tables of Irish-American families throughout America.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to the new arrangements made in the Post-Office for the delivery of city letters it is absolutely necessary that all letters intended to reach this office should have the number of our Post-Office Box 5032, on the envelope. Correspondents will please be particular to address: Box 5032, P. O., New York City.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

...the Fenian Brotherhood is about to be summoned by John Savage, Esq., its Chief Executive, to meet during the second week in August. We trust to be able to publish the full particulars in our next issue.

THE HON. W. E. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, has done good work in Congress during the week, in behalf of his fellow citizens of foreign birth. We shall take occasion at an early day to review Mr. Robinson's labors in this regard.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY THAT ENFORCES THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, PARTICULARLY ABROAD!

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

DITTO DITTO.

A WORD TO THE PARTY IN POWER.

In another column will be found a document announcing the formation of what promises to be a very useful body, namely, "The Irish Rights Association," the substance of whose "address" is entirely in accord with the policy set forth in our article of last week on the subject in hand. In that article we addressed ourselves directly to the Republican party, and we told them that by complying with certain conditions therein set down they might secure... [illegible]

ON TO CANADA.

[illegible]

...It is our conscientious opinion that it must end in either. But to those real and pretended believers in Mechanic doctrines who have been so long spoiling for a fight, and who are really a serious obstacle in the way of genuine Fenian progress, we still say On to CANADA.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE BROOKLYN CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY, the 21st of June, 1868, will be long remembered by the tens of thousands who witnessed or participated in the highly interesting ceremony which had been so eagerly looked forward to by the entire Catholic community of New York, Brooklyn and the neighboring cities. To the faithful it promised to be a day of pride and gratification, and the event fully justified their anticipations.

The following is a description of the building which, when finished, will far surpass in size and splendor any ecclesiastical edifice in America; its cost being estimated at nearly two millions of dollars.

The edifice will be in French Gothic style of architecture of the thirteenth century, selected as offering the greatest scope for supplying modern wants, while retaining the breadth and beauties of the most perfect period of pointed architecture. The extreme length, from the towers in front to the rear of the chapel is 354 feet; length from front entrance to the rear of the apse, 284 feet; extreme breadth at the transept, 160 feet; extreme breadth of nave and aisles, 98 feet. The large chapel will be 40 feet wide and 90 feet long, the frontage, 160 feet on Lafayette avenue. The large towers in front to be 50 feet square at the base, and will be 350 feet in height from... [illegible]

Cable Dispatches.

[illegible]

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

...He was a member of the National Democratic Committee, and was on his way to attend the New York Convention. He was born in the county of Cork, Ireland and emigrated from New York to California in 18[illegible]. He held high elective offices in the city of San Francisco, and was ever the friend of his countrymen. A thorough patriot, a true Irishman, a good man. Peace to him.

LAYING THE
CORNER-STONE
OF THE
NEW CATHEDRAL,
BROOKLYN.
SEE THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 22).

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES
PORTRAIT AND MEMOIR.

The Physical Sciences,
By Dr. John O'Donovan.

CHARLEY LYSAGHT IN LONDON.
AN ILLUSTRATED STORY.
By David O'Callanan.

WIT AND HUMOR,
SKETCHES,
POETRY,
ESSAYS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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ASTOR PLACE.

THE CRANES-BILL.

BY FRANCIS DAVIS.

There's a dear wild glen near our own Slieve-dhu,
Where a bonnie flower peeps up the green boughs through;
And I love its hanging head,
And its blush of pink or red—
It's the bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill, that God loves too!

How I love "Glenbank," green-and-white veined o'er!
I could take its heathery lean to my wild heart's core!
How I love the big brown eves,
With their tittle-tat of leaves,
But my bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill I love still more!

I'm but a country-girl, neither rich nor fair,
And so, my love, I know, is neither here nor there.
But, oh! I've brothers twain
Of th' natrel heart and brain,
So my bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill has right kind care.

A country maid am I—such a plain girl, too,
That lovers came there never, I could dare hope true!
So, among the flowers bright
Strayed my heart with red or white
Till, my bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill, 'twas bound by you.

But, on Sabbath evening last, while my twain and I
From the loving lovers' look on the hill-cleft sky
Turned to worship by the glen—
Ah, we ever worship when
It's my bonnie, bonnie Crane's-bill, your like shines by!

Oh, a-ble—a-nie! I sighed, while we bowed, all three,
That this weary love of law in poor girls should be,
Making hearts a world of all,
And our cheeks so thin and pale,
That our bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill might weep with me!

Some may sink, yet some may see, by this dear, dear glen,
These, my brothers, bow as now, noble, song-crowned men;
But, their sister, where may she—
Long so weary!—hope to be
When our bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill shall flower again?

But then, then, O! sweetest thing, should they bend to see
Here, as now, your spark of blush, through the dark, green tree,
Round my silent, earthly eaves
Nurse some holy heap of leaves,
From my bonnie, bonnie Cranes-bill, to sigh o'er me!

—June 9 1868.

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

(Continued.)

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

The proceedings of the Fenian Congress of New York were, indeed, as satisfactory as they could well have been to myself individually. My personal character as a man and my official management of the affairs of the Brotherhood were completely vindicated in the estimation of every honest and impartial man who took any interest at all in the points at issue between myself and my maligners. But it was not in ...

Foreign Miscellany.

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FREDERICK EVANS & CO., 124 Reade Street, N.Y.

THE PRETTY GIRL OF LOCH DAN.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, Q.C., M.R.I.A.

In shades of eve had crossed the glen,
That frowns o'er infant Avonmore;
When, nigh Loch Dan, two weary men,
We stopped before a cottage door.
"God save all here," my comrade cries,
And rattles on the raised lat h pin,
"God save you kindly," quick replies
A clear, sweet voice, and asks us in.

We enter, from the wheel she starts,
A rosy girl with soft black eyes,
Her fluttering courtesy takes our hearts
Her blushing grace and pleased surprise.
Poor Mary, she was quite alone,
For, all the way to Glenmalure,
Her mother had that morning gone
And left the house in charge with her.

But neither household cares, nor yet
The shame that startled virgins feel,
Could make the generous girl forget
Her wonted hospitable zeal
She brought us, in a beechen bowl,
Sweet milk, that smacked of mountain thyme,
Oat cake, and such a yellow roll
Of butter—it gilds all my rhyme!

And while we ate the grateful food,
(With weary limbs on bench reclined),
Considerate and discreet she stood
Apart, and listened to the wind.
Kind wishes both our souls engaged,
From breast to breast spon access ran
The mutual thought—we stood and pledged—
THE MODEST ROSE ABOVE LOCH DAN.

"The milk we drink is not more pure,
Sweet Mary—bless those budding charms!
Than your own generous heart, I'm sure,
Nor whiter than the breast it warms!"
She turned and gazed, unused to hear
Such language in that homely glen;
But, Mary, you have naught to fear,
Though smiled on by two stranger men.

Not for a crown would I alarm
Your virgin pride by word or sign,
Nor need a painful blush disarm
My friend of thoughts as pure as mine.
Her simple heart could not but feel
The words we spoke were free from guile;
She stooped, she blushed, she fixed her wheel—
'Tis all in vain—she can't but smile!

Just like sweet April's dawn appears
Her modest face—I see it yet—
And though I lived a hundred years
Methinks I never could forget
The pleasure, that, despite her heart,
Fills all her downcast eyes with light,
The lips reluctantly apart,
The white teeth struggling into sight;

The dimples eddying o'er her cheek—
The rosy cheek that won't be still!—
O! who could blame what flatterers speak,
Did smiles like this reward their skill?
For such another smile, I vow,
Though loudly beats the midnight rain,
I'd take the mountain-side e'en now,
And walk to Luggelaw again!

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER V.

NEW YORK—I MEET A FRIEND—AN AMERICAN BAR—IN HARNESS.

And this is the New World! The world which the Genoese searched out with the intuition of genius, the world the Pilgrim Fathers of the May flower flew to as a haven of tolerance; the world which my own poor Irish brothers have turned to as the sole oasis of refuge to their weary frames, ejected as unclean things from the land God gave them as home.

And I, too, had come in their wake that I might fight the battle of life as they did—my fortune, my heart, hopeful as the Irish heart always is, my own stout arms, and faith in the God above.

When one has been confined for weeks to the narrow promenade of a ship's deck, the first sensation which possesses him on touching firm earth again is to take a wild run. [illegible]

[illegible]

...fectly unique. Omnibuses, carts, carriages and wagons of every size and species careering through an immense thoroughfare of bright red brick houses. Men of every complexion moving to and fro, in every variety of dress, a free nigger beside a Southern planter, a sailor returned from his voyage beside an Irishman with the worn garb in which he had made his first sad voyage across the ocean clinging in tatters to his shoulders. I gazed at it as if it were some fairy-scene.

"Hast thou been here before?" said my new friend, in his grave yet pleasant voice.

"Never; this is my first trip to America."

"Possible?" and he eyed me scrutinizingly, and then added, as if in unconscious soliloquy, "Honest-looking lad."

I suppose I blushed at this open manner of criticising me, for my guide immediately laughed a dry laugh and, tapping me on the arm, said

"It's hot, and thirst cometh with heat. Step in here. I don't drink, but I shall look at thee. The house is tenanted by a friend."

He led the way into a clean, cool store, with pine-apples and blocks of ice displayed on the counter, and behind it a dapper individual in shirt sleeves busily engaged manipulating a couple of glasses, into which he poured from time to time liquid from one or other decanter. It was a bar and this was the bar-tender, and he was concocting the delicious summer beverage known as a sherry cobbler. The Americans are wonderful in the science (for they have positively reduced it to a science) of mixing drinks. On a long slip of mahogany beside the bartender I noticed in gilt letters a list of the liquors to be had in the establishment, among which occurred such tempting titles as Locomotives (for fast people I ween), Lady's Blush (for the naughty fellows), Whispers, Nods and Something Nice (for the fair sex), Corpse Reviver (for tired out day labourers), and Beautiful Lap (for the young generation bent on [illegible]). Behind the Ganymede in this Broadway temple of Bacchus a Dutch clock hung on the wall, its pendulum was motionless, and underneath was traced the significant warning "No trust here!" I noticed on the counter a [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER VI.

[illegible]

...was a Southern, [illegible] Alabama. A thin, elderly, [illegible] tongue always in sympathetic [illegible] body. Mr Tatem always spoke [illegible] he was smoking spoke when he [illegible] must have spoken, I am sure, [illegible] asleep, and when he did speak [illegible] only with his lips, tongue, throat [illegible] out with his head, legs and arms [illegible] portrait painter, but could paint [illegible] trait, that of George Washington.

Such was his speciality, and [illegible] Down South.

[illegible]

Home Miscellany.

[illegible]

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

[illegible]

IRISH NATIONAL READING-ROOM.

June 22, 1868.

[illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE.

[illegible]

A STRANGE DOCUMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE

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[illegible]

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BY JOHN SAVAGE.

[illegible]

IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,

By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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BOSTON, MASS.

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DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

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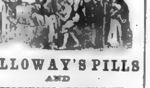
THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician



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AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin.

[illegible]

Female Complaints.

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula.

[illegible]

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

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OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS,

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LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

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NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous.

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[illegible]

CARTS, WAGONS, TRUCKS, &c.

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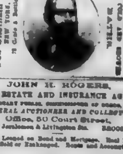

JOHN H. ROGERS

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT

[illegible]

THE BATTLE OF CILL MOSANHOG (RATHFARNHAM), Oct. A. D. 919.

BY T. C. IRWIN.

Nine centuries after Christ ascended to glory,
Through the deep eastern heavens, and in Him his reign
For four hundred golden years had hallowed the main,
When the Northmen reddened our shores and ruined our temples hoary.
Upon our battle [illegible]
Here in Ath Cliath, ruled by Sitric Imar, the [illegible]

It was a morn of Summer, splendrously glowed [illegible]
Over the tranquil space of the dazzling azure bay,
Spreading from green Ben Edair to Cualan's mountains gray,
Sloped and spired from their woods upon the listless cascades ran—
Over many a dun,
Built on the shady plain by river and winding way.

Along the sandy shores of the Liffey currenting bright,
Up to the trenched walls of Dublin fort by the shore,
Long black barks of battle were anchored, and [illegible]
Of commerce of the Gaels, with skin-sails spread in the light—
Many were vessels of might,
With armored sterns and raven banner floating o'er.

Niall Glundub, Ulad's monarch, long had he been enraged,
Seeing the Danes's armies ruling the coast and south of the town,
Seeing the life of the people gloomed in the foreigner's frown,
Long in mustering the septs of the Dalcassians was he engaged;
Many the wars he had waged,
And now resolved to a final fight to carry his sword and crown.

'Twas on a morn, in the midst of the month that ends the Autumn year,

[illegible]

THE CHALLENGE EVADED!

[illegible]

THE CHALLENGE OF JAMES CAMPBELL.

[illegible]

Answers to Mr. Campbell's Challenge.

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

THE BATTALION FOR THE POPE.

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

"IRELAND FOR THE IRISH."

[illegible]

description than this of the condition to which Ireland is reduced, could not be written. To get rid of such a sad state of things Mr O'Neill has provided an ingenious remedy. He would form a body in every poor-law union, [illegible] out of Parliament, who would be called "land guardians." Their business would be "to purchase land offered for sale. To purchase lands either in cultivation or lying now uncultivated, and to let such lands in farms, or otherwise to have them cultivated, the purchase-money to be advanced by the Bank of Ireland, for which advances the Government shall be security, the lands so purchased and the profits resulting from them to be Government property till the debt of the purchasing be paid," etc. We cannot speak too highly of this work, and we trust it will be extensively purchased. It contains much good matter, and cannot fail to render valuable service to the great cause it advocates. It is dedicated to Lord Stanley, and the manner in which it has been printed by Mr. Peter Roe is very creditable.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

A HALF-MILITARY anecdote is in circulation in Paris. General Cluseret, returning home alone late one evening, was attacked by an armed brigand. The great strength of the General rendered him indifferent to such incidents; he seized the ruffian by the throat and threatened to strangle him. On examining the captive more closely, Cluseret recognized him as a personage with whom he had already had dealings. "Why, you rascal, you are the same man who robbed my tent in Algeria of five hundred francs in gold!" "Ah, General, but if you knew the circumstances. They had written to me from Europe that my poor mother was dangerously ill, and I wanted to send her some assistance. But I entreat you, General, have some pity on me; give me my liberty this time, and I swear to pass the rest of my life in repentance." The General granted the prayer, let the fellow go, and thought no more about the matter. A long time afterward he received a box containing five hundred francs and the following letter: "This restitution, General, proves to you that a good action is never lost. To procure this sum, that I engaged myself to return to you, I have been obliged to beat out the brains of two men, to force three secretaries, and break in the doors [illegible]. You see, [illegible] thrown away."

[illegible]

SUCCESS TO THE EMERALD.

[illegible]

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CORNER OF CANAL & HUDSON ST., New York.
CARPETS.
Oil Cloths, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, Furniture, [illegible]
Housekeepers or Persons Going to Housekeeping will be supplied and can Pay by Weekly or Monthly Payments If Preferred.

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Regalia for Parties and Balls always on hand, or made to order.

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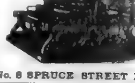
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For Sale Wholesale and and Retail.
Put up in [illegible] lb., [illegible] lb. and 1 lb. bales,
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON at O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN'S, 237 EIGHTH AVENUE, between 20th and 22th streets. Will be sold next week several lots of Goods purchased at last Friday's great auction, viz.: [illegible]
IRISH, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS in great variety.
A splendid lot of CLOTH SACQUES, $3 00 to $7 00. [illegible] BLACK SILK SACQUES, [illegible]
CASHMERES, DAMASKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, PARASOLS, CALICOS, GINGHAMS, TOWELS, MUSLINS, TICKING, DESMOINES, &c., &c., &c., at the same rate.
A beautiful lot of SUMMER SHAWLS of every description, $1 50 and upward. One price strictly adhered to. All goods marked in plain figures. Remember the MARBLE PALACE, 237 EIGHTH AVENUE, between 20th and 22th streets.
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CLOTHING!
[illegible] SUITS, $15 TO $45, BUSINESS SUITS, $12 TO 30, BOYS' SUITS, $5 TO $18.
MADE TO ORDER.
290 & 292 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON STREET

JAMES GALLAGHER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
[illegible] Broadway, N.Y.
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[illegible]
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RENTING SMALL SAFES,
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Burglar-Proof Vaults,
UNDER ARMED WATCH, DAY AND NIGHT.
Private desks for lessees—Separate [illegible]
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
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Please Send for a Circular.

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BOOK, JOB and NEWSPAPER
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In fact every description of Printing, from a Card to a Poster, used by the Mercantile and Business community executed in the best manner, at short notice and at reasonable rates.
[illegible] and Society Committees [illegible] our styles of
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ORDERS OF DANCING,
TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES, &c.
[illegible] design and workmanship, will be found equal to any establishment in the city.
Give us a trial, and we are sure to please.
Don't forget the Number!!
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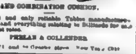
THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE

AND COMBINATION CUSHION.
The best and only reliable Tables manufactured. Balls, cues and everything relating to Billiards for sale at the lowest rates.
PHELAN & COLLENDER
[illegible] Centre Street, New York City

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON
ARE NOW OFFERING AT THEIR NEW STORE,
No. 555 SIXTH AVE., Broadway, cor. 33d St.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, HOSIERY & TRIMMINGS,
Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods,
BLEACHED & UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, &c.,
KID GLOVES, from 6 to 12 Shillings.
We respectfully call attention to our VERY LOW PRICES—NO SECOND PRICE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
CLARKE & SAUNDERSON,
No. 555 SIXTH AVE., New York.

GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR
DOLLARS IN GREENBACKS AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT GOOD FOR TWENTY DOLLARS
AT
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Nos. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY,
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EXTENSIVE DEALERS IN
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PRICES GUARANTEED 20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY RATES.

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JOHN McAULIFFE,
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Foreign and Domestic Ales and Porter
For Shipping and the Trade.
RECEIVER OF KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY.
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NEW SALOON,
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GOOD LIQUORS AND SEGARS ALWAYS ON HAND

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Wholesale cash buyers offered unusual advantages.

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CELEBRATED "AMERICUS CLUB" COFFEE
is manufactured at the "AMERICUS MILLS," [illegible] "Kent's Mills," also manufacturers of and dealers in Coffees, Spices, Mustard, Cream-Tartar, [illegible], 25-Cent Soda, &c., &c.
FREDERICK EVANS & CO.,
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Important to Housekeepers Studying Economy
DAVID'S
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IS NO HUMBUG.
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DAVID'S PRIZE SOAP
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TRY IT! YOU'LL LIKE IT!
GOOD GROCERS SELL IT.
MANUFACTORY:
190 Chrystie Street, New York

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
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Has reduced the prices of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGAR, FLOUR, and all kinds of GROCERIES,
From 10 to 20 Per Cent.
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ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—[illegible]
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THE GOOD VALUE GROCERS and GOOD TEA COMPANY, [illegible]
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BEDDING, COMFORTABLES, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.
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IRON FURNITURE.
[illegible]
WROUGHT IRON BEDSTEADS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
[illegible]
WILLIAM GARDNER,
344 Canal St., N. Y.,
Opposite [illegible]

THE "DARK GIRL" BY THE "[illegible] WELL."

BY JOHN KEEGAN.

"Mother, is that the passing bell?
Or, yet, the midnight chime?
Or, rush of Angel's golden wings?
Or is it near the Time?—
The time when God, they say, comes down
This weary world upon,
With Holy Mary at His right,
And, at His left, St. John?

"I'm dumb! my heart forgets to throb,
My blood forgets to run;
But vain my sighs—in vain I sob—
God's will must still be done.
I hear but tone of warning bell,
For holy priest or nun;
On Earth, God's face I'll never see!
Nor Mary! nor St. John!

"Mother! my hopes are gone again;
My heart as black as ever;—
Mother! I say, look forth once more,
And see can you discover
God's glory in the crimson clouds—
See seen He ride upon
That perfumed breeze—or do you see,
The Virgin, or St. John?

"Ah, no! ah, no! Well, God of Peace,
Grant me thy blessing still;
Or make me patient with my doom,
And happy at Thy will;
And guide my footsteps so on earth,
That, when I'm dead and gone,
My eyes may catch Thy shining light,
With Mary, and St. John!

"Yet, mother, could I see thy smile,
Before we part, below—
Or watch the silver moon and stars
Where Slaney's ripples flow;
O! could I see the sweet sun shine
My native hills upon,
I'd never love my God the less,
Nor Mary, nor St. John!

"But no, ah no! it cannot be;
Yet, mother, do not mourn—
Come, kneel again, and pray to God,
In peace, let us return;
The Dark Girl's doom must aye be mine—
But Heaven will light me on,
Until I find my way to God,
And Mary, and St. John!"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

CHAPTER VI—(Continued).

I do not set myself up as an authority on art. I never had the opportunity of that art-education, which is as necessary to the eye as the use of dumb bells to the muscles; but I flatter myself I know a good picture when I see it —and that is more than a good many of the critics could say. In no profession is there more shameless display of cant. There was Bowles, of the *Spread Eagle*, a celebrated critic, according to Todgers's conception, who used to drop into us occasionally to make up some items for his column in the paper, for which he was city editor. Bowles used to stand opposite an easel fix a lorgnette to his eye, strike an attitude, and then oracularly deliver himself of an opinion cribbed from Ruskin, and almost incomprehensible to a novice from its redundancy of technical phrases—its *chiaro oscuros*, and perspectives, and sky lines, and *mezzo tintos* and effects Turneresque.

Todgers ran in one day in an ecstasy of pleasure, he had been to show a portrait of himself he had painted before a mirror to a would be Mæcenas of Fifth avenue. He said "Sir, it is a remarkable picture, go in for deep shadows and light lights and you'll do something" were his parting words.

"Did you show it to Bowles?"

"Yes, sir; and he pronounced it a *marine*.* I mean to paint a marine that'll make your eyes stare, Bludge."

Bludge was incredulous, and asked "if it don't?"

"I'll eat a leg off the easel for lunch," said Todgers, positively.

"And swallow a sketching-block with it for sauce," dryly added the Kentuckian.

Mr. Tatum, who had been out stumping at a ward meeting down town, entered at the moment and appositely remarked, "It's a long time between drinks, gentlemen, as the Governor of Georgia said to the Governor of South Carolina?"

This observation naturally led to a send-out for sundry cock-tails to the nearest bar, which Tatum, in the exuberance of his delight at the praise bestowed on his work, magnanimously stood. While discussing the liquor the celebrated critic of the *Spread Eagle* happened to come in and cried shares. The devil put it into my head to play him a trick to expose his ignorance.

"We've got a famous Giorgione from a connoisseur, Mr. Bowles," said I. "It wants restoring. Do you recollect what Byron says of Giorgione?"

I hoisted the first canvas to my hand on an easel.

"Exquisite!" said Bowles, after he had regarded it from every side. "That is genuine no mistake about that. What's this Byron, said?" pulling out his note-book.

"He says there are no pictures like the Venetian, especially Giorgione." "But, Mr. Bowles," I added, maliciously, "he has the common honesty to admit that he knows nothing of pictures himself, and cares almost as little."

"I reckon, Mr. Bowles," said Bludge, with a grin, "you're pretty considerably bowled out by the young cuss. That thar Giorgione is one of my darned sign boards I brought up from the Kentuck jist to remind me of my raising. Tain't so dreadful bright and smart as it war though, hey, Todgers?"

Todgers looked as crestfallen as his celebrated critic, but Tatum burst out into an incontrollable fit of laughter. In the midst of this spiteful peal, a tall, bronzed, sailor-like man entered and asked to see the boss.

"At your service, sir," said Tatum, who never lost an opportunity to open a conversation.

"I have a photograph here," said the stranger, "that I—want a life-size portrait taken from."

"In oil?"

"No, in water-colors; I'm a sea-faring man, skipper of a bark in the river. I have much to do with the water, and that's my fancy."

"It's a pity you didn't want it in whisky-and-water colors," said Bowles, superciliously, [illegible] a young Paddy here would have done it—prime cut. He's a top-sawyer, he is."

"Don't speak lightly of the Irish, sir," said the stranger in a voice not to be disputed with; "my mother was Irish. Here, can the youngster do it?" he added, turning to Tatum.

"I calculate he can try."

"Then let him tackle it at once. I'm leaving New York in a fortnight. When it's finished, send him down with it to the shipping agent's (handing a card), for the captain of the [illegible] if [illegible] to my satisfaction we'll not quarrel over a hundred dollar bill."

That was the first distinct commission I got on my own hook, and that it was which led to an acquaintanceship which turned once more the destinies of my life into a new channel.

* This recondite custom, as well as I can recollect, is a foot-note to Beppo.

CHAPTER VII.

SHORT BUT SENSATIONAL.

I worked assiduously at the portrait, partly through the honest desire to do my work well and conscientiously, and partly, shall I confess it? to pique Mr. Bowles. I have a knack of catching the salient points in a face, and this before me now was one that was easy to be transferred to canvas—distinctly marked, decisive in its lines, a face with character in it. A woman's, and that woman was young.

But here was a difficulty at the outset, and one that I was amazed I had not anticipated.

I had a photograph before me, giving, with the unflattering perfection of the sun, the presentment of the original—the oval countenance, the Grecian nose, the configuration of the head, the crisp, curly coronet of the hair over the brow, the swelling bust—but where was I to get the complexion on those cheeks, the color of those eyes and locks, the tone of my picture in fact? The photograph is but the cold, dead reproduction of nature at best. I sighed as I paused before my easel.

"What's up, younker?"

It was Mr. Tatum spoke, and I hastened to explain to him my difficulty.

He laughed. "Go ahead," he said, encouragingly. "If that's all, Bludge will fix it up for you. Lor' bless you, sir, he could take a man's likeness from his measure round the waist and fill in the colors afterward from a copy of his handwriting."

I reluctantly returned to my work, determined to go as far as I could without committing myself to any irreparable fault.

Mr. Bludge arrived, took in connoisseur's glance over my shoulder, gave an approving "that'll do," and said he'd take my place now for a little.

"How will you know what color to give her eyes?" I ventured to ask.

"Yes, that's the poser," as Hamlet says in the play book, and he laid his hand contemplatively on his right eyebrow. He mused awhile, and then, as if soliloquising, muttered, "Couldn't we have her looking down reading a book now, hiding her optics like? No; wouldn't pay, spi's the expression of the picture. Let's see, ole man was a salt water man —salt water blue—chance it," and then aloud to me, "blue is the winning color, stranger, we'll put it on her, and plenty of bitumen on that to bring out the shine. Blue eyes always take gamboge hair, a high yaller red—it's as clear as the Mississippi—we'll go in and win."

I followed Mr. Bludge's directions, and in a few days, he lending me an odd touch of his ready brush, I had the satisfaction of regarding a completed picture, which was like the portrait, and, I flattered myself, might have some resemblance to the original—at all events, enough to satisfy a good-natured sailor.

Mr. Bowles came in to take a private view of the portrait, and made use of a contemptuous expression. The woman was represented looking at a marble bust, and Mr. Bowles, in fact, wittily demanded which was the woman and which was the bust?

This was too much for me; after you have spent continuous days over a canvas, it is strange what a liking you take to it, and I had come to be very fond of my handiwork. Accordingly I resented Mr. Bowles's criticism rather warmly, telling him emphatically it would be time to give his opinion when he was asked for it.

"Hey, good; I like that. Pray, young man, how long have you been across?"

"Long enough to see through ignorance and chastise impertinence!"

"Hey, don't you think you'd better let the hair grow on your chin first?"

"I don't understand your slang, nor do I desire to bandy words of any sort with you," laying a significant emphasis on words.

"Blows, then, perhaps," said Mr. Bowles, taking up a brush that was used for sweeping the atelier. He had the implement raised over my head when the stentorian voice of the back woodsman caught my ear, crying out in a peremptory tone to the art-critic to stop it. As Bowles let fall his hand as if paralyzed, turned pale, and gasping incoherently, fled three steps at a time down the stairs. I turned round amazed to discover the magic of this change. There was Bludge, grimly smiling, the shining barrel of a revolver pointed at the retreating figure. Mr. Bludge quietly recommitted the weapon to a receptacle at the back of his neck and explained, as if nothing had occurred, in answer to Tatum, who entered soon after "That cuss, Bowles, shouldn't have the cheek to handle a brush in another man's paint store."

On the appointed day I went down to the shipping agent's, with my picture under my arm, and found a note directing me to a hotel adjacent, where I was to inquire for Captain Lusco.

It was a respectable, quiet establishment—what we would call in Ireland a family hotel—and I was shown up into a luxuriously furnished apartment, with a folding-door of baffled glass interstitched with foliage in transparent tracery at one end. After waiting some time I heard a cough, and approaching my eyes to the tracery I looked in.

In the inner room, reclining on a light blue ottoman, was a woman whom it struck me at once vaguely I had seen somewhere before. Where I could not recall, but it seemed to me and the more forcibly the longer I looked, that I was gazing on an acquaintance. Can it be that I have met her in a dream? I began to ask myself, mentally.

She was dressed in a robe of some white stuff, with a dazzling sheen on its surface. In this radiantly pure and bright costume, by an unaccountable train of ideas—at least unaccountable to me now—she called up the idea of a cat on a cushion of eider down, of a jewel in a soft satin padded casket. You never saw, could never have seen, anything more brilliant than her person, nothing more voluptuous than its envelope. She appeared to have numbered about thirty three years—an excellent age, the right age for those of the opposite sex who have had the gift of self preservation and the thoughtfulness not to neglect it. Beauty, the most perishable of all our gifts here below, is that the care of which is the most difficult. It is nature which bestows it on us; art has little power to add to it, but it is useful and needful always to know the art to preserve the fragile but most priceless inheritance. I have always thought with Charles Kingsley that beauty has in it a kinship with the divine, that it is the outward symbol of an inner and ethereal worth, a link which binds us, however remotely, with the angels. And those who possess it should guard it, and the woman who sat before me in this inner room, separated from me bodily by the mere thickness of a partition, socially, perhaps, by all the breadth between patrician wealth and a needy adventurer, had evidently learned the secret to guard the beauty with which God had dowered her. The spendthrifts who waste their beauty, and the misers who put it out to no advantage, arrive at the same result in the long run; the woman of genius is she who controls and dispenses it with a sage economy.

And this is such a woman I reflected from the hiding place where I fed on her charms.

She is one, I reflected (for even then I had learned to think much), who has managed her beauty as others do their fortune. She has preserved its freshness as a tenor preserves the freshness of his voice. She may be reckless enough to cast a thousand pounds out of her carriage-window, but she is too prudent to crack a nut with her teeth. She is not pale, but there is an aristocratic high-bred clearness in her complexion. A peach-like tint hugs her cheek; her lips, scarlet, pouting, plump, are like a great cherry which the sparrows had divided in pecking it. Her eyes were a blue, a glittering, cold, steely blue, the only trait in that face I did not like; but, at times, they shot fitfully in their orbits with a proud, haughty, queen-like gleam. Her hair, black and descending close to her eyebrows, parted on a pure white forehead, like the wings of a raven on the snows of December. All in her was young, fragrant, smiling; it would take sharp eyes, indeed, to distinguish at the corners of her handsome mouth two imperceptible lines, fine as the fair hair of a newly-born child, and which revealed to those who know how to read those signs, will, perseverance and energy. Her hands might have been considered too short by some, but they were the color of ivory, beautifully turned, and the fingers had that delicacy of form which goes with refinement. Her foot was the short foot of the Andalusian, with the high arched instep. She showed it such as it was, and had not the affectation to conceal it in long boots. Her entire [illegible] compact, undulating body was a repetition on a larger scale of the traits of her hands and feet, there was a little too much *embonpoint*, if you like, but it was the *embonpoint* of a dove, the mellow roundness of a luscious fruit.

Where had I seen this apparition before, in what vision of the night or reverie of the day? At last it flashed on me like sunlight. She was the original of my portrait. And her hair, which Mr. Bludge had instructed me to paint "a high gamboge, a yaller red," was black as bog-oak!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

Few sane men will any longer venture to deny that the Fenian Brotherhood, while in its integrity and while conducted in accordance with its true fundamental principles and policy, was the most formidable revolutionary organization and the most difficult to be counteracted and defeated that any regularly established government had ever before encountered, whether in ancient or modern times. In fact, were its leaders to have remained true to Ireland and to each other—united in counsel and in action—no power, moral or material, within the control of its enemies, could have seriously injured it, much less have crushed it out altogether. It might have laughed to scorn the whole of the immense military, political and financial resources which are undoubtedly at the command of the oligarchy and Crown of Great Britain. And, even now, though the Fenian Brotherhood itself, as an organized body, has been broken up into jarring, demoralized factions by intestine treachery and discord, the movement which it inaugurated still lives and progresses by ITS OWN INTRINSIC FORCE. It has proved itself, by reason of its very nature, to be INDESTRUCTIBLE, whether it be attacked by avowed foes from without or by skulking traitors from within its own pale. Nor is this owing to any extraordinary wisdom or forecast on the part of the originators of the Fenian idea. It is due to the commanding positions which the various branches of the Irish Nation occupy at present both in the British Empire, and, beyond all, in these United States. It is to the tyrannous LAND LAWS OF THE BRITISH OLIGARCHY THAT FENIANISM OWES NEARLY ALL ITS ACTUAL STRENGTH AND RESOURCES. The founders of the Fenian Brotherhood have, as yet, done little more than, in the first place, demonstrate to the political world the veritable existence of this strength and these resources; and in the next, to point out their availability for Ireland's liberation, both by setting them into active motion and by making trial-experiments of their potency as revolutionary agents. As trial experiments, the attempts which have been made so far have been undoubted successes, for, though the men who made them did not produce the immediate results which they had too confidently and too prematurely intended themselves, still they have shown unmistakably to all thinking Irish patriots WHAT CAN BE EFFECTED in the future at a more opportune moment by Fenian agencies when skillfully and intelligently applied.

The peculiar strength of Fenianism lay and still lies in the fact that, whatever some of its leaders may say or may have said to the contrary, it is essentially an AMERICAN MOVEMENT. For, wherever its first germs may have been sown, it is certain that it could never have reached any great magnitude or importance even in Ireland, were it not for the encouragement support and co-operation which the organized revolutionists living therein and in Great Britain expected and received from their countrymen and fellow workers in these United States. In America lay its BASE OF SUPPLIES, financial, military and naval. From America the men of Ireland expected veteran officers to lead them to battle, and with them a considerable and well trained military force to form the nucleus of their army of liberation. In fine, from America was expected, in the first instance, everything in the shape of revolutionary resources, except the RAW RECRUITS for that army. The latter were to be enrolled secretly, pre-organised, and, as far as possible, armed for the coming struggle by agents, who were to be supported by money furnished by the Fenians of America. In the latter country, therefore, lay the FOUNTAIN HEAD of the entire movement, and, inasmuch as the British Government could not attack it here by open force while at peace with the United States, America was also to it an IMPREGNABLE STRONGHOLD—nay, it is so to-day; for the active operations of the Fenians against the tyrants of their native land can never be put an end to, except by the total subjugation of this Republic to British rule. As the latter is an event that never could and that never can happen by any possibility, Fenianism never could and never can be crushed out by any direct and overt force that the Government of Great Britain can bring to bear against it. Neither can its operations be stopped or much impeded even by the Government of the United States while its directors adhere to its original and its only feasible policy—that is, unless the American Constitution be violated at the dictation of the British oligarchy, and the Habeas Corpus be suspended throughout the length and breadth of these States—a thing that never would be tolerated by the American people at large, even if that portion of them who are of Irish birth or blood and who claim to be some TEN MILLIONS strong at least—all lovers of Ireland and haters of her tyrants with scarcely an exception—were inclined to submit to it. How to reach and how to break up the Fenian Brotherhood of America must therefore have been the GREAT POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM which agitated the minds of the rulers of Great Britain when Fenianism had reached its culminating point in the Fall and Winter of 1865.

Its enrolled members must have amounted at that time to some TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND men, who represented the predominant wishes of FOUR MILLIONS of Irish born citizens and of at least SIX MILLIONS of Americans of Irish blood and Irish feelings.

Again, there were at that time, according to reliable reports, from TWO to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND sworn and organized revolutionists in Ireland and Great Britain. These represented a population of at least SIX MILLIONS of bitter enemies to British rule—taking England and Scotland into account—all located within the very heart of the British Empire and all longing to aid in the destruction of that Empire at the first opportunity.

How to find out and capture the leaders of the Fenian movement at home, with a view to crushing it out before it could receive the necessary supplies from America, must have been the SECOND GREAT PROBLEM of the British Ministry in 1865. Between the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood at home in its midst, the British Empire was in hourly danger of being convulsed, if not destroyed, by a sudden powerful insurrection of the Irish people; and, even if no immediate insurrection were to take place, the first great war in which Great Britain might be forced would see the [illegible] of her domination if the Fenian movement were allowed to remain much longer unmolested. Nothing but an almost total extirpation of the Irish race from the Irish soil could have saved her in such an event, if even that could have done it. In such an emergency the Government of England was not slow to act.

As soon as it had become evident to them (from the contents of the DOCUMENTS which were LOST (!) in Dublin so strangely and so unaccountably—"LOST" (!) so disastrously for Ireland but so fortunately and opportunely for her oppressors—by our "Pimlip [illegible]" and "Envoy Extraordinary," P. J. Meehan) that an Irish uprising was imminent, and that the pecuniary resources of the revolutionists were far from contemptible, they struck the FIRST BLOW at Fenianism by suppressing the Dublin Irish People and arresting its editors for high treason. However, they soon found that these measures served only to intensify the revolutionary longings of the Irish nation and to increase the vigor and determination of the organized Irish masses at both sides of the Atlantic. They must have found out before many weeks had elapsed that NOTHING THEY COULD DO IN IRELAND could ward off the danger wherewith they were threatened. They might imprison suspected patriots by hundreds or even by thousands, they might win battles, erect gibbets innumerable and renew the indiscriminate hangings of '98, they might garrison every hamlet in Ireland with English and Scotch hirelings, and they might line her coasts with war-cruisers; but none of these measures could reach the root of the dreaded danger. They would be, at least, but temporary make shifts that could not be kept in operation for many months, while they would entail an ENORMOUS EXPENSE and with an equally enormous INCREASE OF TAXATION without permanent good results to the empire. And this latter is a thing which John Bull himself—that is, the people's John Bull—would not submit to very tamely or very long for no other object than the support of aristocratic misrule in Ireland. Therefore, the [illegible] of pressure of armed force would have to be given up at the request of the English people in a very short time, even if the Fenians of the United States were not meanwhile in a condition to relieve their compatriots therefrom, and, immediately upon its removal, the work of revolutionary propagandism and organization would be recommenced anew. While the leaders of the Fenian Brotherhood here remained harmonious in their councils and united in their action, the revolutionary movement at home, of which they were the mainspring could never be effectually put down. One attempt after another might fail, but the struggle would be constantly renewed from hence with unabated zeal and persistency, while ever any materials for an army of liberation still remained in Ireland —"never ending, still beginning."

It was therefore in the United States, not in Ireland, that Fenianism could have been combatted with any permanent good results for its enemies.

But how could this be initiated with any certain prospects of success? The American cities had been flooded by a legion of secret agents and detectives during the Summer and Fall of 1865; but yet they had not been able to return any equivalent for their pay, even in the way of procuring information. The State Trials have since shown how utterly useless and valueless those rascals were to their masters previous to the "Secession." The Government at Washington might be tampered with diplomatically, and British money might be lavished to any amount, upon American politicians and American office holders; but what could these do against Fenian citizens, while those citizens were violating no law of the United States? It would have been, at that time so much money thrown away to expend it thus. There was, in reality, no way by which the British Government could extricate themselves from the FENIAN DIFFICULTY of 1865 except by breaking up the Fenian Brotherhood into rival factions and turning it away from Ireland, its original "objective point," to Canada or no matter whither, and this could be effected by no other means than THROUGH THE AGENCY OF SOME MEN OF INFLUENCE AND POSITION AMONG THE FENIANS THEMSELVES. While ever the Fenian "President" and the Fenian "Senate" remained of one accord, the American branch of the Fenian movement was completely ARMED AT ALL POINTS, and altogether INVULNERABLE to any amount of force or fraud which the agents of Great Britain could employ against it. Hence, it was of the most paramount and most vital urgency to those agents and their masters to bring about that fatal quarrel, which actually occurred just AT THE VERY TIME WHEN BRITISH INTERESTS NEEDED IT THE MOST, and which led both to the immediate DISRUPTION and demoralization of our much dreaded Organization, and to the postponement of the Irish uprising, which was expected to take place in December, 1865. The very thing which the British Government most desired was done, and done by the Fenian "Senators." It may be said, indeed, that these men did nothing more than change their "objective point" from Ireland to Canada. To this I reply that Great Britain would sooner lose Canada ten times over than be compelled to fight one well-contested battle, even successfully, with Irishmen upon their native soil. Better were it for her that the long threatened storm should burst anywhere than in Ireland. She might have made the Fenian "Senate" a present of Canada without much loss to herself, if it went to that, which it neither did, nor could it have done. But were it so, the disruption and disgrace that was brought upon the Fenian movement were worth even that. Therefore, no better or cheaper piece of work was ever done for the rulers of Great Britain than the "Secession" of Wm. R. Roberts and his "Senators" from the Fenian Brotherhood.

Again, it is a well-proved fact, that the British oligarchy have never lacked the object of statesmen to direct their Government and to guard the privileges and interests of their class. No matter whether the party in office be Whig or Tory, it has been always the same in this particular. It was so in 1848, it was so in 1865, it is so to-day. Viewing things from their own stand-point, it must be admitted that they always take the surest and most efficacious measures for getting out of any difficulties that may threaten them, whether revolutionary or otherwise. Now did Lord Russell and his ministerial colleagues do this in 1865, when guarding against the Fenian movement? If they did not, they were totally unfit for the trust reposed in them by Queen Victoria and her Parliament. A hundred thousand pounds sterling, or even less, judiciously laid out among the prominent Fenians of America during the revolutionary crisis of 1865, for the purpose of sowing DISCORD in the midst of the Brotherhood, and, thus paralyzing its efforts, would have done better service to the cause of the British oligarchy than FIVE MILLIONS of pounds sterling spent upon soldiers, sailors, judges, policemen, spies and hangmen in Ireland and Great Britain. If the English ministry of that day did not feel and comprehend this fact, they were very foolish indeed, and fools, I am sure, they were not.

As for Roberts, Meehan and their "Senators," all I can say of them, of my actual knowledge, is that no body of men could have performed more effectual service for the British oligarchy than they did in December, 1865. Were they paid for it, or was it a "thank-ye job?" If they were not paid, the more fools they, for surely they earned their hire well. But fools, as "business men"—to use a favorite expression of their own—what man has ever considered any of these "Senatorial" sharp practitioners to be? It is extremely difficult to convince one's self that the British ministry of 1865 had no man in it who had the genius to see and comprehend the fact that Fenianism could be well beaten nowhere else but in America, and there only by the instrumentality of real or pretended Fenians. It is equally difficult to imagine that, having once comprehended the ONE efficacious way in which it was possible to defeat the Fenian projects of the above year, namely, by breaking up the Brotherhood into rival factions, the British ministry were either so negligent in the performance of their official duties, or so disloyal to the empire whose destinies had been committed to them in charge, as not to have strained all their energies and taxed all their resources in order to assail Fenianism in that ONE WAY.

On the other hand, now that the age of miracles is long gone by, it is hard to persuade one's self how Wm. R. Roberts and his "Senatorial" Disruptionists could have hit upon the performance of the ONE THING that was then most needed for the salvation of the British empire from an immediate convulsion of a most terrible and damaging nature, and perhaps from speedy and total destruction, through any accident other than direct complicity with the agents of that political party which has reaped all the benefit thereof.

But upon this we can as yet only make conjectures as to the real but hitherto occult causes of the Fenian secession from the results we have seen thus far. The future biographer of some Fenian "Swan Squire," who now walks undetected in our midst, may exhume these causes for the information of posterity, and to him we must bequeath the work of their determent.

There is one piece of instruction that all thinking men, whether the friends or foes of Ireland, must have learned from the results of the "Senatorial" secession of 1865. It is that the battle of the British oligarchy against Fenianism can be fought nowhere so successfully as in New York or Washington, and that DISCORD sown by pretended Fenians among the Irish patriots of the United States is the only effective weapon that can or will be used for that end. It must, therefore, be taken for granted that British money has been and [illegible] shall be employed with a [illegible] to purchase the services of corrupt Irishmen to act as agents of Fenian [illegible] and demoralization, under the mask of red hot Irish revolutionists. A few thousands laid out in America in the buying up of cunning knaves of this description, must spare the expenditure of millions of treasure and oceans of blood at home in defending British domination from the danger wherewith it is threatened by the Fenian movement.

PERSONAL.

The work of the Disruptionists of the Brotherhood would have been incomplete had they confined themselves to merely attacking my talents and ability as a political leader while giving their reasons for attempting my deposition from the "Presidency" of the Fenian Organization. For this reason it was that they assailed my personal honesty as a man, attacking my character with calumnies of the most horrible and atrocious nature, without having the SLIGHTEST IMAGINABLE FOUNDATION for them in fact. It would not, it seems, have sufficed for their purpose to have proclaimed me "incompetent" and "inefficient," as a public functionary, but they also went to the length of falsely stigmatising me as a corrupt, peculating defaulter and a knave.

There could have been but one reason for their thus striving to LIE away a reputation for personal honor and disinterested patriotism which I had well won long before I ever became connected with Fenianism, and which, so far from owing anything to that connection had been one of the principal means whereby Fenianism itself had been founded and propagated. They knew, and perhaps they feared it, that I had a wide influence with a large portion of my fellow countrymen at home outside of the Brotherhood, which had been used by me twice already for lifting the fallen standard of Irish nationality—once in 1848, after the defeat of Smith O'Brien, and again in 1857, when the present revolutionary movement was inaugurated. That influence I might make available again for the same purpose and thus render abortive the work of destruction which they had begun. This, and this alone, can I assign as the reason for their having circulated such foul and virulent LIES against my private good name. While my individual honesty and the purity of my motives were allowed to remain unimpeached, my own kindred in Ireland, and the friends and neighbors among whom my youth and early manhood had been passed, would never have deserted me, no matter what mistakes of the head I might have been accused of committing. The influence to which I allude had been obnoxious to the local oppressors of the people of my locality long before my time. The name of which I happen to be the inheritor had been a rallying cry for patriotism, worth and manhood in my native place. This was well known to the British Government, so that from my earliest years I was so watched and marked a man by my country's tyrants as any of my progenitors.

Thus to have branded me as a knave and traitor was no such very small part of the plan for demoralizing and destroying the Fenian movement as some persons, ignorant of native Irish nature, may imagine. On the contrary, it was an important item in the programme of the "Senatorial" Disruptionists. They hated me besides, because they felt that the influence which I possessed with my fellow-countrymen was of such a kind that none of them could ever hope to possess anything like it themselves.

But enough of this personal matter. Happily for me, their LIES about me have failed of producing the effect desired by them to the extent hoped for. From all I can learn, the Fenian garrisons which I left behind me in Tipperary, Waterford, Cork and Limerick in 1848, hold me still in as high esteem as when I was last among them. If it were the design of my maligners to have ruined me irretrievably in those quarters, it affords me some pleasure to know that complete success has not yet crowned the vile treachery and the false accusations of the PERJURED Fenian "Senators" and their congenial "President," ROGUE ROBERTS.

CONCLUSION.

With the "SECESSION" I close this first portion of the defense of my administration of the affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. That event in itself was, at once, both the greatest and most disastrous defeat of our revolutionary organization and the primary cause of all our subsequent misfortunes. The man, or the men, through whose criminality such ruin and disgrace was brought upon the cause of Ireland's redemption must hereafter rank among the vilest traitors that ever betrayed the long-suffering land of our forefathers. Whether that criminality is to be laid to my charge or to that of my enemies will yet be thoroughly understood, not alone by all just-thinking Irishmen but even by those whose reason has been hitherto blinded by partisanship. Fully convinced that justice will be rendered to all the parties concerned therein before many years roll by, I await the verdict of my countrymen.

For reasons which I shall explain hereafter, I postpone the publication of the second portion of my defense for a few months. In the present condition of the Fenian Brotherhood it might interfere with its progress were I to speak with the fullness and freedom which my own thorough vindication requires, of all my surroundings at home and here during the last four months of my official connection with the Fenian Organization. Besides this, I wish to hear what my calumniators may have to say with respect to the statements and the arguments advanced by me thus far.

To you, Mr. Editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, and to the Editors of the London *Universal News* and of the Glasgow *Irish Catholic Banner*, I feel thankful for the ready insertion which you have given to my vindication in your able and patriotic journals. It was due to me, I know, for you had previously published the accusations of my maligners, many of whom were anonymous. Still, when I take into account the risk of governmental and other persecution you have run in allowing me to defend myself in your columns, while you would run no such danger whatever in circulating any amount of vituperation and abuse of me, however gross and however revolutionary in *propria*, I cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true that it was no more than fair play; but yet you stand alone among those *so-dicent* Irish national newspapers which showed so much eagerness in reprinting the falsehoods of my assailants, that have had the candor and manliness to give me a hearing in my own justification.

JOHN O'MAHONY.

LETTER FROM PETER MOUGHAN, A FENIAN "CONVICT."

Convict Prison, 19th May, 1868.

My Dear Parents—I am grieved to have to inform you that I am a convict. I was convicted 8th of May, 1868, on a charge of treason felony. As on all the Irish political trials, all the witnesses were perjured traitors, so that perjury stood up to swear all the time, and, as a matter of course, was believed, and I was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. One of the witnesses stated to the court that he gave evidence on seventy or eighty trials, and on every occasion he convicted the prisoner.

Another witness stated that he had not been sober for six weeks at a stretch; and this man, the learned judge pronounced a specimen of our race.

The learned judge asked me if I had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, but at the same time took every precaution to inform me that unless to confirm the evidence of the base traitors who have false witness against me, I should say nothing. My poor bereaved wife told me that she sent you a copy of my trial, therefore I shall say nothing on that score. Now, my dear parents, let me beg of you not to be grieved on my behalf, so as to injure your health. I have a perfect right to have a share in the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen, and I will bear this, my imprisonment (for the sake of my poor country), with a light heart.

I hope you will not forget the lesson you so often endeavored to impress upon me, "That it is our duty, not only to do the will of God, but to bear it too." As for me, I will not for a moment yield to desponding thoughts, and I hope that no act of mine will ever cause the blush of shame to mantle on your cheek or that of my children. I feel convinced that every hour I am kept in prison will only make my country more dear to me, and awaken within me a greater aversion to her enemies. Upon one point I am quite satisfied, that this imprisonment will be the means of making me a better man than ever I was, and I hope a better patriot, a better father and better friend. If you can do anything to assist my poor wife, whom my conviction leaves destitute, to enable her to educate my two sweet little children, I hope you will do it. Once more let me impress upon you not to trouble yourselves on my account. I will make myself very happy. What matter where we eat the bitter bread of exile; whether under a stranger-roof or in a prison—it's all exile. Wherever our lot is cast let us follow the example of the faithful Hebrew, who, whenever he prayed to his God, always set his face toward Jerusalem; let us, in like manner, look toward our poor country, and ask the God of Justice to hear the prayer of her people.—Your affectionate son, PETER MOUGHAN.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

The Emerald, an illustrated Irish weekly paper published by D. O'Sullivan, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, of which we have before spoken, continues to be not only all that its first numbers promised, but has greatly improved, both in its illustrations and reading matter. We have yet seen nothing objectionable in its columns. Its illustrations are elaborate and some of them really excellent, far superior to those in *Harper's Weekly* or *Monthly*. Its stories and biographies are well written.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

The paper is a very handsome one, being a nice size for binding, and is printed with new type. The illustrations are beautiful. It contains original stories, historical sketches, essays, reminiscences of Irishmen distinguished in every field (of war, statesmanship, literature, science and art), poetry, music, &c. We would advise any of our readers who want such a paper to give it a trial, as it is worthy of support. No Irish household should be without it.—*Potomac Co. Courier.*

The Emerald is the title of a new sixteen-page literary journal published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., No. 8 Spruce street, New York, at $3 20 a year, well filled with interesting original stories historical sketches, etc. Each number is profusely illustrated with excellent engravings. This journal is one of the finest of its class.—*Weekly Casket, Penn Yan, N. Y.*

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We see no reason why it should not become popular.—*Hamilton (N. Y.) Republican.*

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[illegible] the pains and injury so resulting from the use of Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's appliances and with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort, with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Prices to suit all classes. It is the only as well as the cheapest remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic [illegible] before and after [illegible].

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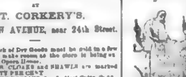
THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side &c. The bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentation should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all
Piles	Sore Heads,	kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway, [illegible], New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

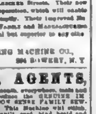
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

[illegible] Dealers in my well known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars &c., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA*: *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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ROBERT N. CLARK,
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Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
FRANCE	3,5[illegible]	Grace.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
THE QUEEN	3,5[illegible]	Grogan.
ENGLAND	3,[illegible]	Thompson.
HELVETIA	3,3[illegible]	Cutting.
ERIN	3,3[illegible]	Forbes.
VIRGINIA	2,8[illegible]	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,8[illegible]	Hall.
LOUISIANA	2,1[illegible]	Webster.

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Helvetia,	England,	Pennsylvania,
Virginia,	Louisiana,	France.

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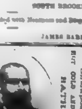

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Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage. Real Estate [illegible] Exchanged. Rents and Accounts Collected.

THE "DARK GIRL" BY THE "HOLY WELL."

BY JOHN KEEGAN.

"MOTHER, is that the passing bell?
Or, yet, the midnight chime?
Or, rush of Angel's golden wings?
Or is it near the *Time!*—
The time when *God, they say*, comes down
This weary world upon,
With Holy Mary at His right,
And, at His left, St. John?

"I'm dumb! my heart forgets to throb;
My blood forgets to run;
But vain my sighs—in vain I sob—
God's will must still be done.
I hear but tone of warning bell,
For holy priest or nun;
On *Earth*, God's face I'll never see!
Nor Mary! nor St. John!

"Mother! my hopes are gone again;
My heart as black as ever;—
Mother! I say, look forth once more,
And can you discover
God's glory in the crimson clouds—
See does He ride upon
That perfumed breeze—or do you see,
The Virgin, or St. John!

"Ah, no! ah, no! Well, God of Peace,
Grant me thy blessing still;
Or make me patient with my doom,
And happy at Thy will;
And guide my footsteps so on earth,
That, when I'm dead and gone,
My eyes may catch thy shining light,
With Mary, and St. John!

"Yet, mother, could I see *thy* smile,
Before we part, below—
Or watch the silver moon and stars
Where Slaney's ripples flow;
O! could I see the sweet sun shine
My native hills upon,
I'd never love my God the less,
Nor Mary, nor St. John!

"But no, ah no! it cannot be;
Yet, mother, do not mourn—
Come, kneel again, and pray to God,
In peace, let us return,
The Dark Girl's doom must aye be mine—
But Heaven will light me on,
Until I find my way to God,
And Mary, and St. John!"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER VI—(Continued).

I do not set myself up as an authority on art. I never had the opportunity of that art- [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER VII.

[illegible]

... she who controls and dispenses it with a sage economy.

And this is such a woman I reflected from the hiding-place where I fed on her charms.

She is one, I reflected (for even then I had learned to think much), who has managed her beauty as others do their fortune. She has preserved its freshness as a tenor preserves the freshness of his voice. She may be reckless enough to cast a thousand pounds out of her carriage-window, but she is too prudent to crack a nut with her teeth. She is not pale, but there is an aristocratic high-bred clearness in her complexion. A peach-like tint hugs her cheek; her lips, scarlet, pouting, plump, are like a great cherry which the sparrows had divided in pecking it. Her eyes were a blue, a glittering, cold, steely blue, the only trait in that face I did not like; but, at times, they shot fitfully in their orbits with a proud, haughty, queen-like gleam. Her hair, black and descending close to her eyebrows, parted on a pure white forehead, like the wings of a raven on the snows of December. All in her was young, fragrant, smiling; it would take sharp eyes, indeed, to distinguish at the corners of her handsome mouth two imperceptible lines, fine as the fair hair of a newly-born child, and which revealed to those who know how to read those signs, will, perseverance and energy. Her hands might have been considered too short by some, but they were the color of ivory, beautifully turned, and the fingers had that delicacy of form which goes with refinement. Her foot was the short foot of the Andalusian, with the high arched instep. She showed it such as it was, and had not the affectation to conceal it in long boots. Her entire plump, compact, undulating body was a repetition on a larger scale of the traits of her hands and feet; there was a little too much *embonpoint*, if you like, but it was the *embonpoint* of a dove, the mellow roundness of a luscious fruit.

Where had I seen this apparition before, in what vision of the night or reverie of the day? At last it flashed on me like sunlight. She was the original of my portrait. And her hair, which Mr. Bludge had instructed me to paint "a high gamboge, a yaller red," was black as bog-oak!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

Few sane men will any longer venture to deny that the Fenian Brotherhood, while in its integrity and while conducted in accordance with its true fundamental principles and policy, was the most formidable revolutionary organization and the most difficult to be con- [illegible]

[illegible]

... AND DIPLOMATIC PROBLEM which agitated the minds of the rulers of Great Britain when Fenianism had reached its culminating point in the Fall and Winter of 1865.

Its enrolled members must have amounted at that time to some TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND men, who represented the predominant wishes of FOUR MILLIONS of Irish born citizens and of at least SIX MILLIONS of American of Irish blood and Irish feelings.

Again, there were at that time, according to reliable reports from TWO to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND sworn and organized revolutionists in Ireland and Great Britain. These represented a population of at least SIX MILLIONS of bitter enemies to British rule—taking England and Scotland into account—all located within the very heart of the British Empire and all longing to aid in the destruction of that Empire at the first opportunity.

How to find out and capture the leaders of the Fenian movement at home, with a view to crushing it out before it could receive the necessary supplies from America, must have been the SECOND GREAT PROBLEM of the British Ministry in 1865. Between the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States and the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood at home in its midst, the British Empire was in hourly danger of being convulsed, if not destroyed, by a sudden powerful insurrection of the Irish people; and, even if no immediate insurrection were to take place, the first great war into which Great Britain might be forced would see the last of her domination if the Fenian movement were allowed to remain much longer unmolested. Nothing but an almost total extirpation of the Irish race from the Irish soil could have saved her in such an event, if even that could have done it. In such an emergency the Government of England was not slow to act.

As soon as it had become evident to them (from the contents of the DOCUMENTS which were LOST (?) in Dublin so strangely and so accountably—"LOST" (?) so disastrously for Ireland but so fortunately and opportunely for her oppressors—by our "Plenipotentiary" and "Envoy Extraordinary," P. J. Meehan) that an Irish uprising was imminent, and that the pecuniary resources of the revolutionists were far from contemptible, they struck the FIRST BLOW at Fenianism by suppressing the Dublin IRISH PEOPLE and arresting its editors for high treason. However, they soon found that these measures served only to intensify the revolutionary longings of the Irish nation and to increase the vigor and determination of the organized Irish masses at both sides of the Atlantic. They must have found out before many weeks had elapsed that NOTHING THEY COULD DO IN IRELAND could ward off the danger wherewith they were threatened. They might imprison suspected patriots by hundreds or even by thousands; they might win battles, [illegible]

[illegible]

... statesmen to direct their Government and to guard the privileges and interests of their class. No matter whether the party in office be Whig or Tory, it has been always the same in this particular. It was so in 1848, it was so in 1865, it is so to-day. Viewing things from their own stand-point, it must be admitted that they always take the surest and most efficacious measures for getting out of any difficulties that may threaten them, whether revolutionary or otherwise. How did Lord Russell and his ministerial colleagues do this in 1865, when guarding against the Fenian movement? If they did not, they were totally unfit for the trust reposed in them by Queen Victoria and her Parliament. A hundred thousand pounds sterling, or even less, judiciously laid out among the prominent Fenians of America during the revolutionary crisis of 1865, for the purpose of sowing DISCORD in the midst of the Brotherhood, and, thus paralyzing its efforts, would have done better service to the cause of the British oligarchy than FIVE MILLIONS of pounds sterling spent upon soldiers, sailors, judges, policemen, spies and hangmen in Ireland and Great Britain. If the English ministry of that day did not feel and comprehend this fact, they were very foolish indeed, and fools, I am sure, they were not.

As for Roberts, Meehan and their "Senators," all I can say of them, of my actual knowledge, is that no body of men could have performed more effectual service for the British oligarchy than they did in December, 1865. Were they paid for it, or was it a "thank-ye job?" If they were not paid, the more fools they, for surely they earned their hire well. But fools, as "business men"—to use a favorite expression of their own—what man has ever considered any of these "Senatorial" sharp practitioners to be? It is extremely difficult to convince one's self that the British ministry of 1865 had no man in it who had the genius to see and comprehend the fact that Fenianism could be well beaten nowhere else but in America, and there only by the instrumentality of real or pretended Fenians. It is equally difficult to imagine that, having once comprehended the ONE efficacious way in which it was possible to defeat the Fenian projects of the above year, namely, by breaking up the Brotherhood into rival factions, the British ministry were either so negligent in the performance of their official duties, or so disloyal to the empire whose destinies had been committed to them in charge, as not to have strained all their energies and taxed all their resources in order to assail Fenianism in that ONE WAY.

On the other hand, now that the age of miracles is long gone by, it is hard to persuade one's self how Wm. R. Roberts and his "Senatorial" Disruptionists could have hit upon the performance of the ONE THING that was then most needed for the salvation of the British empire from an immediate convulsion of a [illegible]

[illegible]

... pity for me, their LIES about me have failed of producing the effect desired by them to the extent hoped for. From all I can learn, the Fenian garrisons which I left behind me in Tipperary, Waterford, Cork and Limerick in 1865, hold me still in as high esteem as when I was last among them. If it were the design of my maligners to have ruined me irretrievably in those quarters, it affords me some pleasure to know that complete success has not yet crowned the vile treachery and the false accusations of the PERJURED Fenian "Senators" and their congenial "President," ROGUE ROBERTS.

CONCLUSION.

With the "SECESSION" I close this first portion of the defense of my administration of the affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood in America. That event in itself was, at once, both the greatest and most disastrous defeat of our revolutionary organization and the primary cause of all our subsequent misfortunes. The man, or the men, through whose criminality such ruin and disgrace was brought upon the cause of Ireland's redemption must hereafter rank among the vilest traitors that ever betrayed the long-suffering land of our forefathers. Whether that criminality is to be laid to my charge or to that of my enemies will yet be thoroughly understood, not alone by all just-thinking Irishmen but even by those whose reason has been hitherto blinded by partisanship. Fully convinced that justice will be rendered to all the parties concerned therein before many years roll by, I await the verdict of my countrymen.

For reasons which I shall explain hereafter, I postpone the publication of the second portion of my defense for a few months. In the present condition of the Fenian Brotherhood it might interfere with its progress were I to speak with the fullness and freedom which my own thorough vindication requires, of all my surroundings at home and here during the last four months of my official connection with the Fenian Organization. Besides this, I wish to hear what my calumniators may have to say with respect to the statements and the arguments advanced by me thus far.

To you, Mr. Editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, and, to the Editors of the London *Universal News* and of the Glasgow *Irish Catholic Banner*, I feel thankful for the ready insertion which you have given to my vindication in your able and patriotic journals. It was due to me, I know; for you had previously published the accusations of my maligners, many of whom were anonymous. Still, when I take into account the risk of governmental and other persecution you have run in allowing me to defend myself in your columns, while you would run no such danger whatever in circulating any amount of vituperation and abuse of me, however gross and however revolutionary in *pro...*, I cannot feel otherwise than grateful. It is true that it was no more than fair play; but yet you stand alone among those *so-called* Irish national newspapers which showed so much eagerness in reprinting the falsehoods of my assailants, that have had the candor and manliness to give me a hearing in my own justification.

JOHN O'MAHONY.

LETTER FROM PETER MOUGHAN, A FENIAN "CONVICT."

CONVICT PRISON, 19th May, 1868.

MY DEAR PARENTS—I am grieved to have to inform you that I am a convict. I was convicted 6th of May, 1868, on a charge of treason felony. As on all the Irish political trials, all the witnesses were perjured traitors, so that perjury stood up to swear all the time, and, as a matter of course, was believed, and I was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. One of the witnesses stated to the court that he gave evidence on seventy or eighty trials, and on every occasion he con[illegible] the prisoner.

Another witness stated that he had not been sober for six weeks at a stretch; and this man, the learned judge pronounced a specimen of our race.

The learned judge asked me if I had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon me, but at the same time took every precaution to inform me that unless to confirm the evidence of the base traitors who bore false witness against me, I should say nothing. My poor bereaved wife told me that she sent you a copy of my trial, therefore I shall say nothing on that score. Now, my dear parents, let me beg of you not to be grieved on my behalf, so as to injure your health. I have a perfect right to have a share in the sufferings of our fellow-countrymen, and I will bear this, my imprisonment (for the sake of my poor country), with a light heart.

I hope you will not forget the lesson you so often endeavored to impress upon me, "That it is our duty, not only to do the will of God, but to bear it too." As for me, I will not for a moment yield to desponding thoughts, and I hope that no act of mine will ever cause the blush of shame to mantle on your cheek, or that of my children. I feel convinced that every hour I am kept in prison will only make my country more dear to me, and awaken within me a greater aversion to her enemies. Upon this point I am quite satisfied, that this imprisonment will be the means of making me a better man than ever I was, and I hope a better patriot, a better father and better friend. If you can do anything to assist my poor wife whom my conviction leaves destitute, to enable her to educate my two sweet little children, I hope you will do it. Once more let me impress upon you not to trouble yourselves on my account. I will make myself very happy. What matter where we eat the bitter bread of exile; whether under a stranger-roof or in a prison—it's all exile. Wherever our lot is cast let us follow the example of the faithful Hebrew, who, whenever he prayed to his God, always set his face toward Jerusalem, let us, in like manner, look toward our poor country, and ask the God of Justice to hear the prayer of her people.—

Your affectionate son, PETER MOUGHAN

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE EMERALD.

THE EMERALD, an illustrated Irish weekly paper published by D. O'Sullivan, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, of which we have before spoken, continues to be not only all that its first numbers promised, but has greatly improved, both in its illustrations and reading matter. We have yet seen nothing objectionable in its columns. Its illustrations are elaborate and some of them really excellent, far superior to those in *Harper's Weekly* or *Monthly*. Its stories and biographies are well written.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

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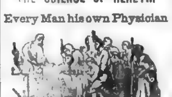

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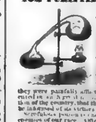

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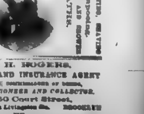

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Owing to the new arrangements made in the Post-Office for the delivery of city letters, it is absolutely necessary that all letters intended to reach this office should have the number of our Post-Office Box, 5932, on the envelopes. Correspondents will please be particular to address Box 5932, P. O., *New York City.*

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY THAT ENFORCES THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, PARTICULARLY ABROAD!

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

DITTO DITTO.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

...the correspondent, "is a perfect sinecure, and secures to the incumbent the sum of £300 per annum." Three hundred a year for doing nothing!

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1868.

CONVENTION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 823 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, July 10, 1868.

To the Officers and Members of the F. B.

In conformity with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 2, Section 1), and the authority vested in me by said Constitution (Article 2, Section 13), I hereby summon a Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood to assemble at ten o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 24th August, 1868, in Fenian Hall, No. 814 Broadway, city of New York.

In addition to the Constitutional provision for the annual assembling of Congress, existing circumstances render the present occasion of unusual importance. Among the topics demanding the deliberate wisdom of the Brotherhood are:

1. Complete concert of action between the American and Home Organizations.

2. Measures agitating the Parliament and Government of England, and illustrating the progress of Fenian opinion.

3. The general situation of affairs in the United States and Ireland, bearing on the mission of the Brotherhood.

4. Proposed plans by which to extend the resources and concentrate the energies of Fenianism, which is the civil guide and military guardian of the Irish cause.

In compliance with this summons the election of Delegates to the Seventh Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will take place at once, in accordance with Art. 2, Sec. 2 of the Constitution.

It is especially enjoined on all Circles that they will—if entirely feasible—select Delegates who, in addition to the prerequisite of Fenian devotion and civil capacity, possess practical military experience.

JOHN SAVAGE, Chief Executive F. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO ALL IRISH NATIONALISTS.

[illegible]

HON. W. E. ROBINSON.

[illegible]

DEFEAT OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

[illegible]

IRISH RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

POLICE PRACTICES IN CORK.

[illegible]

TALK BY THE BLACKWATER.

[illegible]

TRIALS IN NEW ZEALAND.

THE ARRESTS AT HOKITIKA.

The Rev. Father Larkin and Mr. J. Manning Committed for Trial.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

[illegible]

MEMORIALS OF THE IRISH MARTYRS.

[illegible]

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

An Independent Daily Newspaper, political and general, giving all the News in a fresh, readable attractive manner, condensed so that a business-man can find time to read the whole. CHARLES A. DANA, Editor and Manager. Price, $6 a year. $1.50 for three months.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

Prepared with great care for country subscribers. Political news thoroughly condensed. Farmers' Clubs fully reported. Markets accurately given. Horticultural and Agricultural Department edited by ANDREW S. FULLER. Great variety of interesting miscellaneous reading, making it a first-rate

GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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MOST IMPORTANT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

will find THE WEEKLY SUN exactly what they need. Price $1; 20 copies to one address, $17.50; [illegible] copies to one address, $37.50; 100 copies to one address, $75.

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Same size and character as the Weekly, but furnishing twice as much reading matter, and giving the news with greater freshness. Great pains will also be taken in making up the political news of the day for these papers so that the reader, whatever be his politics, will find the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to be an accurate and comprehensive compendium of political information. In fact, we mean that this shall be the most valuable Campaign paper in the country. Price, $2 a year; 10 copies to one address, $[illegible]; 20 copies to one address, $35; 50 copies to one address, $80, always in advance.

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O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN, 327 EIGHTH AVENUE, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, will sell their well assorted stock of Summer Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, etc., at twenty-five per cent. below cost. This is no puff, no humbug. Customers can see the cost of every article in plain figures, and calculate for themselves. The object is to clear out a surplus stock, left over in consequence of the dullness of trade this season. For the information of our customers we quote the prices of a few articles:

[illegible]

MARBLE PALACE, 327 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Between 28th and 29th streets.
O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN.

FENIAN COMFORT SMOKING TOBACCO,
Manufactured of
PURE VIRGINIA DARK LEAF.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail.
Put up in ¼ lb., ½ lb. and 1 lb. bales,
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
Nothing but PURE VIRGINIA CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO kept in my establishment.
JOEL A. FITHIAN,
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278 Canal Street, New York,
3 doors East of Broadway.
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CLOTHES WRINGER.

ORANGE JUDD,
Rev. BISHOP SCOTT,
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Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
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Professor E. L. YOUMANS,

And thousands of others, will tell you that Doty's Washing Machine, and the Universal Clothes Wringer are a real success, and save their cost in clothing every year, besides saving more than half the time and labor of washing. Send the retail price, Washer, $14, and Wringer, $9, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling, and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial according to directions.

Large discounts to canvassers and the trade everywhere.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
No. 32 Courtland St., N. Y.
(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

Information Wanted.

Advertisements under this head inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANASTATIA FO[illegible] (maiden name, Ryan), wife of Andrew Foley, a native of Fermoy, county Cork, Ireland, when last heard from, in February, 18[illegible], they were living in Piermont, N. Y. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by her father and mother, Innocent and Catherine Ryan, at Chapman Creek, Dickenson Co., Kansas.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS and PATRICK McGIVERN, who came to this country, from Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Patrick left Boston in May, [illegible], and came to St. Louis, Mo. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their friends, James Ward and B. Maloy, late of Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Address James Ward, care of Thomas Hearsey, No. 4 Fingerey street, Boston, Mass.

INFORMATION WANTED OF my niece (maiden name) ROSE DELANY, who married in Washington and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., whence she wrote to me two months ago, but did not send her husband's name or address. Address Patrick Delany, North Mountain Depot, Berkley County, West Virginia.

INFORMATION WANTED OF my mother, MARGARET SUTTON and her four sons, named EDWARD, HENRY, THOMAS and STEPHEN, who were, when last heard from, living in Montreal, Canada, about twelve years since. Address John Sutton, 146 Court street, South Brooklyn, N. Y. Canada papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK DOWDS, who left Carrickedmond parish [illegible], county Longford, Ireland, in September 18[illegible], when last heard of he was in Milwaukee, Wis., [illegible] Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Peter Dowds, [illegible] street, Longford, Ireland, or by John Kennedy, 114 Hartford avenue, Baltimore, Md.

THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 24),
CONTAINS THE
DEATH OF
SARSFIELD
AT THE
Battle of Landen.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

COLONEL MICHAEL DOHENY.
PORTRAIT AND MEMOIR.
By Cloch a Ceanna.

What is Popular Education?

GALWAY—The Claddagh.
ILLUSTRATED.

Paul Parland's Pranks
BY GEORGE CARLETON.
Illustrated.

HUNTED THROUGH LIFE
A TALE OF PEACE AND WAR.
BY D. O'SULLIVAN.

The Difference Between Adam and Adams.
ILLUSTRATED.

DONAL KENNY.
A Poem
By John K. Casey.

NAPOLEON AND HIS SON
A POEM.
By Hon. George Lunt.

Irish Character and Irish Brogue.
AN ESSAY.

CHUNDUN RAJAH.
A HINDOO STORY.

Who Struck the Blow?
BY DENIS HOLLAND.

THE BROTHER'S WRONG
A LEGEND OF THE SPANISH PENINSULA.
BY DANIEL E. LYDDY.

The Cricket on the Hearth
TOGETHER WITH
WIT AND HUMOR,
SKETCHES,
POETRY,
ESSAYS
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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THE LONDONDERRY LODGES' ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR WALKER.

Come down out of that, Mr. Walker!
There's work to be done by an' by,
An' this is no time to stan' glowrin'
Between the Bogside and the sky.
The Church's sore thrubble increases,
Deep danger indeed is her lot;
An' she needs the bould help of a hayro
That once bid a king "Go to pot!"

The fellows from over the mountains,
An' infidel rogues have agreed
To get up a heathen religion,
With "Pay your own priest" for a creed!
So far as they've gone they've succeeded—
For Parlymint's takin' their part,
An' the way the Church lifts up the [illegible],
Och, man! it would wring your ould heart!

It's not for the loss of the money
(Sure nobody cares about it?)
That many a mighty defender
Has got himself into a fit.
Would clergymen care for endowment;
Or holy men care about [illegible]!
'Twould be murdher alive to suppose it:
They've far more religion an' sense.

Who stales the Church "purse" gets but "thrash," man—
The root of our thrubbles and woes;
But we're robbed, an' we're murthered, an' skinned, if
The "name" of Establishment goes.

Now, Walker, just think of the nation—
It's hard to indure, you'd allow—
The Church of the quality put on
A level with Papishes now!
To think of them lowly Dissenthers,
The Blackmouth and Methody crew,
Cockin' up their snouts that they're alqual
To Beresford's Church—wirrasthrue!

Come down out of that, Mr. Walker!
Destruction is hangin' over the land.
Come down! an' late Derry [illegible]
To watch in your place for awhile
You're needed to guide the recruitin',
To drill all the gossoons that join,
An' polish them off into sogers,
Before we march up to the Boyne

That's the [illegible] you must know we're for fightin'
That blessed old battle once more.
For they say it was some way mismanaged
The time that they fought it afore.
But now, when we fight it—unbuckled
I think we'd know just what to do.
In the bright blessed waters we'll bury
The Popish an' infidel crew!

An' you must be there when it's done, sir,
An' read such a prayer o'er the dead,
...

Come down, for [illegible]'s longin' to see you,
...

THE AGONY OF IRELAND.

IRISH QUESTIONS IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

(From the Irishman.)

"SPIKED."

THE JACKSELL PRISONERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

(From the Irishman.)

General Cluseret and Fariola.

Financial, &c.

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Safe Deposit Co.
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UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THIS STATE
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VALUABLES
Government Bonds, Coin, Silver Plate, Jewelry, Wills during life of maker, Cash Boxes, and any Securities or Valuable Papers. Also for
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AT $20 TO $45 PER ANNUM,
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UNDER ARMED WATCH DAY AND NIGHT.
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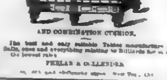
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Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods.
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We respectfully call attention to our VERY LOW PRICES—NO SECOND PRICE—EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
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DRY GOODS STORE
No Second Price.

IRISH NEWS.

Limerick.

ADVERTISEMENTS have been appeared for contracts for the erection of a new Orange Hall in Sandy Row. There will then be four Orange Halls in Belfast—College street, Carlisle street, Sandy Row and Ballymacarrett. This last is Sandy Row will accommodate two thousand people.

Cavan.

WILLIAM HAMES, R.q., has been unanimously appointed chairman to the Commissioners of Cavan.

Cork.

ON HOPKINS AND THREE TRADE OLD.—On Sunday evening, June 21 a woman named Margaret Roche died at Ballymacadam, Ballinacurra, in the unfortunate age of one hundred and twelve years. Mrs. Roche was in good health, apparently possessed of a robust constitution, and had been up to the scene of her brief death sickness, remaining in customary domestic duties. She retained entire possession of all her faculties to the last, and died in her sound senses. Her remembrance extended into the middle of last century. The principal events of this period she held in intelligent remembrance, and loved to converse on. The memorable year 1782, with the national agitation which attended of the Volunteer movement, she remembered distinctly; and of 1798, the events of the great French Revolution, and the Irish rebellion of that year, she had only ended last January. Of the latter convulsion she retained an Ireshmanlike fund of anecdote, having been an eye witness of some of the chief incidents which mark it. Mrs. Roche was in receipt of a pension from the family of Sir D. J. Herrey, for services rendered three-quarters of a century ago.—*Cork Examiner.*

Derry.

MR. JOHN GUYY, formerly a member of the Coleraine Town Commissioners, died in that town on the 20th inst.

Down.

A CONVERSIONS.—Writing from Donegal, Irish Jove 21 says—"Yesterday evening the Rev MESSRS. P. O'KEEF, QUIN and M. KEATS, returning from a mission at a Tridentine that is being held in Killybegs, were set by a large number of Irish Orangemen, the property of John Waring Maxwell, of Finaborough, and hooted in a most uncouth way. The Jesuit priests were riding, one of the horses became restive, but the assistance of the national and orange position of the clergymen is only caused them to fall more forcibly, and hence, they had to the usual dish of *No Popery* cry. The clergymen were advised not to return on the following evening, their ruffianly assailants intended to oblige them to go under an Orange arch, or, as they expressed it, "make them kiss the flag." The priests ordered the town from the same road, they met a gang number of the same Irish 'boys,' who gave them a similar reception in a more enlarged tone. The Jesuit fathers are not cowed by the treacery of military during the days of Orangeism in Ireland, and the union is issued between them and the natives and men engaged at the Lunatic Asylum.

Galway.

MARGARET BURNY housekeeper to the late Thomas Burke, R.q. of Tam, has charged her brother Thomas Burney, with having stolen from her a sum of £400, her property, which she hoarded him for safety. Information were taken by R. J. Bisby, R.q. J.P. Burney was afterward arrested by Head Constable Toner, and lodged in bridewell. Head Constable, proceeded to Galway, where he succeeded in discovering that the whole of the money was lodged in bank to the credit of Burney. The case awaits investigation.—*Tuam Herald.*

Kildare.

THE Athy correspondent of the *Freeman* is responsible for the following:—"Much consternation has prevailed here in consequence of a rumor that a gentleman holding a most confidential position in the Castle, has received some discoveries of delinitions in his succession. The matter has this day culminated in a complaint of the respected party *de facto* at the approaching sessions for the county, and there is therefore no longer any reserve, secrecy may to be observed in the case. Mr. Pitzwarth, who is placed in this unenviable position, has unanimous been held in high esteem in the locality and been much concerned at the hard the office of clerk of the union for many years without complaint. The defaulter is much loved in his committal were, I understand, discovered by the bank of Ireland officer when auditing the accounts of the union."

Kilkenny.

A MAN GOING TO ENGLAND IN A BOAT.—A bold in the employment of Mr Daniel Stapleton, of Tullamain near Callan, named Michael Fitzpatrick about sixty years of age, on the morning of the 20th ult. was set on by a huge bull in a paddock within was about to leave the field of his premises when Fitzpatrick overpowered by strength on the same with a rope, which so much enraged the beast that he immediately wheeled round, and, before he was somewhat man could make any defence, tossed him impetuously in air with his left horn, thus mutilating the poor fellow in a horrible manner. The darling and was promptly in attendance, the wretched man expired in a few hours.

Longford.

THE HOUSE. Gradwell, of Drapheda, has placed at his disposal of the Rev. Jas. Gallagher, P. P., a piece of ground near the Quay, Roslin, Dublin, for the erection of a National School. In addition to two efficient existing schools in that ward is now about to be supplied.

Queen's County.

AT the quarter Sessions for the Geriges Division of the County County last held, the chairman (Joshua Cosby Q.C.) took occasion to congratulate the jury on the comparatively small number of cases from their division of the county, and he remarked it is at the same time gratifying to see that the bad practice there were so cases of a criminal character from the district in one place. Abbyleix there were a few cases of hearing arms, but no evidence whatever that they were kept for improper use. In Mountmelick there were three cases, the quietly of the governor of the jail, that there was only a single century case for trial at the evening sessions. It is therefore circumstance warranted him in offering his warmest congratulations on the satisfactory state of affairs from the entire of Queen's county.

Tipperary.

The Catholics of Nenagh have presented a beary purse of sovereigns to Father Martin Cleary, the Administrator of that parish, as a testimonial of their esteem.

Waterford.

The prisoners on the Tremor road, known as "Sheep's Hill," adjoining Waterford city, have been taken by the assistant Sub Constable Dunn, Queen street, the great bacon merchants on a smoking mill. This new enterprise of the Messrs. Denny will be the means of giving a large amount of employment to the poor people.

Wexford.

WEXFORD, JUNE 20.—The fact that a change of consort against an enforced punishment, Captain Percy Harvey, R. L. Lonsdale, was to be heard at Wexford Petty Sessions yesterday filled the court with listeners. The facts of the case as given in evidence were that Mr Lonsdale, son of Francis Leigh, R.q., J.P. went to Capitain Harvey's residence at Lonsdale, and finding Captain Harvey in the hall the following conversation occurred between the latter and Mr. Leigh—Mr. Leigh, "I have come to Mr. Leigh—Captain Harvey, "Mr. Leigh, I know what you have come for, I have a very sickness given that Mr. Leigh above be would by his side. Mr. Leigh, "I have come to make his answer." In cross examination Mr. Leigh mentioned that at Bettenbury, Mr. Leigh mentioned Harvey's with, left her husband, the families have not been on visiting terms. The Captain had not been prevoked direct Mr. Leigh several blows with an implement for knocking down of his wife, and, in fact, the opinion that Captain Harvey resolved sufficient provocation to justify the assault, considered the case.—*Correspondent.*

Wicklow.

MR. O. F. TEAR.—MR. Trale has been in Wicklow in Dublin during the past week, in aid of the constitute familiar of the Irish political prisoners. He is now in Ireland very successful, and in every town he visited he receives the warmest welcome from the Irish inhabitants. We are glad of this; for his patriotic and disinterested services to Ireland he deserved a recognition at the hands of the Irish people. Mr. Trale addressed the Wicklow evening, and on Thursday he appeared at Bray, where he addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting. The chair was made out on his behalf, his application for a meeting on Saturday last, Mr. Rooke, who, with Mr. Kavanagh, United States Consul, was bail for Mr. Trale, applied to be admitted to the meeting, which he application was granted and Mr. Trale declined to accept Mr. Rooke's bail, he was committed to the Marshalsea, to which he was followed by a number of his admirers, and in which he has since held political levees similar to those which took place in Dublin, Kilmainham during his former stay there.—*Irishman.*

A FENIAN PLACARD.—Arrivals, Sunday, June 21.—A Fenian placard was found in Bray, printed with large and small type, dated Dublin, June 20, and signed "Fenian Brotherhood." The placard was found this morning, adjoining the Bray Lunatic Asylum, and was brought to the notice of the Rev. Mr. Bisby, R.C. P. of the parish, who, on the cost of the river,

MARY, QUEEN OF MERCY!

BY A. C. HANSON.

Thrice Dread a bright ing power sage,
Proud, mortal, vain dominion!
Of God above, or Hell below,
He took no thought, heeding nought,
Pass'd his course of wickedness.
He heart was cold, he never prayed
To be forgiven for all his crimes!
He only "Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

"O, Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

Years rolled on and found him still the same,
Still drinking Phaeton's poison-bowl,
Yet felt he no remorse nor pangs,
The torment of the Undying Worm
At the hour when his soul should leave
And then, though powerless to reform,
Wail'd, "O, Mary!" in piteous tone!
Avenger, cry, and mercy's earnest,
"O, Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

At last poor's ruinous time was gone,
And laughing now—alas! after
With a wild laugh, he cried, "I have no end
Gone over at least, and, oh, with tears,
He prayed, but all in vain, to
From the dark dance of the grave
Yet, O! I have no end! I have no end!
He still cried, "O, Mary!" "O, Mary!"

A hapless mind, a better mood,
A power of pitiable sore
No more in trial to be dead and blind,
He took at last to God's mercy
And, sweet as the sun,
Dreaded and sweet to Pharaoh and
Then entered he an lamp sunshine,
Reclaimed, he who has given me a sister.
"O, Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

Here, there and needed, he laid his care
Aside, and sought for God alone.
About he sang no choral prayer,
Nor sought to be in God's world
He mortified his flesh to other
For Christ's sake, and, in the
And, sweet as the sun, but still and only
"O, Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

Then loved him with more and more
Attain a life lived in grace
Of God's spirit—Eve long
Rest, finally, from the broad mound,
The Kingdom of Heaven
Lying, in the
Dedicated to the Holy Spirit,
Dedicated to the Holy Spirit,
Dedicated to the Holy Spirit,
And, well is dawn of glory is power,
Thy, Queen of Mercy, hast given behold
The Dream of the Holy Ghost
Christ's Holy Ghost dead man's heart
In the Holy Ghost, Christ's
Thy work in Christ's Holy Ghost
Are the power of the Holy Ghost
Thy holy spirit, Christ's Holy Ghost
"O, Mary, Queen of Mercy!"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Michael O'B. Burke,

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW POLICE.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(*Para Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER VIII.

MYSTERY AND MURDER—THE WHITE BOND AND THE BLACK BOND—THE FIRST OATH I TOOK—I BECOME A STANDING WITNESS—DEDICATION TO THE ENDEAVOURING TO REMOVE BY DEATH.

I REFERRED in my point of observation, and regret at the fair symmetrical within my mind, the unexpected, and, I confess, with those of the unfortunate portrait to be certain was that any possibility of mission. Here there was no room for doubt. It was real by who had stood for the photograph.

And all my work gone for nothing! Which I brought it back on a chair, and, the photo picture I carried drop from my hands on the carpet. My "Oh, my God!" escaped, I say, my fault. W o could have foreseen that a blow from a man so well-meaning as Mr. Ryan? For the matter of that, was it not a chance that we gave her blue eyes all, instead of black, or hazel, or brown, or grey? She's a fine creature, beside full of vitality, perfectly lovely. But a bonnet, which is always fancy when a gracefully rounded shape and well-turned face like Mr. Ryan's can be, and instinct the same to fit that bed me to identify it as a true original of her head, helped me to answer myself in the negative—a negative which I had worked by a little. I had touched the picture, nodded its finishing, and taken it home to my lodgings. Mr. Ryan's now (Mr. R. s's opposition) ds-be, on my notes and revelations from the region of reverie to take of Mr. Ryan.

"Take what ever do," remarked I to myself, as I wrapped the covering of brown paper round the camera again, and rebuckled the tape that confined it, "take what ever do, I am made!," "to give the color of the room where the lady of the house's wife is to be seated." Is the portrait back to Mr. B. Sodge, sir, perhaps, as he is to finish it, or shall I be sent to "fix it up in no time."

I agreed that I had gained the landing, and mighty down of the first flight of stairs, congratulating my-elf that I had discovered the mistake so late but been made before the picture was submitted to a owner. Turning the corner to ward the next step I had a vision again at the very man I was beginning to avoid, or, private in-sight.

"Beg pardon, sir, didn't see you," I muttered, ptlm-ding my-elf-ba before he had the opportunity to do-ditto-by.

"No matter-pay, but back yo, my hearty lewes to! Isn't that my young Irishman Ba's-ton-ton-ton?"

"Yes Captain," I had to stammer out.

"Tip to your mitten, there, it must go-ne-ne-y, I am-ing-ing for."

I was obliged to follow him, and we entered the room I had just quitted.

"Well, my fun-friend," continued the captain, sinking in a sofa, "being yesterday to no another there and tell me how goes in-ne-ne-y. Is the wan-ti just-ful-ly-ly?"

I told him I didn't-tink.

"And it is-ness-ness? Tut, man, nonsense." He looked the tell. "What-i-nat the-ne-ne-y? Is-ness-ness-ness, man?"

"The fact is, Captain, we forgot to ask you which the color to be put-ted-ted-ted

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Answers to Correspondents.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1868.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE PARTY THAT ENFORCES THE RIGHTS OF ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS, AT HOME AND ABROAD, PARTICULARLY ABROAD!

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

DITTO DITTO.

PRO OR CON.

THE above "Ticket" of the IRISH PEOPLE, and which we placed at the head of our paper some time ago, has left us free, up to the present, to choose our candidates for election next November. We have been slow to commit ourselves to any party in the coming contest, and for reasons which we have frequently set forth in these columns, viz.: the desire to ascertain which of the contending factions were disposed to accord to us, Irish-Americans, our legitimate rights as citizens of this Republic.

THE WORK OF THE HOUR.

"HIS OVER" THE BORDER.

A WOLF IN THE FOLD.

SAMUEL LOVER, A. R. H. A.

THE CORCORAN LEGION.

the gallantry and patriotism of those of their companions in arms who fell battling for the preservation of the constitution and union of this nation. The proceeds of the excursion are to be devoted to this noble object. The celebrated Montgomery Light Guard of Boston will be present, as well as several of the most distinguished generals of the country.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE RIGHTS OF IRISHMEN BEFORE THOSE OF OTHERS.

At one o'clock Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.,) asked that the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, be taken up.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.,) urged the completion first of the unfinished business—the Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Conness said there was no [illegible] of the passage of the Appropriation Bill. The faith of the Republic, as well as the Democratic party was pledged to carry out this measure. He moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill.

Mr. Morrill would oppose any interference with the regular [illegible] that must be passed for the passage of a bill of a political character.

Mr. Conness [illegible] while they sat here as the [illegible]tatives of a free people, some of their fellow citizens died in foreign prisons. He said their confederates and associates, guilty of the same crime, if any, of which these persons now in prison were guilty, have been discharged because they were native American citizens, and others have been detained and kept incarcerated because they were naturalized citizens, upon this obnoxious and abominable plea, that they were yet foreign subjects.

Mr. Howard (Rep., Mich.,) also opposed any interference with the regular business.

The motion of Mr. Conness failed by a vote ...

... declarations of Lord Stanley, received yesterday by the cable, which renders this bill entirely unnecessary, to which agency we should be most obliged. The graciousness of Lord Stanley or the utility of the cable, perhaps, would be a matter of curious reflection. This bill does not contemplate war. It is not proposed to produce war; it is not intended to regulate the action of our nation or to affect other nations in case of war, but it does propose, sir, that there shall be American statute laws for the protection of naturalized citizens in foreign States who shall have been arrested and imprisoned, and thus deprived of their rights and liberties contrary to the dignity of this nation. Mr. Conness, in reply to Mr. Sumner's remark, in regard to reprisals leading to war, said: Well, Mr. President, if that should be a cause for war, in God's name what cause of war could be [illegible] holy! Where is there a man of an American pride of character that would not instantly fly to the defence of [illegible] of war [illegible] such a [illegible]! I do not, Mr. President, stand here as the advocate of men who have been admitted to our citizenship, and who go from our country to others for the purpose of stirring up a revolt. If that can be shown in any case, it justifies their detention, and we have nothing further to say. We defend our institutions against the [illegible] of persons both at home and abroad, and we concede as readily, as a matter of course, that right for other nations. But, sir, upon this monstrous plea at this period of the world's history, that a human being, created in the image of his maker, as we say, the peer of any man, that it shall not be acknowledged that he has the right to determine where his citizenship [illegible] be, what country he shall give his allegiance to, what class of political institutions he shall accept and adopt. Why, sir, that we [illegible] not be ready to stand up in [illegible] of this great principle is, indeed, most strange. Mr. Conness went on to reply to Mr. Sumner's argument against conferring such extraordinary power upon the President, holding that no arm ...

THE NEW ZEALAND TRIALS.

Father Larkin and Mr. Manning Sentenced to One Month's Imprisonment and a Fine of £20 Each.

SPEECHES OF THE PRISONERS.

"I SAID I'D DIE FOR YOU."

A POEM TO Allen, Larkin and O'Brien.

New Publications.

I understand that you undertake to act hereafter upon the law, as it has been laid down this session. (The defendant bowed assent.) That being so, I shall not call upon you to enter into recognizances. I take your pledge, made thus publicly, as a better guarantee than the course method of subjecting you to pecuniary liability. Your writings (if I may take the leading articles as from your pen) display considerable literary ability—considerable powers of reasoning and also of imagination. I trust you will for the future employ your talents to better purpose. The object of the penal law is mainly to protect the public, neither the court, nor, I am sure, the Government, has any desire to inflict unnecessary suffering. Looking to the course you have taken, I am able to inflict a very lenient sentence, being, that you be imprisoned in the Hokitika lower jail for one calendar month.

Special Notices.

A NEW STORY, ENTITLED
The Weird Woman of Tavnimore;
OR,
MILKING THE TETHERS.
A Tale of Witchcraft.
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BRIAN BORU.—THE MEMBERS of the Military Company Brian Boru Circle, F.B., are requested to meet in their hall ... Avenue B, on Wednesday evening, July 29, as there is business of importance to be transacted. Also the members of the Civic Branch are requested to attend.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARTIN CASEY, who came to this country from Clonaghark, parish of Portarlington, Kings county, Ireland, in 1849 or 1850 when last heard from was in Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his nephew David O'Connor, No. 75 Carmine street, New York city.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE
Battle of Fook's Mills.
SEE THE
EMERALD
FOR THIS WEEK (No. 25).

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MEMORIALS OF THOSE WHO SUFFERED FOR THE CATHOLIC FAITH IN IRELAND, in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.
Collected and edited from the original authorities.
BY MYLES O'REILLY, B.A., LL.D.

THE LABORER.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

STAND up—erect! Thou hast the form,
And likeness of thy God! who more?
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life—a heart as warm
And pure as breast e'er wore.

What then? Thou art as true a man
As moves the human mass among;
As much a part of the great plan
That with creation's dawn began,
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy? the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step and averted eye?
Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud one's scorn to thee?
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No—uncurb'd passions, low desires,
Absence of noble self-respect—
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
Forever, till thus check'd.

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot;
Thy labor and thy life accurs'd.
O, stand erect, and from them burst,
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy!
The great!—what better they than thou?
As theirs, is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors thee
Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou hast not—'tis but dust!
Nor place—uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the lust
Of both—a noble mind!

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man.
Look up, then, that thy little span
Of life may well be trod!

FENIANISM—AN EXPOSITION

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

POSTSCRIPT.—THE REAL FENIAN PLATFORM.

In order that they may the better understand both the principles upon which Fenianism was originally built, and upon which it has been reared to the height and breadth, which it [illegible]

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

GREAT RELIGIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN THE MOUNTAINS OF KERRY.

This great religious festival came off on Sunday, the 28th June, and was, beyond doubt, the most imposing, as it was the most unique, ceremony that has probably been witnessed in at least this quarter of Ireland. The concourse of people from all parts of Kerry was positively immense, the dense throng which left Tralee being equaled only by the crowds which used to meet O'Connell in days gone by. The long procession of cars which conveyed the pilgrims darkened the road for an immense distance, their multitudes swelling as they advanced by contingents from various localities on the route. The weather was singularly favorable, a slight mist which obscured the sky at morning clearing off soon after the people left, and giving place to glorious Summer sunshine. Space forbids us to dwell upon the route, which leads through a wild but exceedingly picturesque country. A long but pleasant journey brought the processionists to Cloghane, a pretty village at the foot of the mountains, and now flooded by the enormous crowd of people. From Cloghane the ascent of the mountain was commenced. The upward journey was for some time very distressing, the great heat increasing the difficulty of climbing the mountain-side, which was besides extremely rough and of irregular surface. The enthusiasm of the people, however, overcame all obstacles, and, guided along the easiest path by the kindly villagers of Cloghane, the summit was at length reached—two thousand feet above the sea-level, and commanding a prospect of considerable grandeur and extent. [illegible] bare and Picturesque. Farther to the west bold Limerick is to be seen, and the bay of Limerick stretches in grandeur before the eye. Here it was the 700 Spaniards and Italians, with arms for 5,000 men and a large sum in treasure, landed, during the reign of Elizabeth, to assist the Earl of Desmond, returning defeated from Youghal, which he had only held five days. Here the Irish sustained a siege, commenced on the land side by Lord Gray, and by Admiral Winter from the sea. The fort was, after a gallant resistance, taken. "Thus far," says Moore, "all had proceeded in the ordinary course of civilized warfare, but the outrage which followed produced everywhere, abroad as well as at home, a strong feeling of horror. The garrison having surrendered, were all inhumanly put to the sword, and the renowned Raleigh, then an officer in the English service, was the chief actor in this horrible scene." Beyond Smerwick are visible a cluster of hills—the "Three Sisters"—Sybil Head, the Blasket Islands and Marham Mountain, a truly magnificent vista; southward a glimpse is had of the renowned Skellige Rock, famous in legends of Kerry; landward the Tralee and Killarney mountains rise clear and sharp; while on the farthest verge of the horizon, dim in the misty distance, glimpses are had of the Cork mountains. Such is the vast and splendid prospect from the summit of the sacred mount—a scene to delight the artist or poet, and full of beauties for even the dullest or most untutored.

As we approached the place of sacrifice, an introductory mass was performed on a wide plateau, midway up the mountain, Rev. Father Murphy, Prior, officiating. A procession was [illegible]

[illegible]

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5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Prisoners of '65.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phœnix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. John O'Shea, Col. D. J. Downing, Col. Denis Downing.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. REV. S. DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of [illegible]

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," General Fariola. [illegible]

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, C. I. Lennard from Drogheda; Release of Col. Kelly and "Captain Deasy" from the Prison Van in Manchester, and Captain Lawrence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

"ERIN'S HOPE"—the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.

[illegible]

PATRICK DONAHOE, BOSTON, MASS.

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By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

[illegible]

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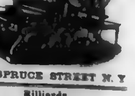

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Billiards.

THE STANDARD

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AND COMBINATION CUSHION.

[illegible]

UNA CONAIL.

BY T. C. [illegible]

Many a year has passed away
Since one bright morning in Ardmore
Sate Una Conail by the bay,
Beneath a full-leaved sycamore.

Bluely and straight the thin smoke soared
Into the b[illegible] silent air,
And July's softest sunshine poured
Upon her straw thatched cottage there;

Throwing the broad eaves' lined shade
Adown the wall with roses sweet,
And showering o'er the spinning maid
With leafy lights from head to feet.

With leafy lights, that now careered
The blue eyes' lashes long, and now
Touched the red lip and gentle breast,
And active foot and snowy brow,

O'er which there bloomed a fistal flower;
For this same day of Summer she
Expectant sought from hour to hour
Her lover's sail upon the sea—

And Daily, who, three mo[illegible] before,
Through twilight dusk with April rain,
She'd seen depart from that sad shore
Bound for the sult[illegible] coast of Spain.

But now approached the happy hour
Of his return; the ocean's blue
Amid the old tree's blossomed bower,
Sparkled; the airs were soft as dew.

Inland, along the mountain's ridge,
The level cloud-drift slumbered white;
The flax-fields and the valley's bridge
Lay deluged in the sultry light.

Beneath the long luxurious wave,
Sighing if southern Summer beat
Its crests, or tumbled by the eave
Where he had kissed her ere he went.

And by her side, through grassy turf,
The brown brook wabbling sly and slow,
Down to the water's indolent surf,
Creaming th[illegible] auburn sands below.

Blent with her wheel's dry buzzing sound,
The while the fresh wind from the sea,
And netted lights along the ground,
Mingled in happy harmony

So passed the morning hours away,
And many were the times she glanced
Up from her work across the bay
That now a sheet of splendor danced

Under the sun; but yet no bark
Rose o'er the burning line afar,
Till sunset shadowing sate dark
Revealed beside the Western star

A sail; and though night gloomed, she knew
His vessel well as harbor-ward
It surged, and to her brother flew—
Her brother, comrade of her Ard—

Crying "'Tis his, that vessel, come,
Get the boat ready, let us go
To meet him and to bring him home;
For as the tide's already low

Along the bar, the ship must be
At anchor there all night"—and soon
Under a sudden shadowed sky
They rowed atoward the sullen moon.

The faint sea-breeze had died, around
Clouds, thunder heavy, gathered low,
But on the bay as yet no sound
Was heard save of the billows' flow.

Night was so dark, the vessel's spars
Appeared still distant, though 'twas near;
One after one the cloudy stars
Went out am[illegible]d the blackness drear.

When, as they reached the vessel's side,
Where in dead gloom alike were furled
The awful black clouds with the tide—
Lo! like a world upon a world.

Falling thunder burst o'er the main;
But, looking through the blaze above,
Una beheld her Ard again—
And all her fear was lost in love.

As springing to the boat, he took
The pale girl in his arms, and cried—
"Thanks be to God, once more I look
Upon your face, my girl, my bride.

But for a storm in Biscay's Bay
I had been here a week ago,
And ne'er did time so heavy weigh
Upon my mind or move so slow,

As that which held us still apart—
But—God! what a flash was that—so near—
Why don't you speak, pulse of my heart;
Look up, speak to me, I sa[illegible], dear."

* * * * * *

Like to hell's noon the night had grown:
[illegible]

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

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SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

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[illegible]

DREAMING AND HOPING.

BY ALEXIS.

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A REMARKABLE PICTURE.

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A WINTER TALE.

BY J. K. CASEY (LEO).

The Winter wind was whistling shrill—
The brown leaves lay beneath the snow;
Blue shone the sky above the hill,
And red the sunset fires did glow.

The frost king chilled the river line,
That stretched away into the west,
While 'neath the branches of the pine
The robin sang himself to rest.

And we were happy then, asthore—
All dwelling in the dear old land—
With brothers twain and sisters four,
Ours was a peaceful household band.

No tyrant then as afterward
Brought woe beneath our tall roof tree;
O God! our bitter fate was hard.
Well, well, what use now—let it be

The fire blazed on the bright hearthstone;
We listened to a song from Dan,
When entered slowly, all alone,
The figure of a tall old man.

His white beard trailed beneath his chin,
His blue eyes looked full sad and proud;
And when my brother asked him in,
With gentle, manly grace he bowed.

"I'm eighty years and more," he said,
"I never had a child or wife
And all I loved are with the dead—
Gone to the glory from the strife

"But I have seen the fearful day
When Irish pikes were on the hill—
When deadly war set all ablaze,
And thirsty vengeance drank its fill.

"Curse on the Orange crew, they hung
My father at his cabin door;
My mother, too, beside him swung,
And baby sister, only four.

"I lay behind a ditch and saw
Them ride, with horrid shouts, away;
I knew I stood outside the law,
The debt of black revenge to pay

"So when the night fell darkly down,
Three gallant friends, all true and leal,
Traversed with me the moorland brown,
To dig three graves in Mulaskeel.

"The murdered lay all coffinless,
And then we swore upon the cross—
That God our souls might never bless
If we did not avenge the loss.

"Though Wexford (crushed and broken) bowed,
Though foemen trampled brave Kildare,
We'd raise the battle-cry aloud,
And Connaughtmen the green would wear.

"Three months an outlawed life we led
In ferny glen and mountain wood,
The mountain heather for a bed
And God to give us daily food.

"When on a night the heavens were lit—
With blazing watchfires near and far,
'*The French have landed*,' there was writ,
'And sweep along to Castlebar'

"'On—on—and stay not! Ireland now
Wants every heart and every hand'
With bounding heart and flashing brow
We rushed to join the patriot band.

"O God! the wild and fierce hurrah
When first we saw the flag of France.
O God! that great and glorious day
When first we saw the foe advance!

"You know the rest—we singled out
The murderers, and on we tore—
Down through their ranks with vengeful shout,
Until our blades were red with gore.

Alas! our freedom was not then
Decreed and close to Granard town—
We found us outlawed yet again,
But only one was homeward bound.

God rest their souls, my comrades three!
On Ballinamuck's drear hill they died
With pike in hand all gloriously,
A score of foemen by their side.

"'Tis past—I've been a wanderer
In many and many a land for years—
The bitter cross of life to bear,
The exile's sorrows and his tears.

"And now I come to lay me down
Deep in the land that gave me birth;
For all I crave is heaven's crown
And one small spot of Irish earth."

Then brother Dan arose and took
The old man's hand—while Eily's tears
Fell down upon the open book
She held, for that dark tale of years.

"God bless you for that tale you've told,"
And closer still he grasped his hand;
"And may our hearts be true and bold
As thine, to fight for dear Ireland."

Ah, me! the winter winds blow shrill,
I hear far off the streamlet's moan,
Still rises up the tall old hill,
But Dan and Eily—all are gone

But yet across the threshold stone
I think my weary eyes can scan
A figure standing all alone,
The figure of that brave old man

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JOHN MITCHEL.

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In one of the darkest hours of Ireland's past history, when famine and pestilence were hurrying thousands of her fair young children to untimely graves, when her adverse political cloud hung the heaviest, and when the gloom of ages seemed to have accumulated in one ponderous mass as if it intended to extinguish her hopes and her life together, John Mitchel, a bold and brilliant writer of the times, appeared within the circle of Irish politicians. Animated with expansive views on the position of affairs in Ireland, his hatred of the British Government, to which he justly ascribed the cause of her misery, drew from him a succession of thrilling philippics that [illegible]

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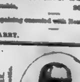

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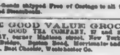

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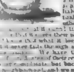

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IRISH NEWS.

Carlow.

David Garrens, Esq., County Coroner, held an inquest at Leighlin Bridge, on the 7th inst., on view of the body of a young lad named Patrick Nolan, aged nine years. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died of congestion of the brain, caused by eating unripe fruit with some spirits.

The Weather.—For many years past we have not experienced such warm weather as during the last six weeks. On the 6th instant the heat was almost insupportable, and there is every prospect that we are to be favored with a continuance of the present beautiful weather for the next two months, so that the harvesting operations will commence fully a month earlier than they did last year.

Cork.

The Martello Towers.—The Government have determined on dismantling those useless and impotent structures. Operations have commenced for removing the "big gun" from the summit of Manning Tower, which had been rendered notorious by the surprise and robbery of arms by Mackey and his party. The ammunition and stores are to be transferred to the armory at Haulbowline, and the building will …

… ed that he pronounced his life in imminent danger, and Regan was then brought before a magistrate, who, after hearing evidence of the transaction, received informations against Regan and committed him to Limerick jail for trial at the next assizes.

Presenting a Revolver.—On the 9th inst., a young man named Taylor, who is said to be studying for the medical profession, was arrested by the police on a charge of presenting a six-chambered breech-loading revolver at Mr. Broman, V. S. The occurrence took place in a hotel in Nelson street, and it is said that Mr. Taylor was somewhat under the influence of drink when he committed the offense.

Religious Mission.—The Rev. Father Prendergast, O. P., Tralee, and two reverend fathers of the Franciscan Order, arrived in Cahersiveen from Killarney on Saturday 4th inst., and on Sunday opened their mission of preaching and peace.

Kilkenny.

A Kilkenny Priest from Rome.—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival in our city from the College of the Propaganda, in Rome, the Rev. John Feehan, eldest son of our respected fellow-citizen, John Feehan, Esq., who, with the zeal of a faithful missioner of Ireland, proceeds shortly to Hobartown, to spread the faith in foreign lands as his countrymen have done since the days of St. Columba …

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 134. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

LINES FOR THE DAY.

BY MILES O'REILLY.

Delivered at the Festival given by the Surviving Officers and Men of the Corcoran Legion, in Jones' Wood, July 28, 1868, for the purpose of organizing to build a Monument in Central Park to the Officers and Soldiers of the Legion "Dead on the Field of Honor."

To raise a column o'er the dead,
To strew with flowers the graves of those
Who long ago, in storms of lead,
And where the bolts of battle sped,
Beside us faced our Southern foes;
To honor these—the unshriven, unknown—
To-day we sad survivors come,
With colors draped, and arms reversed,
And all our souls in gloom immersed,
With silent fife and muffled drum.

In mournful guise our banners wave,
Black clouds above the "Sunburst" lower;
We mourn the true, the young, the brave,
Who for this land their shelter gave—
Drew swords in peril's deadliest hour;
For Irish soldiers, fighting here
As when Lord Clare was bid advance,
And Cumberland beheld with fear
…

IRISH AFFAIRS.

BY W. M. O.

The Fenian Brotherhood has long since published a series of resolutions declaring its intention to restore Ireland's autonomy, to make the Irish "a nation once again," and to employ physical force, if need be, in accomplishing these objects. And to these resolutions a preamble is prefixed; and this preamble is to the following effect: "Whereas—The experience of the past has demonstrated that there is absolutely no hope of obtaining justice for Ireland and a redress of her grievances from the Parliament and Government of England." The session of Parliament just ending has amply verified the statement of the Fenian preamble. A more fruitless and delusive session could not be conceived. Yet this was emphatically *the Irish session*. This was the session in which, through the effect of Fenianism, the Irish question forced itself on the attention of the British Legislature, and refused any longer to be ignored. But this availed nothing to Ireland. The year was wasted in a bootless and miserable contention for place by the leaders of the …

"Garrison Church" in Ireland. All the world is agreed on the merits of this question, but the day for doing justice is still far distant. There are too many interests bound up with those of the Established Church to allow it to fall without a fierce resistance. Quite irrespective of religion, this political garrison is a national insult to Ireland. As nationalists we hope to see its fall. As men who detest West Britonism we would sweep away the propagandists of West Britonism. As patriots who work for Ireland's independence, we should rejoice at the removal of this bulwark of England's supremacy. Gladstone's bill was of but a tentative character. The question must be decided at the hustings in November. The action of the lords is neither to be approved nor regretted. *Noblesse oblige*, we know, and their lordships saw that this was a good opportunity to maintain their tottering dignity without the risk of a collision with the people. But when a real disestablishing bill is presented to them they will not dare to reject it. They legislate on sufferance, and their doom is at hand.

A very exciting general election to decide the question of *justice to Ireland* will soon agitate the United Kingdom. The Irish Established Church will fight hard for its temporalities. The Tories will move heaven and earth to retain their places. The Liberals will muster in strong force, and will probably carry the day. And the Fenians, who care so little for things …

… ble bold repudiation of British laws and law-administrators. The … of British injustice is brought to … shall Ireland be saved. No Government can pretend to continue governing where its law courts have ceased to inspire confidence in the people. Every subscription to defend a man charged with Fenianism is so much money thrown away, and is so far a recognition of England's right to rule. Let us take John Martin's advice and have done with this absurd contest, where we must always be sure of being worsted. Parliamentary agitation on the one hand and forensic contention on the other are to be equally condemned and abandoned. Neither can do us any good. Both do us infinite harm, especially *moral* harm, by leading us to trust for justice in a British Parliament or court, and by keeping up in the eyes of foreigners the semblance of order and legal government in Ireland. Rather, like the Greeks, let us repudiate the domination of England in *every shape*: this will bring matters to a *crisis*, and then shall our land be free.

THE INTERNATIONAL FRATERNITY HUMBUG.

The "international fraternity" humbug is still being acted by the managers of the British interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The object is very plain. It is to cajole the United States into forgiveness of all the treacherous injuries which England inflicted on them, and to cast the Alabama claims into inextricable …

… lordships voted an address to her Majesty to the effect that they agreed with the House of Commons in voting a pension of £2,000 a year to Sir R. Napier, as a recognition of the great benefits conferred on the working classes of the three kingdoms by the now "famous victory" gained by him over the unarmed subjects of the Emperor Theodore.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

On Friday night the House of Commons went into Committee on the Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Preventive Bill, Salaries, etc., for the purpose of founding a money bill thereon, and leave was given to bring in a bill. Mr. Monsell and several Irish and Scotch members wished that the bill should be extended to Ireland and Scotland, and a long discussion ensued. Mr. Disraeli opposed the extension of the bill to Scotland and Ireland, but he stated that if the House passed the bill for England a clause might be subsequently introduced extending its provisions to Scotland and Ireland. Several clauses of the bill were passed.

GOD HELP THE PAUPERS.

Mr. Blake called attention to the deficiency of workhouse dietaries in Ireland, and moved that in the opinion of this House the Poor-Law Commissioners of Ireland should establish a minimum scale of dietary for the paupers in the Union Workhouses, not less than that now …

THE ANCIENT RACE.

What shall become of the ancient race—
The noble Celtic island race?
Like cloud on cloud o'er the azure sky,
When Winter storms are loud and high,
Their dark ships shadow the ocean's face—
What shall become of the Celtic race?

What shall befall the ancient race—
The poor, unfriended, faithful race?
Where ploughman's song made the hamlet ring,
The village vulture flaps his wing;
The village homes, O, who can trace?
God of our persecuted race!

What shall befall the ancient race?
Is treason's stigma on their face?
Be they cowards or traitors? Go
Ask the shade of England's foe;
See the gems her crown that grace;
They tell a tale of the ancient race.

They tell a tale of the ancient race—
Of matchless deeds in danger's face;
They speak of Britain's glory fled
On blood of Celt right bravely shed;
Of India's spoil and Frank's disgrace—
They tell a tale of the ancient race.

Then why cast out the ancient race?
Grim want dwelt with the ancient race,
And Hell born laws, with prison jaws,
And greedy lords with tiger maws,
Have swallowed—swallowed still apace—
The limbs and the blood of the ancient race.

Will no one shield the ancient race?
They fly their fathers' burial place.
The proud lords with the heavy purse—
Their fathers' shame—their people's curse—
Demons in heart, nobles in face—
They dig a grave for the ancient race!

They dig a grave for the ancient race—
And grudge that grave to the ancient race—
On highway side full oft were seen,
The wild dogs and the vultures keen,
Tug for the limbs and gnaw the face
Of some starv'd child of the ancient race!

What shall befall the ancient race?
Shall all forsake their dear birth-place,
Without one struggle strong to keep
The old soil where their fathers sleep!
The dearest land on earth's wide space—
Why leave it so, O ancient race?

What shall befall the ancient race?
Light up one hope for the ancient race;
O, Priest of God—Sogarth aroon!
Lead but the way—we'll go full soon;
Is there a danger we will not face,
To keep old homes for the Irish race?

They will not go, the ancient race!
They must not go, the ancient race!
Come, gallant Celts, and take your stand—
The League—the League—will save the land;
The land of faith, the land of grace,
The land of Erin's ancient race!

They will not go, the ancient race!
They shall not go, the ancient race!
The cry swells loud from shore to shore,
From em'rald vale to mountain hoar—
From altar high to market place—
They shall not go, the ancient race!

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER IX—(Continued)

"Give me your glass, Mr. Jackson!" It was the captain who interrupted us. He had come [illegible]

[illegible]

Home Miscellany.

[illegible]

PATRIOTS.

[illegible]

THAT IRISH VOTE.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

"I slept in an editor's bed last night,
And others may say what they please,
I say there's one editor in the world
Who certainly takes his ease.
When I thought of an humble cot away,
I could not suppress a sigh,
But I thought, as I rolled in that feathery nest,
How easy editors lie."

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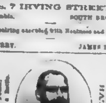

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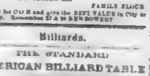

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CARROLL BAWN.

1798.

BY J. K. CASEY (LEO).

'Twas in the town of Wexford
They sentenced him to die;
'Twas in the town of Wexford
They built the gallows high;
And there one Summer morning,
When beamed the gentle dawn,
Upon that cursed gibbet
They hung my Carroll Bawn.

Oh! he was true and loyal,
Oh! he was proud and fair,
And only nineteen Summers
Shone on his golden hair;
And when his gallant brothers
Had grasped the pike in hand,
Where the green flag streamed the fairest,
He stood for native land

I saw him cross the heather,
With his bold companions,
And from the rising hill side
He waved his hand to me.
Then on my wild heart settled,
A load of woe and pain.
Mo bhron! its throbbing told me,
We'd never meet again.

They fought the Saxon foemen,
By Slaney's glancing wave,
But brutal strength o'erpowered
The gallant and the brave
And in the flight which followed
That day of misery,
Sore wounded he was taken,
My Carroll Bawn machree

Oh, [illegible] that ever
I saw the dreadful [illegible]
His [illegible] all darkly hanging,
His [illegible] deathly white
What wonder if my ringlets
Were changed from dark to gray—
[illegible] hand of God
Had taken my life away

'Twas in the town of Wexford
They sentenced him to die,
'Twas in the town of Wexford
They built the gallows high.
With form erect and manly,
And [illegible] of scornful pride,
For Ireland's faith and freedom
My true love [illegible] died

The meadow path is lonely,
The hearth is cold and dim,
And the sweet church-yard blossom
Blooms softly over him;
And my heart is ever yearning
For the calm rest coming on,
When its weary pulse lies sleeping
Beside my Carroll Bawn.

MORE FENIAN ARRESTS IN ENGLAND.

At the Bow street Police Court on Monday, July 13, before Mr. Vaughan, two young men—James Williamson, of Clarendon street, Somers-town, wheelwright, and John Blake, of Vere street, Islington, clerk—were brought up in custody of Mr. Williamson, chief inspector of [illegible]

[illegible]

Henry Sunnerway, sergeant of the Detective Department, Scotland yard, stated that at about noon on Saturday last he was with Micklejohn in Clarendon street, in consequence of information received. He saw the prisoners leave the house. [illegible]

IRISH POLITICIANS.

ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN.

IV.

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY MILTON.

Mr. Henry Morley has discovered a poem, written on a blank leaf of the original edition of Milton's poems in the British Museum, and signed "J. M., October, 1647," which he supposes from the hand writing and from internal evidence to be [illegible] unknown work of John Milton. It is entitled "An Epitaph," and reads as follows:

He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay
Has left some reliques in this Urn
As a pledge of his return.

Meanwhile the Muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he sported ere the day
[illegible] its tender ray,
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his bays;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the blubbering rills,
And while his doom they think upon
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-topt Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine.

Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow chest,
[illegible]
[illegible] some stately pyramid,
If a rich tomb makes happy, then
That Bee was happier far than men
Who, busy in the thymy wood,
Was fettered by the golden flood
Which from the Amber weeping tree
Distilleth down so plenteously:
For so this little wanton elf
Most gloriously enshrined itself.
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulchre.

In this little bed my dust
Incurtained round I here intrust;
Whilst my more pure and nobler part
Lies entomb'd in every heart.
Then pass on gently, ye that mourn,
Touch not this mine hallowed Urn;
These Ashes which do here remain
A vital tincture still retain;
A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first existencies,
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appears;
This plant though entered into dust
In its Ashes rest it must
Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and prolific fire,
And in her fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mould.

Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloom and blossom [as] b[efore]
When this cold numbness shall retreat,
By a more than chymick heat.

J. M., Ober, 1647.

The authenticity of the poem will of course prove a bone of contention to critics, anti[illegible]

RICHARD O'GORMAN ON THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

At a Democratic mass-meeting, held in Brooklyn last week, Richard O'Gorman delivered an elegant address in favor of the nominees of the late Convention. [illegible]

THE EMERALD BOUND

The First Volume of the Emerald, in book form, handsomely bound, with title and index. The Table of Contents, which will be found below, will show the great variety of literary, biographical and historic matter to be found in this volume, while the illustrations may well challenge comparison with any work of the kind ever before published. The book will be furnished, handsomely bound in cloth, for $1 25, and, in boards, for $3. When sent by mail to any part of the United States 75 cents additional will be charged.

STORY ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
Scenes in Frank McDermody	1, 17, 33, 49, 73, 89, 105, 121, 137, 153, 169
Where he sat Waiting	[illegible]
Around the [illegible]	[illegible]
At the Brink of Death	[illegible]
Karl Koenigstein	[illegible]
The Poisoned Cup	[illegible]
Scene in The [illegible]	[illegible]
The Murder who Done	[illegible]
The Two Angels	[illegible]
Serving a Subpoena	[illegible]
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The Detective's Mistake	[illegible]
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Wrecked Happiness	[illegible]
The Man at Arms	[illegible]

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Death of King Dathi	[illegible]
Clarence Mangan	[illegible]
Gerald Griffin and The Bridal of Malahide	[illegible]
St. Patrick's Day	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

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POETRY

The Spot Had a Voice	[illegible]
The Sorrowful Ballad of Dunmore	[illegible]
The Western Winds	[illegible]
To My Departed Father	[illegible]
Whispers from Over the Sea	[illegible]
Wounded	[illegible]

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Splendid Alpacas [illegible], these Alpacas were sold at [illegible]

Cloth Sacques $4 and $[illegible] sold for $[illegible] and $7 50.

Silk Sacques, $4 50 and $[illegible] sold for $[illegible] and $12 50.

A splendid lot of Grenadine Shawls from auction, $1 75—worth $7 50.

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[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to August 8.)

THE IRISH LEGION MONUMENT.

Grand Festival at Jones' Wood.

THE

EMERALD

FOR THIS WEEK (No. 27),

CONTAINS A

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OF

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OF

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Information Wanted.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 135. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

"THEY OWN BUT A TENTH OF THE LAND."

"The support of the Irish Church by the Catholics is not a grievance, as they own but about one-tenth of the soil of Ireland."—*Vide speeches of the Church Defenders.*

Though the Irish are forced to support
A religion they wholly detest;
Though held in contempt by the Court,
And by absentee landlords oppressed,
These Papists have one consolation,
However their wrongs may expand:
Constituting nine-tenths of the Nation,
They own but one-tenth of the land!

Persistently though they refuse
The worship imported from Britain,
They should not object to build pews
For their Anglican brethren to sit in;
That these have[illegible] no congregation,
Should not be too carefully scanned
By the Papists—nine-tenths of the Nation:
They own but one-tenth of the land!

Poor slaves, they can kneel on the ground,
When offering their public devotions,
Exciting contempt most profound
In their neighbors with loftier notions;
But these claim a high elevation
To pray from, which who could withstand,
Since 'tis made on nine-tenths of the Nation,

...into those who are favorable, very favorable or adverse to Fenianism. Except a man is of one mind with us in regard to the important and essential principles of our Organization, we cannot ever count on his sympathy or aid, and we must always distrust him as an enemy.

I extract from a back number of the IRISH PEOPLE the following test of sympathy or antipathy toward our work, which might be tendered to every skeptical Irishman to pass his opinion on it as the FENIAN CREED:

"I believe that Ireland is my motherland, and that I am bound in honor to love her truly, to serve her faithfully and to advance her prosperity as much as possible.

"I believe that England's interests and policy are invariably hostile to Ireland, and that Ireland never can become great and glorious until she becomes free.

"I believe that Ireland cannot become truly prosperous and happy so long as she is united with England or ruled by her.

"I believe that the power of England is waning fast, and that Ireland will yet be free and prosperous.

"I believe that there is only one way to obtain the advantages which are requisite for Ireland's welfare, and that they cannot be obtained but by men with arms in their hands.

"I believe that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity, and that the opportunity will soon be given.

"I believe that it is the duty of every Irishman to be always fully prepared to serve his country when the proper time arrives.

"I believe that obedience is the key of success in military enterprises, and that every soldier of ...

THE NATIONAL FAITH.

Martin and his friends had left Repeal out of their programme, and contented themselves with performing the useful task of enlightening foreigners concerning the enormities of British rule in Ireland, they would have probably saved their League alive and have served their country well. It is not yet too late for the National League to perform this useful but unambitious service. England cares nothing for American opinion, and the animadversions on her oppressive conduct toward Ireland which appear in the papers here are set down to republican malice. But England is very sensitive to the opinion of France. We need not inquire why this is so but we are very certain that so it is. And, with this fact to encourage them, ...

EXTRAORDINARY TERMINATION TO THE LATE FENIAN TRIALS IN LONDON.

Martin Meagher, [illegible] Constable Irish Constabulary: In November, [illegible] I was at Liverpool. On the 27th November I went, in consequence of information I had received, to 99 Christian street, with Inspector Horne and another constable. A man named M'Dermott lived there. On the first floor I found a box. It was locked. I got a locksmith to open it. I then examined it. It is the same now produced in court. I brought it over from Dublin. I had taken it to Dublin at the time (in November, 1866), and lodged it at the Castle, and I have brought it back from Dublin for the purposes of this inquiry. I made at the time a list of its contents, which I have destroyed, but I have a copy of it, which I ...

... on remand. Mr. Vaughan presided. Mr. Poland, of the Treasury, said he had since made inquiries in Liverpool and Dublin about the prisoner, and the result was that he should admit that the London evidence was rather weak.

Mr. Merriman asked was it necessary for him to say anything under the circumstances.

Mr. Vaughan answered "No." He said he had since carefully read the evidence, *fearing that he might have made any rash statement last day,* but he saw nothing, after the careful perusal of the evidence, to justify a committal for trial, so the prisoner must be discharged. The prisoner was then discharged.

FENIAN NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

A SKETCH FROM MANY.

BY A. DE JEAN.

He trod an alien strand;
And he vainly strove to smother
The memory of one heart and hand,
He had left upon another;
For that hand remain'd alone,
Of the many that caress'd him;
And that heart, when all were flown,
With a deeper love had bless'd him.

He had been a wayward boy;
Who, whatever path he wander'd,
Had a smile for others' joy,
Until all his own was squander'd—
The visions of whose youth
Were all life, and light, and gladness;
But so void of waking truth,
He awoke to real sadness.

Proud strangers in his isle,
Usurp'd all pomp and honor;
And scorn's provoking smile,
In return, they cast upon her;
Or if their love they gave,
'Twas brief—if bright or tender—
As sunshine in a cave,
To plants—pale, sick and slender.

Her sons in heart, and name—
The brightest, boldest, purest—
Of cold neglect, and shame,
And penury, were surest;
While clothing her in crime,
Was smoothest path to glory,
For recreants, who would climb
To a lofty niche in story.

Still his heart foreboded days,
When life would beam more brightly;
And tongues be loud in praise,
That seem'd him now most lightly;
For this he left his land,
The greenest gem of ocean;
And the faithful heart and hand
Of his first, and last, devotion.

Amid the alien crowd,
The loneliest of the slighted,
He felt—while yet too proud
To own—his hopes were blighted.
"No," he muttered to his soul,
"Let other tongues bear token,
Mine ne'er shall ring the toll,
Of my haughty purpose broken."

Thus he struggled after fame,
Unknown—but shrinking never,
From his one cherish'd aim,
'Till be sacrificed forever,
The love—the peace—the mirth,
That humble hearts inherit,
Round the dear, domestic hearth,
To an o'er-persisting spirit.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke,

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND BOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

ORANGE AMUSEMENTS IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

[illegible]

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

(From the Irishman.)

[illegible]

"The increasing prevalence of street outrages would lead to the inference that the class of known thieves and depredators is increasing."

. . . .

We have seen the spectacle presented by Ireland—on every side we hear of judges congratulating grand juries on the absence of crime, on the perfectly satisfactory state of the counties.

We have seen the spectacle presented by England, revealed by the English Times, the streets of London unsafe, and the worst classes of violent criminals and criminal outrages increasing in the English metropolis and the English counties.

And England enjoys all the rights and privileges of freedom!

And in Ireland freedom is abolished, the constitution set at naught, the habeas corpus act destroyed, families are flying into exile, and virtuous men swept into the jails, and there confined, half starved, treated like reprieved murderers, and subjected to a system which has driven some to the mad house and many to the grave!

"Look on this picture and on that."

A Canadian paper states that Judge Coursol, who became famous by his connection with the St. Albans raiders, whom he set free, is to be rewarded for his devotion to Canadian and rebel interests by an appointment as Police Commissioner of the Dominion, under a new act.

An Irish brick-layer, named Joseph Sinnot, living in a tent at Croton, Conn., was educated at Dublin University and can read with ease Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and the other dead languages, and has a small library of such works with him. He has a family with him, and his wife is a very illiterate woman.

"Little Tad" Lincoln had a narrow escape from instant death last week. In jumping on a morning train at Cresson, Cambria county, Pa., his hand slipped, and but for the assistance of a gentleman who stood near him, he would have fallen under the wheels.

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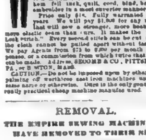

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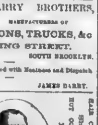

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12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '48.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men.—[illegible]
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, [illegible]
SWORD AND PEN.—[illegible]
DARING ESCAPES [illegible]
"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer, which sailed around Ireland.
COLS. NAGLE AND WARREN, their case.
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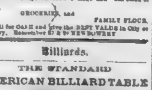

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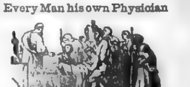

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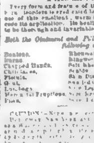

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REMEMBER 104 BOWERY.

THE DEAD WIFE'S PORTRAIT.

In a lonely attic room,
Where the wind of night and sin,
Blows and finds within the gloom,
Seeking dead that may shiver,
Everywhere,
Hung the portrait of a lady,
With a flame on fire.

Time had long since dulled the point;
Time, which all our arts disjoint,
And the years had written the poem,
Alike kept the wonderous eyes,
Everywhere,
Ever looking, smiling, frowning,
Tender and surprised!

As man lovth, man had lived
Since that picture had been painted;
As man moureth, man had mourned,
Weeping over dark despair
Bitter tears,
When the hearth lies broken-hearted,
To his cards of years.

Then for months the picture hung
All the years gone by,
Following him wherever he went,
Thus rather than let alone
In peace—
Till the hunter of the hiding
Did confine the dead

Then, in a lonely place
In that dim attic and chamber,
Where the falling leaves,
Sad murmurs of the past;
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise.

Oft the distant lawyer's sound
Sister's through the echoed door,
At the sight of sisters found
Dusty pictures from the floor
To those years,
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise!

Once there moved upon the stair
Other feet, as pressing lightly
But the fire that burn in the
Dusty hearth grew cold,
For those eyes
Through the moved moved looking, looking,
All the sad surprise.

From that day the door was sealed
Of that room, left haunted room,
And the portrait hung and paled
On the wall, and in the gloom,
Save the eyes
Ever looking, ever looking,
With such sad surprise!

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'B. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW PEACE.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.
(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

CHAPTER XI.

ESCAPE AT SEA—A SOLDIER'S LIFE—A SECRET TRIP TO CONNAUGHT—A DANGEROUS PASSAGE.

It is quite impossible for me to detail, or anything like detail, the incidents of my life for the two years subsequent to my departure from New York, in 1865, for I do not pretend to search of the country where the service was paid with gold, and the rocky fields with pebbles, and the fixture rare red wine. I have been lord of a little castle in Spain, and child in the lap of my mother. I had grown up in the Indian Ocean, and I had lived in Paris. I personally reflect on it in a vague sort of mind. In my present state I recall it in the dim and distant distance, like a dream. I have been here, there and everywhere, and I have been nowhere. I was as if we ran a race around a mill, and I was the mill, and I was the race, and I was the race, and I had to be here and there, and everywhere, and I had to be nowhere, and I had to be nowhere, and I had to be now

ON HEARING A ROBIN SING.

(*From the Irishman.*)

When twilight darkening into night
Throws round my cell its sombre shade,
And thronging memories sad or bright
Slowly come and slowly fade;
Then sweetly thro' my prison bars
An old friend sings a song to me—
An old song from the far off times
Of youth and home and liberty.
Sing, Robin Redbreast, sing,
While listening to thy minstrelsy
Thro' prison bars my soul will wing
To Ireland over the sea.

To boyhood's happy, happy days,
To life's flower-crowned morn,
Thro' wood and glen of Ballyvalane,
Bright with blossomed thorn,
Wandering with my early friends,
From school and world care free,
Wanderers now in many a land,
Exiles by many a sea.
Sing, Robin Redbreast, sing,
While listening to thy minstrelsy
Thro' prison bars my soul will wing
To Ireland over the sea.

Ah me! 'tis many a year ago—
How quickly time will fly—
Since we sang of home and liberty,
And true love that never should die,
As we sat in the shade of the dark green wood,
While the murmuring rivulets flow,
With the "click, click" of the old mill wheel,
Made a chorus in the valley below.
Sing, Robin Redbreast, sing,
While listening to thy minstrelsy
The Green Glen echoes o'er me fling
The magic of its melody.

The school boy when he robbed thy nest,
In the joyous bird nesting time,
Would start at sight of thy blood red breast
And pale at the thought of his crime.
To shield her from every foe,
And thy bright eye gladdens the peasant's cot
When the roof tree is covered with snow.
Sing, Robin Redbreast, sing,
While listening to thy minstrelsy
I hear the Shannon bells that ring
So grand on the River Lee.

The song has ceased—the rising wind
Sighing the forest trees among,
In cadence low and fitfully
Is hymning night's mournful song
And in my soul are ever singing,
Echoing there for evermore,
Songs that loved ones used to sing
Ere I left my native shore.
Sing, Robin Redbreast, sing,
In twilight gray thy song to me,
And my soul thro' prison bars will wing
To Ireland over the sea.

BRIAN DILLON.

Woking Prison, near London.

"COME OUT OF HER, MY PEOPLE."

(*From the Irishman.*)

It often happens that words undesignedly spoken by an incidental observer of passing events suggest more useful reflections than statements brought forward for a purpose. When Judge Fitzgerald, in the discharge of his duty as a Judge of Assize, contrasted the [illegible] of Limerick with the state of crime in London—when he connected the latter with the wealth and the "civilization" of the great metropolis—nothing was more remote from his thoughts than to suggest the unfitness of the union between England and Ireland. Yet it is impossible to avoid the reflections to which his observations lead.

Were there nothing else to make an Irishman desire the Repeal of that Union, a strong reason for getting rid of it is to be found in the fact that England and Ireland are in wholly different stages and conditions of national existence and social progress. England is beset by the perils and infested by the vices which attend on nations which have reached an advanced point of that which is called "civilization." From these perils and vices Ireland is comparatively free.

[illegible]

There is, perhaps, no darker picture of human degradation than that which is painted in the Parliamentary reports which describe the state of the agricultural [illegible] in some of the model counties of England. If there be, it is in the same records where they tell us of the brutalised condition of men and women, who, in some of the great towns of English industry, have passed their lives without ever hearing of God, without a thought beyond the desire for sensual enjoyment, without an aspiration beyond the wish to gratify their appetites. Those who have read these authentic records know that this picture is not overcharged. No one can reflect on this without feeling that English society is exposed to the deepest perils—perils of which in Ireland we know nothing. It were very easy to pursue the subject. We could point to the spread of infidelity among the English masses, to the existence of societies instituted for the propagation of Atheism—to publications with vast circulation devoted to the one purpose of attacking all revealed religion. These are evils and dangers from which Ireland is happily exempt. But they are evils and dangers which are eating like a canker into the framework of society.

Why should Ireland be forced into an unnatural partnership with a country whose moral constitution is so wholly dissimilar to her own? Why should we be forced to share the perils which we have done nothing to create? Let England, or rather her ruling classes, bear the burden of her own sins. If wealth and luxury and "civilization" have corrupted her, let us be as free from the consequences as we are from the taint. We are far, very far, from saying that England will not right herself. There is in the sound portions of the democracy of England a spirit and energy that will yet save her. But in the whole history of the world there never yet has been a nation that has retrieved itself from luxury and prosperity in which such crimes and sins have not been expiated by national suffering. Poor and "uncivilized" Ireland ought not to be a sharer in the sufferings as she has been no partner in the sin. We say, once more let England bear her own burden—let her deal as best she may with that seething mass of profligacy and dishonesty and misery and desperation which she has permitted to rankle and grow in [illegible] midst of her wealth and her civilization. [illegible] her leave us in Ireland to bear our own burden, too, to deal with a very different class of evils which belong to another stage of progress and a wholly separate condition of national existence. But when Englishmen insist on our being partners with them in that state of society which has been produced by a material prosperity and abundance in which we have had no share, then in every new exposure of the wretchedness and prodigacy and crime which have grown up from English wealth and "civilization," every true-hearted Irishman will hear a voice from Heaven saying

"Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partners in her sins nor yet partakers in her plagues."

Foreign Miscellany.

THE disturbances on the Amoor River, caused by the Mantchoose, are ended, and that river is now unobstructed.

LORD BROUGHAM'S house, so well known to visitors in the South of France, has been sold to Count Bismarck.

ARMED insurgents have again made their appearance in Aragon, and troops have been sent to disperse them.

ANOTHER battle is reported to have been fought between the Turks and the Cretans, resulting in the defeat of the Turks.

THE students of Paris are reported to have indulged in some riotous demonstrations near the Sorbonne, and were dispersed by the police.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph urges his Minister of War to hasten the appointment of Hungarian officers for the Hungarian regiments recently authorized by the Legislative Chamber.

THE traveling Englishman who smokes is rejoicing over the passage of an act of Parliament compelling railway companies to furnish one or more smoking carriages on each train.

IN a recent thunder-storm in England a soldier was struck by lightning and made blind, and a woman who had been stone blind for eight years was as suddenly restored to sight.

ALL the members of the Brazilian Cabinet recently tendered their resignations to the Emperor. A new cabinet was formed immediately, with Viscount Itaborahy as Prime Minister.

A LIVERPOOL dispatch reports the loss at sea of the British ship Brian Boroihme, which left Dublin about the 1st instant for Quebec. Captain McLea and the first mate are believed to be the only persons saved.

A NOVEL pedestrian feat was recently performed in England. A man ran, walked, wheeled a barrow, trundled a hoop, and hopped on one leg a distance of five miles in separate heats of a mile each, within one hour for £5, and won, with two minutes to spare.

AN Italian laborer in Verona, who had been dismissed from employment under the municipality, revenged himself by a murderous attack with a pitchfork upon the Mayor and a dozen other persons, some of whom were killed outright, and others mortally wounded.

THE Minister of Customs, a new office in the Dominion of Canada, has directed Collectors of Customs in the Dominion to enter laths from Canadian to American or foreign ports as follows: Clear, $15.50 per M.; Common, $3 per M.; Culls, $1 per M. Heretofore this rate has been the ruling price at the Canadian mills viz: $16, $3 and $1 respectively.

Tupper's lines

"Shall popery and its vermin
(As bad old times have seen)
Again invest the ermine
Of England and her Queen?"

indicate that Victoria's furs need immediate attention.—*World.*

THE first execution under the new law regulating capital punishment in England took place recently. Maidstone Wells, eighteen years of age, was hung in the prison yard for the murder of a railway station master. The execution was witnessed by only the necessary officers and three or four private citizens.

MORE distress is said to prevail in Spain than has been known for half a century. Entire provinces are suffering from famine, and in fertile districts large numbers of the inhabitants are crowding into the town seeking relief. What with its political troubles in addition, Spain is in such a condition that any change must be for the better.

THE strike of the miners in the Mahoning Valley is now entering on its fourth month, with no prospect of reconciliation. The workmen prefer to lie idle rather than accept the present wages, and the mills prefer to lie idle rather than add to their losses by raising wages. Governor Tod addressed the miners at Hubbard on Saturday, but without any apparent effect.

THE Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to negotiate with foreign Powers to secure the adoption of new international laws for the better protection of Emigrants. A dispatch from Pesth says it is probable the Servian [illegible] Karageorge-

[illegible]

without finding anything in it, not corroborated by history, to displease or annoy him. We wish the EMERALD success, and hope its fate will be different from that of the many other journals of the same character which have been started both in Ireland and America."—*Irish News, Cal.*

Personals.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN died at Paris last week.

GERALD MASSEY is delivering literary lectures in London.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE suffers from the gout, and frequently cannot walk without support.

DICKENS came near being arrested for a Fenian by the vigilant constabulary of Doneraile in Ireland.

MR. BOUCICAULT announces that after his present engagement in Dublin he will withdraw from the stage.

IT is estimated that Mlle. Nilsson receives ten sous, or half a franc, for every note she utters on the stage.

REPORTS to the effect that Menotti Garibaldi is busy raising volunteers are pronounced unfounded. At last reports he was spending the honeymoon at Caprera.

CAPTAIN DE LAGREE, who has been exploring Eastern Asia for the French Government during the last three years, died at Suez on his return, of sheer fatigue.

SERGEANT BATES has published an account of his march with the flag from Vicksburg to Washington, which is a document for unbelievers, and can be had of him at Washington for $8 a hundred.

IT is understood to be probable that Mr. Jefferson Davis will return to this country and reside in New Orleans, where the firm with which he is negotiating has a branch.

A GERMAN paper, not content with calling Harriet Hosmer and Charlotte Cushman "two blonde misses," designates the former as a painter and the latter as having "served in the United States army as Maj. Cushman."

PATTI has at last been married to the Marquis de Caux. The ceremony took place in a Roman Catholic chapel in London, before a distinguished assembly, among whom were Mario, Grisi and many other musical celebrities.

BARON POSENOV denies that eight years ago he "was doing porter's jobs and other chores about New York," and says that since he went into a newspaper office at fourteen years of age, he has worked at no other calling.

LAST Saturday week, Jesse Howe picked up, in Poultney, Vt., a pocket-book containing notes, bonds, etc., to the amount of $12,000. The owner, one Graves, of Fairhaven, rewarded him with a twenty-five cent shinplaster.

MRS. JOHN WOOD was hissed on her first appearance at the Princess's Theatre, in London, because she was thought to be an American. But they are getting to like her, perhaps because they have discovered that she is an Englishwoman.

AUTHORS AND PRINTERS.

DEAN STANLEY recently presided at the annual dinner of the Printers' Benevolent Corporation. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Dean said: I think people generally hardly know how curious is the feeling which arises in authors when they receive back their proof sheets. It is a feeling partly of shame, partly of gratification and partly of amusement when we receive from the hands of an invisible friend those printed sheets which they return to us. (Laughter.) I say a feeling of shame, because I am sure authors must acknowledge how great an infliction they must impose on the ingenuity and the patience of the printer (hear, hear), because they are always conscious of the difficulty which is taken off their hands by the interpretation of the printer who deciphers what is committed to him. I say shame and I also say amusement, because nothing certainly so much enlivens an author plodding through the weary pages he has written as the ingenious conjectures made by the printer to decipher what he has written. (Laughter.) I remember on one occasion [illegible]

THE EMERALD BOUND

THE First Volume of the EMERALD, in book-form, handsomely bound, with title and index. The Table of Contents, which will be found below, will show the great variety of literary, biographical and historic matter to be found in this volume, while the illustrations may well challenge comparison with any work of the kind ever before published. The book will be furnished, handsomely bound in cloth, for $3.25, and, in boards, for $3. When sent by mail to any part of the United States 75 cents additional will be charged.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

THE OUTLAW'S SONG.

BY MARIE ANNE O'FARRELL.

Come, darling, the moon is now draping
The hills in her silvery light,
And the stars from the cloudlets are peeping
To watch o'er our meeting to-night.
The light balmy breezes are rustling
The branches adown in the grove,
And the river is murmuring softly,
Like maidens' low whispers of love.
Then come, for the pale moon is draping
The hills in her silvery light,
And the stars from the cloudlets are peeping
To watch o'er our meeting to-night.

O come, for the outlaw's lone pathway
Is cheered by thy calm, sunny smile;
And thy voice, with its soft, tender soothing,
The cares of my bosom beguile.
My days on the wild, trackless mountain,
My nights 'neath some shady old tree;
My flight, when the hunters pursue me,
All, all are forgotten with thee.
Then come, for the pale moon is draping
The hills in her silvery light,
And the stars from the cloudlets are peeping
To watch o'er our meeting to-night.

O haste, for thy lover is waiting
Thy coming with anxious unrest,
To welcome the sound of thy footfall
And press thee once more to his breast.
To hear the glad tone of thy greeting;
To meet the love-beam of thine eye;
To feel the sweet warmth of thy breathing,
And catch the soft thrill of thy sigh.
Then come, for the pale moon is draping
The hills in her silvery light,
And the stars from the cloudlets are peeping
To watch o'er our meeting to-night.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER XI. (CONTINUED.)

I was right in my conjectures.

After I had been some five hours burdened with irons, and my limbs were beginning to get cramped with their strained position, a stream of light approached me. It came from a lantern held by my friend Bill, who had contrived to have himself sent down to me in the capacity of guardian turnkey.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XII.

NARRATIVE OF HOW A SON IN SEDUCTION WAS PERFORMED.

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

FARM ITEMS.

[illegible]

A VOICE FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO, August 14, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible]

[illegible]

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THE ROSEMARY CROWN.

BY LEO.

Waiting in sorrow and mourning—
Waiting through gloomiest nights
Clad in the robe of the cypress—
Longing for beauty and light;
Our tyrant filled the nations,
And has led wrong's pinnacles down—
Yet still holy Ireland is waiting,
And wearing the Rosemary Crown.

Oh, the fullness of joy in the hoping,
The rich light which fancy had dreamed,
When once, for the lapse of a moment,
The sunlight of Liberty streamed!
How we planted the flag on our towers,
And waved it o'er mountain and town;
But, alas! still the cypress was blooming—
Alas! for the Rosemary Crown.

And lonely, and lonely, and lonely,
A watcher still sat by the sea,
With face as the white marble pallid,
And eyes gazing mournfully,
With hands lifted up in appealing
That God would His mercy send down,
And the leaves of the laurel be twining,
Where rested the Rosemary Crown.

We gave her the song of the poet,
We gave her the work of the [illegible],
Cast the glory of heaven around her,
Yet still all our work was inane.
"She is dead," said the scoff of the stranger,
A mock for the cynic and clown;
And little he knew the wild passion
Long hid in the Rosemary Crown.

Now the love and the hope of a world,
Dear Mother! thy children have brought
The hard handed strength of the soldier,
The blade of the mind full of thought.
The [illegible] martyrs have taught us,
The strength of their glorious renown—
To the graves of the dead shall be borne
The [illegible] of the Rosemary Crown.

Weep not! 'tis the hour of the dawning—
Weep not! we are ready to save—
Nor reck of a newer heart broken,
Nor reck of another fresh grave.
O'er the graves we have marched in the past time,
O'er the graves of the dead still are bound,
Till the leaves of the bay shine as fairly—
As darkly as the Rosemary Crown.—*Nation.*

THE CASE OF WARREN AND COSTELLO.

American Citizenship v. British Pretensions.

The following important and well-timed letter appeared in the London *Times* of Tuesday, August 4.

DUBLIN, July 31.

[illegible]

(*From the London Times.*)

[illegible]

(*From the Dublin Nation.*)

[illegible]

(*From the Irishman.*)

[illegible]

Home Miscellany.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

Swans are lately escaped from Blackwell's Island in a tub. Of course they were washed ashore.

That part of a newspaper now most read by young ladies—the columns of official advertisements headed "Proposals."

Because of the newspaper discussion concerning the adulteration of milk, *Punch* gives his opinion that the best article on milk is—cream.

An officer in the Guards recently took his dog out, with a muzzle on its tail, and defied the police to take it into custody, because the regulations did not state where the muzzle was to be placed.

An old lady living in the country lately refused to let her niece dance with a young graduate of Oxford, because she heard that he was a bachelor of arts, whereby she understood him to be an artful bachelor.

A traveler went into an inn after a shower and asked the landlord to show him a good fire; "for," said he, "I'm very wet;" and then, turning to the waiter, he said, "bring me a tankard of ale immediately, for I'm very dry."

A little boy running along, tripped, and fell on the pavement. "Never mind, my little fellow," said a by stander, "you won't feel the pain to morrow." "Then," answered the little boy, "I won't cry to-morrow."

"Henrietta," said a lady to her new girl, "when there's bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange to you, Henrietta, but such things make a great difference in the eating in the end of a year."

A FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS.—A young fellow, the son of an eminent dancing-master, applying to a friend as to what trade or profession it would be best for him to pursue, was answered "I think you cannot do better than follow the footsteps of your father."

A correspondent asks us why the newspapers charge for the insertion of marriage and death notices. For the very best reasons, we suppose; inasmuch as one is an advertisement of co-partnership and the other of dissolution. Business is business in this city.

A traveler, among other narrations of wonders of foreign parts declared that he knew a case a mile long. The company looked incredulous [illegible]

[illegible]

Personals.

[illegible]

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Scenes in Frank McDermody, .. 1, 17, 33, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113, 129, 145, 161
Where he sat Waiting ... 15
Around the Gabbleine ... 18
At the Brink of Death ... 28
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How the Murder was Done ... 76
The Lovers Quarrel ... 77
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HISTORICAL & POETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

SCENERY.

[illegible]

CARTOONS.

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[illegible]

DESCRIPTIVE PROSE ESSAYS.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to Aug. 24.)

LYNCH LAW IN TIPPERARY.—DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Late Saturday afternoon a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Scully, who was murdered by his tenants in Tipperary on that day. After hearing a mass of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of murder, but took the occasion to deprecate the conduct of Mr. Scully, and suggested that new and more liberal laws were needed to prevent a repetition of such scenes.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

LUCERNE, August 21.—It having recently become known to us, the Swiss authorities, that an attempt was intended to have been made upon the life of the Queen of England during her recent sojourn in this place, a strict search was made by the police for the parties concerned in the diabolical plot. To-day a man, whose name is not given, but who, it has been ascertained, is a Fenian, was arrested, and upon examination made such statements as leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities.

LONDON, August 22.—It is proper to state that the dispatch announcing the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria in Switzerland by a person supposed to belong to the Fenian Organization, was received through the regular news channel. The Foreign Office here, however, has received no advices of the affair beyond that contained in the telegram in question.

(By Mail to Aug. 8.)

MR. GLADSTONE met his constituents at St. Helen's, August 5. In the course of his address he congratulated the country on the adoption ...

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 5.—NO. 138. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS.

THE IRISH EXILE TO HIS COUNTRY.

BY JOHN LOCKE.

Far through the mist of long, long years,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
I see thy hills and groves and moors,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
I see thy vales and mountain streams,
All bright in evening's golden beams;
But ah! 'tis only in my dreams
I get of thee those misty gleams,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!

But still 'tis sweet to dream of thee,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
Far, far away beyond the sea,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
But oh! 'tis sweeter far to know
Thou'lt pine no more in bitter woe—
That now thy beacon's all aglow
With fires vengeance for the foe,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!

And when the watchfires' light shall rise,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
In flaming glory to the skies,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!
To thee I'll fondly, fondly fly,
To swell the pealing, slogan cry,
To see thy banner scale the sky—
For thee to fight, for thee to die,
Inisfail! O, Inisfail!

THE RIGHT OF EVICTION.

BY W. H. G.

A GENERAL election in the United Kingdom is as nearly as possible the perfect equivalent of a Presidential election in the United States. By a curious coincidence these homogeneous elections will take place in the two countries mentioned during the coming November. And there is a further point of resemblance between them—that each will be largely influenced by the Irish vote, and the results of each will have a very important bearing on the fate of Ireland. If the Irish community in America does not vindicate its character and assume the whole importance to which the magnitude of its numbers entitles it, we must expect to hear very little more about American sympathy for Ireland, and we may give up all hope of American aid in accomplishing her emancipation. And if the general election, which ...

SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY AUGUST 24.

THE Seventh Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, called together by John Savage, Esq., commenced proceedings to-day at the former head-quarters of the Manhattan District, 814 Broadway. The attendance of delegates from the several States was large at the opening of the Convention, soon after 10, A. M.; during the day several additions were made to the numbers present, and advices were received that many representatives from Circles from remote districts are on their way to New York. The large room was tastefully decked with Irish national emblems. The Irish and the American flags were gracefully intertwined, and a well-executed painting over the President's chair represented the Genius of Erin leaning on a broken harp and weeping over the fallen fortunes of the country. On scrolls distributed at regular distances on the walls the names of the several counties of Ireland were respectively inscribed, and mottoes and legends expressive of the desire for "Union" ...

communication upon which it will be your duty to take immediate action.

DELEGATES FROM IRELAND.

Mr. Savage then read the following letter:

New York, August 25.

To the Chief Executive, Officers and Members of the Fenian Convention in Session 814 Broadway:

We, the undersigned members of the Executive Body of the Irish Republic, respectfully [redacted] body.—Very respectfully, yours

* * * * *

After some discussion a motion for the admission of the applicants was passed unanimously and the gentlemen were, on their entrance to the hall, enthusiastically cheered.

One of the Irish delegates, on his own part and that of his associates thanked the Convention for the warmth of their reception; and the President, in the view of their past services and probable future work for the Organization, bespoke for them the kindest consideration of the Convention.

The Convention then, at 12 o'clock, took a recess for an hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the roll of accredited delegates was called.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FROM SCOTLAND.

On motion, Colonel ———, District Executive of Scotland, was admitted to a seat in the Convention, and was received with cheers.

Immediately afterward the Chief Executive, John Savage, Esq., ascended the platform and delivered his opening address, the greater portion of which Mr. Savage declines to have made public. The remainder, although unimportant, was couched in Mr. Savage's usual eloquent language.

Mr. Savage was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his message.

After considerable discussion special committees were appointed, to which should be referred respectively for consideration and report those portions of the Chief Executive's message relating to finance, the Home Organization, arms and ammunition, etc.

THE UNION OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

The Committee appointed on Resolutions and Address at the forenoon session presented the following address at a subsequent session:

[illegible]

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

MILITARY AND CIVIL ORGANIZATIONS.

[illegible]

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

FINANCE REPORT.

[illegible]

THE "ASSASSINATION" SLANDER.

[illegible]

COMMITTEE OF HOME ORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

CASH FROM CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

ARMS, ORDNANCE AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

[illegible]

THE UNION CONVENTION.

[illegible]

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

[illegible]

ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

[illegible]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, 814 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

[illegible]

ADDRESS OF MR. SAVAGE.

[illegible]

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, AUGUST 28.

[illegible]

THE UNION CONVENTION.

[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

A TOAST.

BY J. DE JEAN.

The memory of the martyr'd dead!
Was last the toast, my brother—
A toast in tears sincerely shed;
Now fill we for another.
He fell—that lover of God's ...
Beneath the last ...;
And—may the martyr and his cause
... a ... avenger.

What boots it that the priest, who died
A patriot, died a martyr;
And furnish'd freedom with first blood,
To copy our old charter;
If, with the tokens of disgrace,
Its dangers we be omitting;
Till tyranny once more erase
What Liberty has written?

Let bonds be broke by ... slaves;
It should not wake our wonder,
If those that ... by the waves,
In danger should give under!
But we, for whom one martyr died,
And ... do more so ...,
Await the sufferings he ...;
Are half ... already.

And shall we not by heart, by hand,
By soul, be sworn to sever
The race of tyrants from our land?
And martyrs, too, for ever?
To set high heaven's insulted laws
O'er tyrants who infringe them;
And triumph in the martyr's cause—
Oh! this is to avenge him.

MAX MULLER recommends the study of the Chinese grammar. "There," he remarks, "who ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EMERALD.—This illustrated Irish-American paper ... [illegible]

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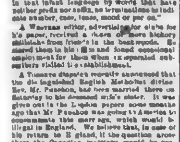

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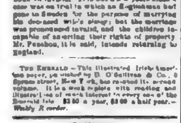

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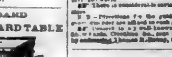

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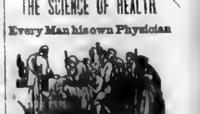

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Our friends throughout the country will confer a favor by forwarding the names of those who may be desirous of receiving a specimen copy of the IRISH PEOPLE. Specimens sent free.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

In a report of the proceedings of the Young Men's Catholic Library Association, of Lowell Mass., which appeared in our columns some weeks ago, the name of the Vice-President, William H. Loughlin, Esq., was printed Loughran—a mistake. Mr Loughran is Treasurer of that body.

"A Subscriber, 1st U. S. Infantry."—If you send your name we shall answer you by private letter. The omission to enlighten the public on the point you mention was intentional on the part of the writer, for satisfactory reasons.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

In consequence of the large space which we devote to the proceedings of the Seventh General Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood we are compelled to omit some of the editorials prepared for this week's issue of our paper.

GRATITUDE TO OUR FRIENDS.

An old and bitter reproach—and all the more bitter because true—has been flung at our people, that we have always shown ourselves remarkably ungrateful to those who have struggled for the elevation of our race in the scale of humanity, and for the redemption of our native land from the bondage and thralldom under which our national life blood ebbs away. We glorify our patriots when they are dead; we raise monuments to their memory, and the recollection of their virtues and sufferings furnishes an inexhaustible theme for our poets and orators. There is no praise too extravagant for them once they have passed beyond the "shining shore;" but while they are alive we are apt not only to let them suffer under the scorn and persecution of our enemies, but to add some drops of gall ourselves to their bitter cup of sorrow, disappointment and misfortune.

This charge of ingratitude, we repeat, is undoubtedly well-merited. [illegible]

PATRIOTISM.

[illegible]

SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE F. B.

(CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.)

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION OF GENERAL CONVENTION.

[illegible]

SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

SEVENTH DAY—SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

NIGHT SESSION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WILD JUSTICE OF REVENGE.

Landlord Shooting in Tipperary.

AN IRISH "SURPRISE PARTY."

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF Home and Foreign News.

[illegible]

Silenced at Last.

[illegible]

WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
ALSO
BENEDICT'S TIME WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY.
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171 Broadway, N.Y.
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234 Fulton Street,
BROOKLYN.

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

THE
EMERALD
FOR SEPTEMBER 5 (No. 31)
CONTAINS
O'NEILL AND THE BANSHEE
AN HISTORICAL PICTURE
OF
IRELAND IN THE TIME OF ELIZABETH.
"Can aught of glory or renown
To thee from Saxon titles spring?
Thy name, a kingdom and a crown,
Tir-owen's chieftain, Ulster's king!"

PORTRAIT AND SKETCH
OF
CAPTAIN JOHN MITCHEL
The Gallant Son of John Mitchel.

PICTURE AND SKETCH
OF THE
TOWN OF NEWRY.

MARION THE FOUNDLING.
A NEW STORY.
Illustrated.
BY J. K. CASEY. (LEO).

CORBY MAC GILMORE
A STORY OF IRISH HISTORY.
BY SAMUEL FERGUSON

Bring Me Back to Erin
A POEM.
By John Locke

THE PUBLISHER'S DAUGHTER.
A PLEASING STORY.

THE MURDERER BETRAYED
A STORY OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Morality of Fighting.

MORNING GLORIES
By Wm. J. McClure.

MEANS TO AN END.
A POEM.
By William Pembroke Mulchinock.

PETER THE HERMIT.

HUGH O'CARROLL
A Sketch of '98

The Cricket on the Hearth
TOGETHER WITH
WIT AND HUMOR
SKETCHES,
POETRY
ESSAYS
Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRICE EIGHT CENTS

TERMS.
[illegible]

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
8 Spruce St., New York.

A '68 SONG.

BY MARIE ANNE O'[illegible]

AIR—"Clare's Dragoons."

[illegible], come thy sadd'ning well;
Up! up! our friends shall [illegible],
To strike a blow for Inisfail
And trample tyranny.
[illegible] the night of slavery's o'er;
Freedom's dawn shall greet our shore,
And Saxon flashes for evermore
Our native isle must flee.

Sons of martyred heroes, rise!
Let your voices pierce the skies,
Till Heaven echoes with your cries
For death or liberty.
Let the perjured Saxon feel
The depth of Erin's [illegible] steel;
No more, no more our sons shall kneel
In hopeless slavery.

By the ever-sacred graves
Of those whose life-blood tinged the waves,
Who perished rather than be slaves,
We'll crush the ruthless foe.
Come and join with heart and hand
Among a brave and gallant band—
Come and raise our native land
From misery and woe.

Welcome o'er the foaming wave
Our exiled friends, who come to save
Their brothers from a felon's grave,
Their country from despair.
Onward! shout your battle-cry;
Onward! freedom's dawn is nigh;
Onward! Fenians, dare or die!
Heaven hear our prayer.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

(Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.)

CHAPTER XIII.

A DISCUSSION ON SUPERSTITION—THE END OF BLUE BLAZES—FELLS PAN AND SATURDAY.

"Well, Mr. William Smith under all the circumstances, what do you think of our expedition to the gold mines? We're doomed to climb the ladder of fortune without companions it appears. Rouse up man!"

Bill, who had fallen into the brownest of brown studies, contemplatively squirmed a [illegible]

[illegible]

RELEASE OF MR. RICHARD PIGOTT, OF THE "IRISHMAN."

Mr. Pigott was released on Saturday, Aug. 8 after having spent six months in prison for daring to speak the truth. Letters of congratulation have been poured in upon him from all sides, and he has issued the following sensible and well-timed address "to the readers of the Irishman." It will be seen in the last sentence of his manly letter what sort of a "testimonial" would give him the most pleasure:

On resuming my position as responsible conductor of the Irishman, I am bound to tender, in the first place, my felicitations to the present Government. They have dispelled any illusions that the public might have entertained with respect to the freedom of the Press in Ireland. They have made it self-evident that no man can write a free word of censure on Government proceedings, without feeling that their minion, the Attorney-General, stands at his side, empowered to act the part of judge, jury, turnkey, prison, bar and all.

It has, indeed, taken some time and expense thoroughly to make these facts clear. Six months of imprisonment and the costs of appeals are, however, light in comparison with the weighty results obtained. They are nothing as a counterpoise to the discovery that Magna Charta, avowedly, does not run in Ireland.

It is worth while to review these results. In the outset the Government official, running counter to general precedent, feared to indict me in the highest tribunal and before a special jury, which would have afforded some chance of fair-play.

When I then applied to have the case tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, the Government official resisted it. Two judges, veteran and experienced lawyers, decided in favor of my application, on the ground that I might [illegible]

[illegible]

THE GRAVES OF THE MARTYRS.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

THE CLANS OF FORTY-FIVE.

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

The process leaves the cells so little injured that the sweet creatures which fill them can go to work filling them again after a short season spent in repairs.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson has completed the story upon which she has been actively employed for some months. It is announced as being reformatory in character, dealing with the questions of the hour, and is to be published early in Autumn.

Goethe's mother said of herself: "Order and quiet are my characteristics. I dispatch at once what I have to do, the most disagreeable always first; and I gulp down the devil without looking at him. I always seek out what is good in people and leave what is bad to Him who made mankind and knows how to round off the angles."

Toothache, according to the London Lancet can be cured by the following preparation of carbolic acid. To one drachm of collodium add two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon, writing to the Times, on the subject of the supposed Milton poem, says: "I need not bandy words on a grave subject with such a reasoner as Lord Winchilsea. Truth is not to be served by broad grins, profane language, and the humor of a country fair. Some friend should tell the noble lord that the most vicious circle in which a man can argue is a horse-collar."

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals. No one who has the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

It is designed to supersede in London the office of the lamp-lighter by a kind of clock-work arrangement attached to the taps of the street lamps, which shall turn them full on at stated times, every night, and shut them nearly off every morning, the gas being kept constantly burning during the day with a very small blue flame, duly protected against extinction by the wind.

The most delicious and sustaining beverage that can be drunk this weather is good strong tea cooled down with lumps of ice. It should be only slightly sweetened, with [illegible] in it, and flavored with a few slices of lemon, which are infused at the time the tea is first made. A keg of this ready at hand would suit the complaint of many of our readers to a T, while the thermometer remains where it is and has been [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EMERALD BOUND

The First Volume of the Emerald, in book-form, handsomely bound, with title and index. The Table of Contents, which will be found below, will show the great variety of literary, biographical and historic matter to be found in this volume, while the illustrations may well challenge comparison with any work of the kind ever before published. The book will be furnished, handsomely bound in cloth, for $2 25, and, in boards, for $2. When sent by mail to any part of the United States 75 cents additional will be charged.

STORY ILLUSTRATIONS.

Scenes in Frank McDermoody... 1, 37, [illegible]
Where he sat Waiting... [illegible]
Around the Guillotine... [illegible]
At the Brink of Death... [illegible]
Earl Kossinganda... [illegible]
The Poisoned Cup... [illegible]
Scenes in The Governess... [illegible]
[illegible]

HISTORICAL & POETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

[illegible]

PORTRAITS.

[illegible]

SCENERY.

[illegible]

CARTOONS.

[illegible]

HISTORICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[illegible]

TALES AND STORIES.

[illegible]

EDITORIALS.

[illegible]

DESCRIPTIVE PROSE ESSAYS.

[illegible]

GENEALOGY.

[illegible]

SCIENCE.

[illegible]

REVIEWS.

[illegible]

HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS PROSE PIECES.

[illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]
The Shamrock and Laurel... [illegible]
The Sleeping... [illegible]
The Spirit of a Voice... [illegible]
The Sorrowful Ballad of Dovesmore... [illegible]
The Suicidal Cat... [illegible]
The Welcome Back... [illegible]
The West in Winds... [illegible]
The Wicklow Valve... [illegible]
To My Imprisoned Father... [illegible]
True Piety... [illegible]
Up!—A Vernal Ode... [illegible]
Walsh, Edward—Unpublished Poems of... [illegible]
Whispers from Over the Sea... [illegible]
Wounded... [illegible]

Dry Goods.

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[illegible]

A CITY LYRIC.

BY KILLEEVAN.

Come out in the streets and squares,
And often the hearing flags—
Come out from the reeking air,
From the pestilence and the rags.
The sun may hotly shine,
But better to look on its face
Than squat at the broken door
Of this horrible lane-way place.

We can see the carriages pass
With the ladies and the lords—
We can think of the coffers deep,
Where the rich man keeps his hoards.
Perhaps some kindly hand
Might look on our faces pale,
And cast us a penny or two
That would buy a draught of ale.

Oh! this place is terribly black,
Unfit for a Jew or Turk;
And no breakfast I had to-day,
For Johnnie is out of work.
I slept on the floor last night,
For our bed for the rent is in pawn,
Yet I dreamt the live-long time,
The live-long time to the dawn.

Oh! it was sweet—'twas sweet;
I dreamt of the dear old spot,
My childhood's home in the West,
That can never be forgot!
Where the first wind fans the leaves,
Where the streamlets merrily glance,
And the sunbeams laughing like
Through the trellised window glance.

I stood on the orchard path,
In the twilight all alone,
With the stars of heaven above,
And the night queen on her throne.
With the bright dew on the flowers,
With the poplars swinging slow
With a heart like a singing bird
When its music doth trembling flow.

And everything was so calm
That my soul-dreams floated far,
Farther than suns can shine,
Farther than farthest star.
I thought that my ears could hear
The angels singing above;
I thought I might lay my head
At the throne of the Lord of Love.

And tenderest visions came
Of those who had slept for aye,
The hearts of the good and true—
How cold in the church yard's clay.
Poor Margaret clasped my hand,
And Mary my forehead kissed,
And Patrick and John and Kate,
Not one of the loved I missed.

But fading and fading away,
As the black clouds bound the north,
One after one they passed;
One after one went forth.
A storm swept over all,
The dream in its sweetness broke,
And startled, as if from the grave,
On the cellar floor I woke.

Awoke with the grave around,
Awoke with the heart of sin,
That sank lower and lower sunk
As the little it could not win.
The little it craves at the door
Of those who had much to give,
Who had taken my all away,
And laughed at my right to live.

O come out in the streets and squares,
Let us look up to the sun,
Nor dream of the olden time,
[illegible] this terrible life began.
We can see the carriages pass
With the glitter and rich machine,
And forget that a living grave
Is the home of mine and thine.

—*Irishman.*

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER XIV.

A PHILOSOPHER OF THE COSMOPOLITE UTILITARIAN SCHOOL—HIS IDEAS OF CREATION ABSORPTION, INCARNATION AND SUNDRY OTHER THINGS—HIS HOSPITALITY TO BORROW-THIEVES.

"You're from Cork; young man, by your accent," he commenced.

[illegible]

"Have you never pondered over the almost miraculous change of [illegible] walking cases into [illegible]; that is quite common over in Ireland."

"You tell me so, sir," he cried, stopping and pressing my hands between his, enthusiastically. "You tell me so; ah! there's no love. How is it I never thought of that? I did hear, but I could hardly believe my authority, that instances were known in Ireland of turnips being changed into turkey-eggs by friction."

"By mastication, rather, I should think," I said, pausing, as if in reflection to humor one whom I now certainly believed to be mad; "turkeys eat the turnips and then probably lay the eggs."

"Ah! perhaps so."

"But go, sir, go on with your theory; I'm deeply interested and very anxious to hear how you got from the inferior animals up to man."

"Nothing easier. By judicious crossing of breeds you can arrive at any degree of bodily perfection in animals. It is thus the pigeon-fanciers produce fowl of any plumage they wish; thus the yeomen of England keep up their magnificent flocks of Leicester sheep and herds of South Down oxen. So man can be developed. I ask you is there a wider gulf between an intelligent monkey in a menagerie and a Bosjesman than there is between a Bosjesman and a Whitechapel prize-fighter, and let me say the French eclectic, Victor Cousin?"

"No; true, sir; but here's the difficulty. you can develop a Bosjesman into a Ben Caunt—that I can understand; but how can you develop a monkey into a Bosjesman?"

"Ah! that is precisely what I'm striving to find out."

"Yes, sir; and it may have been known to our ancestors. They were wiser than we; for I believe the world is in the period of its second infancy. We know that brain-force depends on the presence of phosphorus in the skull; if we could induct sufficient phosphorus into the head of a monkey we would have an Alabama negro; if we got enough of it into the head of an Alabama negro we might arrive ——"

"At Phineas T. Barnum himself."

"Perfectly, sir; and phosphorus we can extract from bones reduced to a pulp ——"

"But how convey this phosphorus, this brain-power, into your subject?"

"Ah! that is precisely the difficulty; I was thinking it might be done by some process similar to transfusion of the blood. Nothing is impossible to science."

"Then, Mr. ——, but you haven't told me your name yet? Mine is Burke."

"Taunton, sir. Jeerus Taunton."

"Then, your theory of creation is perfect, with the exception of four links, which are missing. But you tell me you are Utilitarian. Now, granting that you succeed in establishing that man is procreated of dust, and to prove it you only require to show how dust becomes concrete, how the concrete matter becomes vegetable, how the vegetable grows into inferior animal life, and that again into man, wherein does its utility consist?"

"Is there no utility, sir, in humbling man by showing him his origin?" replied my friend, in a tone of almost paternal remonstrance. "If we reflected on that there would be no necessity for societies for the protection of animals, much less for the abolition of slavery among [illegible]."

"If that be your object, Mr. Taunton, I wish you success in your researches. But you said awhile ago that you thought the world was in its second infancy. On what data do you base that opinion?"

"I will expose them to you, my young friend, even in your own lovely island. There are round towers there which go back into the night of time. They are standing to-day tall and stately as the hour they were built. They have outlived their own [illegible], even the tradition of their own uses and yet it is quite possible they were but erected for the mere purpose of [illegible]. The secret of the cement used in their masonry is lost. Do you mean to tell me that is the only secret our ancestors possessed which we don't [illegible]? I have seen in a museum in Dublin [illegible] cloth of long centuries ago, [illegible] land, of as fine a texture and bright a color as any worn by a Field-Marshal at a Horse Guards' levee in London of our own day. I have seen brooches dug out of the earth more exquisite in design and tracery and delicately finished in workmanship than any jeweler of Paris could imagine for an [illegible] of our luxurious century. I have spent hours poring [illegible]

[illegible]

Home Miscellany

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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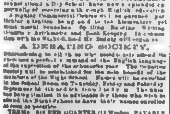

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[illegible]

PATRICK DONAHOE, Boston, Mass.

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY SUN.

[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

[illegible]

"THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS"

[illegible]

ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

Billiards.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

GUANO.

[illegible]

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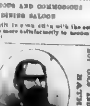
THE SEASIDE HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND,

[illegible]



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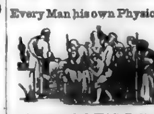
THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Every Man his own Physician



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin.

[illegible]

Female Complaints.

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula.

[illegible]

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases

[illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

[illegible]

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Hats and Caps

WHO IS YOUR HATTER?

[illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to September 7)

THE CORK CITY AUTHORITIES ASK FOR THE RELEASE OF ALL THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

CORK, August 31.—The Corporation of the City of Cork have adopted, by a unanimous vote, a resolve urging the Government to pardon and discharge all persons now serving out sentences of imprisonment for complicity in the late Fenian disturbances.

ULTRAMONTANE INTOLERANCE.

DUBLIN, August 31.—Mr. Mason Jones, the Liberal candidate for Parliament from Queen's County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports had been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a devoted partisan of Garibaldi, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the Liberal ticket in that portion of the country. He has been strongly opposed by the Dublin *Nation*, which has published these reports, and condemned him on account of his anti-Roman proclivities. The Dublin *Freeman* and the *Irish Times* both censure the electors of Queen's County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their lack of judgment in thus rendering necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, September 1.—The Hon. John Bright publishes this morning a long and eloquent address to the voters of the city of Birmingham. Mr. Bright gives his views on nearly all the great questions at issue, explains to his constituents the defects of the late Reform bill, reviews at large the question of suffrage and expresses his desire for such an extension of the franchise as will call into exercise more of the enlightened intelligence of the country. He denounces the principle of the three cornered constituencies as applied to Birmingham. He believes that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church would strengthen both the cause of Christianity and the Constitution of the country. Mr. Bright closes by announcing himself a champion of the principles above set forth, and offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons in the approaching general election.

ARREST OF MURPHY, THE OBSCENE SOUPER.

MANCHESTER, September 1.—Murphy, the anti-Catholic agitator, was arrested in this city and held in bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give the necessary securities, he was sent to jail, where he now remains.

NO INFORMERS TO BE FOUND IN TIPPERARY—SCULLY NO DEAD YET.

[illegible]

A POTATO RIOT IN CORK—THE MOB CHARGED BY THE TROOPS.

[illegible]

AN ARREST IN TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

LYNCH LAW IN TIPPERARY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

VERDICT—"Serve 'em Right."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Special Reporter of the Freeman.)

[illegible]

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

[illegible]

VERDICT.

[illegible]

MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

THE

EMERALD

FOR SEPTEMBER 12 (No. 32)

CONTAINS

FOR LAND AND LIFE.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE RECENT TROUBLES IN TIPPERARY.

CORBY MAC GILLMORE.

A STORY OF IRISH HISTORY.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON

AN ILLUSTRATED SKETCH IN

CONNEMARA

DURING THE FAMINE YEARS

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET,

ONE OF IRELAND'S ILLUSTRIOUS SONS

A VERY HARD FIGHT

AN ILLUSTRATED STORY.

BY DENIS HOLLAND.

A SPANISH MAIDEN'S SONG.

By John Locke.

Dwyer and McAlister.

A Tale of '98.

MARION THE FOUNDLING.

A STORY.

BY J. K. CASEY (LEO).

Billy Maher, "The Philosopher."

By Cloch-a-Oonana.

WOMAN'S OCCUPATIONS

EDITORIAL.

The Physical Sciences.

By Dr. John O'Donovan.

OBITUARY LINES.

By Jennie, a Lunatic at Flatbush, L. I.

Aryan Origin of the Irish Language.

PART IV.

The Cricket on the Hearth

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

SHOWING THE ORIGIN OF THE IRISH AND CELTIC RACE, WITH NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 140. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

FOR FATHERLAND.

A film came o'er his bright blue eye,
Like dusky cloud o'er Summer's sky;
Awhile he strove, in vain essay,
To dash that gath'ring mist away.
As the fierce sun of southern skies
Abruptly sinks, and daylight dies,
So set for him the battle's glare—
So dimly glowed the blood-red pall—
So lost to him, as lost in night,
Were all the scenes of desp'rate fight;
Yet faintly to his failing ear
Was borne his comrades' earthquake cheer,
And fainter still came on the air
The foeman's cry of mad despair.
He strove to wave his hand on high
And echo back wild vict'ry's cry—
But vainly strove—his arm was weak,
And sealed his lips and blanched his cheek;
And as he fell on that red plain,
And took his place amid the slain,
He knew he ne'er would rise again.
Yet in his eyes, tho' sight was gone,
A proud triumphant glory shone—
Grateful he raised them up on high
To bless his God before he'd die.
From farthest land of earth he'd come
To strike one blow—to die for "home"—
God heard his prayer! and Freedom's hand
Points out his grave in fatherland!

Nation. F. J. F.

RECTIFYING THE FRONTIERS.

BY W. H. C.

It is a maxim of Democratic philosophy that liberty and the rights of man are best preserved in cases where the principle of local self-government receives its fullest development. [illegible]

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

IRELAND'S INTEREST IN THE WAR.

[illegible]

THE FRONTIER OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

[illegible]

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

[illegible]

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

[illegible]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

[illegible]

ANNEXATION.

[illegible]

TRIAL OF JAS. WHELAN

FOR THE

MURDER OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—The trial of James Whelan for the murder of Hon. T. D. McGee [illegible]

THE TESTIMONY OF LACROX FOR THE PROSECUTION.

[illegible]

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

THE WANDERING JEW.

[Translated from the French of the Chevalier de Lagrange.]

In was a day long, long ago,
When, for our sins, the Son of God
Was driving up his life, and trod,
Bearing the cross, the way of woe
Amid the revile, by men accust
And more revile, in utter blind
And pain He passed, and made release
To the pain and sorrow of one standing near—
"Go, wanderer, go, and wait
Until I come, and I will give you rest,
Pause thy vain endeavor!"

"Oh, God of Mercy," Jonas said,
"Thy will is right and just, and have
Thy will that golden no longe above,
Or, here thy word—'Go!' I obey!
I'Prom this place I go, but I will repent,
Repent, and I will pray chastisement
For the sin, and do not never
Ill thoud of life in doom seven."
And God made answer: "Be forever
Shall still go on ward, staying never;
Go, go, go, forever!"

Who is the man, so gaunt and wild,
With snow and march, with pensive air,
And dust of pilgrim remains and dark,
With pleasure face and heightened hand?
Who is the man, so wonderful, Wandering?
Whom all the winds of Heaven pursue,
To whip his course to the ends of the earth,
Implacing him in pain and fear,
And, as the storm rapine forever,
Accompanied by the cry ever
Onward, onward! staying never,
Go on, go on, forever!"

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'R. Burke.

IN-SUITS SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TYPE, TRAVELER, AND NOW PRISON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,
Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.

CHAPTER XIII. (CONTINUED).

I may remarked that in speaking of weights and measures Mr. Taunton had employed the French system, for instance, I remember the meter of hydrogen, he said, to lift a kilogramme weight required to inquire was hold alone one of his direction!

"Precisely!" said he, none but the decimal system should exist in coinage, weights and measures, and I hope in time to see the metric system a uniform lands will universally exist."

"With your leave, sir, I wonder you would not prefer the system of the ancient Jews, and of men to counting time in the wild hills and forests."

"Ah! men look on me as an oddity, but here I am, well-to-do, in good health, good but truth is better, and nature, God's sanctuary; I find the best remedy in nature."

"But nature must be occasionally unnatural to make a cure of nature, Mr. Taunton, for example?"

"I don't understand."

"When it rains!"

"I seek shelter, or I wear a."

"When you are cold?"

"I'm never cold."

"What, never? Not a day, not an hour?"

"Precisely. Why? you may be tempted to ask. Because I have myself as I have a body. Ah! I have therefore on medicine to. When I sleep I have perfect ventilation. When I am hungry, when I drink I eat at energy, digestion is free and perfect, I sleep, and there's some sound mind and sound body. Feel my biceps!"

I did as requested, and was not a little startled at the small diameter of the arm, but it was a muscle-looking and hard limb, and it stuck under his coat-sleeve. Pictural and shoulders were about the same, I remarked.

"I?" he continued, "I go to fair, I gymnasium, I go to a fencing-school, I go on and, but I can cover my wall I can touch with the tip of my hand. I can mount the without assistance out, I can ——. What's the matter, sir? Are you ill? Are you pale?"

I had started back, smitten with sudden terror at a sudden recollection, which I had come in contact. So much had I been engrossed by Mr. Taunton's conversation, I had not perceived it until I turned against it, and drawing back, I recognized, to my horror, the tall form of the man who had long ago from a tree, a ghastly moonlight lay straight on the face, and a sinister smile on the protruding tongue.

"Why you shrink? It's only the corpse of a horse-thief! Shot and strung up this morning!"

I drew back and looked at him partly in disgust, partly in horror and partly in curiosity. He had shot a fellow-creature that day, he stated, and yet he was proud to see the last of a creature's disfigured corpse, this amiable, philosophic old gentleman.

"Ah! I see, I understand," that is not one of my theories. I don't like the dead. If the soul is immortal, what body are worth?"

"Precisely," I gasped rather bitterly, trying hard to master my feelings, "what body are to-day?"

"Why, I'm. He calmly pursued his way, trembled as I walked—I could not get rid of the emotion—I had been produced on the by the sudden apparition of that spectacle I. the mummy-man, the honest fellow, I mean, always at my room number, he was removed, the same gentle smile on his lips, the same idle handkerchief in his hand, the same quiet sinuosities in his mouth and walk.

"I had abolition of capital punishment in not one of your theories?" I observed, with malice in, "in the meantime, I'm, in, when, strong enough for its own protection. But here, where individuals are judged very much up trust to his own right arm for protection the moment a man is in danger, indeed the only one, in that of lynch. Short shrift and the Judge and the law, that is the only guarantor for the security of property."

We was had on a little in silence. Mr. Taunton was—a philosopher, I, a hot-headed, hot-blooded young man: "body," he murmured, "I'm not ashamed to be seen in the street, I'm dressed to clothes!"

A gold watch came over my lapels; I watched the eye of time man, with whom I was military, for the first time, and I felt a sort of pity and and rose and to another it by a surprised look from the *his shortness in perfect. He never be learned—indeed to reader!* That was his seniority, I thought, and I felt I to be not! At last moment he turned sharply round my finger was already on the trigger! I had made up my mind to fire at him through the lining of my coat for experience's sake, and only waited the spring. He raised his hand! I fired myself! I my on his! I and decided to be too late to be! I felt! I felt! I felt

THE
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FOR SEPTEMBER 19 (No. 33)
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THE FAIRY THORN.
An Ulster Ballad.
BY SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Illustrated.

MARION THE FOUNDLING.
A Story.
BY J. K. CASEY (LEO).
Illustrated.

AN ILLUSTRATED SKETCH OF
GRANY CASTLE

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF
LADY MORGAN,
Authoress of "The Wild Irish Girl."

CORBY MAC GILLMORE.
A Story of Irish History.
BY SAMUEL FERGUSON.

THE SEERS' CAVE.
A Scotch Story.
BY WILLIAM HETHERINGTON.

THE BLIND IRISH HARPER,
Illustrated.

BREATHE GENTLY, YE BREEZES.
A Poem.
BY JOHN LOCKE.

AE GUDE TURN DESERVES ANITHER
A Poem.
BY JAMES BALLANTINE.

THE TOMB OF HASSAN, or, THE LOST HUNTER.
An Eastern Tale
BY EDMUND O'DONOVAN.

LIBERTY AND GREATNESS.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET
Concluded.

ARYAN ORIGIN OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE
Part V.

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH
Together with interesting
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS
WITH NUMEROUS MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A CIRCULAR has been sent round to the newspaper offices of the city within the week, informing whom it may concern that there is now "in active preparation at a metropolitan theatre a comedy in four acts, entitled 1868." This is the first time, we believe, that the stage of a respectable theatre will have been degraded into a political stump for Presidential campaign use or abuse. Such a project (if we are to judge from the contents of this circular) is evidently about to be tried this season, and we hope the result will be the righteous one of shutting up that theatre forever after. It was bad enough when a depraved public taste compelled the legitimate drama to disappear before Black Crooks and other abominations; but when the stage becomes the organ of Tammany Hall and the Union League, it is full time for respectable people of play-going propensities to seek other means of amusement during the coming Winter evenings. If the new "comedy in four acts" be anything at all like the circular which announces its advent, it must turn out a low, stupid business altogether. The tone and moral of the piece—if there can be anything moral about it—are undoubtedly pro-Democratic, the writer is certainly a strong Democratic, and, as might naturally be expected from these two latter circumstances, all the villainous characters bear unmistakably Irish names. "Use and abuse the d—d Irish" seems to be a favorite motto with the politicians now-a-days.

WE observe that the Democracy of Massachusetts have nominated John Quincy Adams for Governor of that State. There is little chance, of course, that a Democratic candidate can "be elected in the Bay State, but the Irishmen of Massachusetts should seize on this opportunity to show that they will bear undying hostility to the very name of Adams forever and ever. The present candidate may be a good and proper young man in all respects, and personally he bears an excellent reputation; but as far as we are concerned, we shall do all in our power to make him and his suffer for the sins of his father, that Charles Francis Adams, late Minister to England, who has never missed an opportunity of degrading our name, reviling our people and encouraging the minions of the British Government to outrage our citizens. Had we the power to-morrow, we should disfranchise every Irish-born man who would dream of voting for the son of him who connived at the murder of the gallant Captain Michael O'Brien at Manchester.

THE Richmond Irish friends of the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, have commenced a subscription for the purpose of purchasing that gentleman a homestead. They remember his noble conduct on the behalf of naturalized citizens when Know-Nothingism swept over the land. Another proof that Irishmen are grateful to their friends.

On the 13th of August Peru was visited by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record. Thirty-two thousand lives were lost by this fearful calamity, and the destruction of property is estimated at three hundred millions of dollars.

THE following are the salaries of some of the English Government officials. Just fancy the people of Ireland paying the Lord-Lieutenant 20,000 pounds sterling yearly! The President of the United States receives but 25,000 dollars for the same time.

Premier, salary, per year	£5 000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	5 000
Lord Chancellor	10 000
Secretary for Home Department	5 000
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	5 000
Secretary for Colonies	5 000
Secretary for War	5 000
Secretary of State for India	5,000
Nine Under Secretaries, each £1,500 a year	13,500
Secretary for Ireland	4 000
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	20,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	4,500
Five Junior Lords of Admiralty, £1,000 each	5 000
Secretary to the Admiralty	2 000
Lord President of Council	2 000
Lord Privy Seal	2 000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	2,000
Postmaster General	2 500
Commander-in-Chief	3 460
President of Poor-Law Board	2,000

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

WHAT IS A RENEGADE?

COULD anything be more inconsistent in this advanced age than the custom of applying the term renegade and turncoat to the man who chooses to break away from the usages of the party which claims his adhesion, for no other reason under the sun than because it has been customary with his people to be lead that way. It is a well-known fact that a great majority of the Irish people in this country have voted with the Democratic party in the past, and no one can pretend to dispute their right to act as they please in the matter; but for the life of us we cannot understand why it is that an Irishman may not vote the Republican or any other ticket without incurring the risk of being styled a "renegade Irishman." If a man belongs to the Democratic party for years and then chooses to leave that party for the purpose of joining a rival organization, he may, with some consistency, be styled a "renegade" Democrat; but any sane and candid man must consider that it is highly preposterous and intolerant to assail an Irishman as a renegade simply because he may consider it his right and duty to vote the Republican ticket. For our own part we have never been, nor do we ever intend to be, politicians in the American acceptation of the word, yet we stoutly maintain our right as American citizens to cast our vote as may seem best for the benefit of our adopted and native countries—particularly the latter—and no amount of vituperation can deter us from so doing. We despise and abhor the tyranny of party—we will not tolerate any infringement on the right of man to think and act as God and his conscience may dictate.

We have been constrained to make the above remarks from having our attention called to a paragraph in a Brooklyn paper in which the epithet "renegade," prefixed by the word Irish is applied to one of the most gallant officers of the glorious old Irish Brigade. The record of this officer during the fierce civil war is second to none. He was always in the field at the head of his men, and the honorable scars which he now bears attest the fact that he feared neither death nor danger. At the close of the war this brave man, having acquired a thorough knowledge of the "glorious art," turned his eye toward his own dear land, for the purpose of assisting in the regeneration thereof. That movement failed for the time, and many gallant soldiers were incarcerated in English prisons under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. This "Irish renegade," who was waiting there to take the field, was among the number. After an imprisonment of many months he was released, and returned to this country, with the determination of going back again when the chance offered.

As a true and devoted Irish-American officer, and as a faithful son of the old land, was not the soldier entitled to honor and emolument? Yet now, because he occupies a position in one of the city departments, and because he advocates the election of the Republican candidates, he is styled a "Renegade Irishman." As an American soldier-citizen, or as a lover of his native land, is he not as much entitled to a lucrative position as any Democrat from Richard O'Gorman down.

On the other hand, his assailant, Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, though an Irishman born, has been one of the most inveterate and persistent opponents of the cause of Ireland. Week after week his journal teemed with vituperation of the men who were striving to wrest their native land from English rule. Sneers and jeers were to be found in every column; while not one word of encouragement ever appeared, no ray of hope ever shed forth to illumine the dreary path to Irish nationality. The Fenians of Brooklyn know this well. Mr. Kinsella fought like a Trojan for the success of the Democratic party, but Mr. Kinsella fought just as hard to kill the cause of Ireland. Who is the "Irish Renegade?" Is the gallant soldier who risks all for his adopted and native countries, or is it the Irish editor who would sooner see Ireland sunk at the bottom of the ocean than risk the loss of a vote to the Democratic party.

Irishmen, it is high time that we should reason together on questions of this kind. It is high time that we should shake off the horrible moral bondage under which we have been living so long. Tell the world that you are not the blind tools of any party, but that you are free agents of your own suffrages, and that henceforth you will be guided by justice, truth and reason, and not by senseless shibboleths and blatant harangues.

In the next number of our journal we will give more extended views of the political situation.

GENERAL CLUSERET.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter received this week from General Cluseret, who is now in the prison of St. Pelagie, in Paris, for the dreadful crime of having censured the subject of a painting, while at the same time commending the talent of the artist. The picture criticised is illustrative of the charge of the Polish Lancers through the streets of Leipsic as long ago as 1813, and is made the occasion of a vigorous attack on the European systems of waging murderous wars for the perpetuation of the assumptions of tyrannical princes.

We regret not having space this week to insert any extracts from the letter of the General, breathing forth, as it does, expressions of the most determined republicanism. We will give it next week, as well as present the article for which he is imprisoned, and call the attention of our people to this last flagrant case of neglect of the rights of naturalized citizens abroad.

THE BRITISHERS IN BROOKLYN.

We trust the friends of Ireland in Brooklyn, who belong to the Democratic party, will never forget the arduous and faithful services performed by the Hon. W. E. Robinson in the interest of our race and our native land during the late sessions of the American Congress. If they do, they will merit the contumely which both the avowed and covert friends of British tyranny never lose an opportunity of heaping upon Irishmen. The nominations of Democratic candidates for the next Congress are now on the point of being made, and we learn that the wire-pullers, who manipulate that operation, are about to oust Mr. Robinson, the tried and indefatigable friend of Ireland and of human freedom, from the Third District of Brooklyn, and to present some other candidate in his stead. Now, the finger-marks of the agents of the English oligarchy are manifest in this proceeding; and if BARTON GOLD can buy a nomination for any of Mr. Robinson's opponents, it will be freely spent at the forthcoming Democratic Convention for his district. Let the friends of Irish liberty, American "Democrats" though they be, be alive and wide-awake as to the action about to be taken by the nominating delegates on this occasion, and let them give those delegates clearly to understand that, unless they renominate Robinson, no nominee of theirs shall have the Irish support. The Democratic majority in the Third District is small, and should this indefatigable friend of Ireland and stern asserter of the rights and dignity of American citizenship be rejected in consequence of any underhand political trickery—any truckling to the Britisher *for a consideration*—we shall use our utmost endeavors to return the Republican candidate, if Mr. Robinson does not run on an independent ticket, and we shall recommend every true Irishman to do the same.

MORBID CURIOSITY FALSE MORALITY.

ONE of the worst symptoms of the age is the interest which well-meaning persons attach to the conduct of low and vulgar criminals. Honest and virtuous people are despised as commonplace and of little value; but let some low brute, whose life has been one long series of the vilest crimes and vices, pretend to be converted from his evil ways, and straightway he becomes a hero whom preachers hold out as an example of virtue, and whom foolish women worship. New York is scandalized at present by a shameful case of this kind. There is a man living in a notorious street in this city, whose own notoriety is most infamous. This man has kept, or keeps, a singing saloon and brothel; and it is stated that he has once been a Methodist clergyman. He proudly rejoices in the unenviable reputation of being the "wickedest man in New York." Now, it is a curious fact, that unhappy wretches of this kind are more proud of their celebrity in vice than virtuous, honest citizens are proud of their virtue and honesty. But it is still more painful, that "good" people, "pious" people, especially parsons and women, take an interest in a fellow like this.

It is true the Bible tells us what rejoicing there is in Heaven for the repentant sinner. When the publican knelt in the porch of the temple and said, "Lord have mercy on me, a sinner," he was more justified than the Pharisee who knelt ostentatiously before the high altar and insolently boasted that he was not like other men. The woman taken in adultery, repentant of her sins, was forgiven, and told to go and sin no more, because there was none of her accusers so pure that he dared to throw the first stone. The penitent thief on the cross was absolved and promised an immediate meeting in Paradise by his Master, who died beside him. But in all these cases the great saving virtue of these repentant sinners was humility and self-abasement.

Your modern saints, who excite so much interest in the godly, are scoundrels all—hypocrites, whose lives are one continuous falsehood, and who in their pretended virtue lie in the face of Heaven itself. The so-called "conversions" of such men are public scandals, hideous immoralities, hypocrisies which do more to outrage virtue than their open, notorious unrepentant vices.

Take the case of this wretched being who is called the "wickedest man in New York." He has made a fortune by the promotion of the most loathsome forms of vice. The prostitution of miserable girls has filled his coffers with thousands of dollars. Zealous preachers undertake to convert him. They go to his bawdy-house and pray and exhort. A false excitement is created; a momentary fit of hysterical excitement among the degraded girls. The male bawd laughs; and in the midst of a scene of obscenity, produces his own boy, a child of tender years, and exhibits him as a prodigy. By and by the praying and preaching scene breaks up, and the usual licentious orgies commence.

Meantime "the wickedest man" is celebrated all over the Union to the detriment of public morals. He receives a notoriety which he never knew before; and his infamous den becomes crowded. God only knows what increased sin and shame are the result. By and by this man professes to shut up shop and resigns his infamous trade. The preachers come and hold prayer-meetings in his den—and preach short sermons. "Respectable" women come there to pray and preach also. They take this over grown brute, who pretends to be "converted" (glorying all the time in the notoriety of his views), they hold him by the arm, they look lovingly into his bloated face, they pat him affectionately on the back, and—oh! mockery of religion—they tell him to hold on hard by Christ.

All this time the wretched harlots, by whose sins he makes his wealth, are grinning from an upper window, and the old game goes on as before. The neighbor of the "wickedest man" who is on the watch, and regard him as a humbug and a "dead beat," sees profligates going in and coming out of his house every night and morning and laughs to think that in spite of the prayer-meetings, the old horrible iniquity is going on as before.

What possible results can scenes like this produce but general demoralization and the degradation of religion.

HARPER'S WEEKLY AND ITS PICTURES

IF the Republican party ever hope to gain a considerable portion of the Irish vote, we would earnestly advise their leaders to give the cold shoulder to such papers as *Harper's Weekly*. Why, sirs, one issue of that paper does more toward keeping Irishmen firm in the Democratic faith than fifty thousand speeches from O'Gorman and the other great lights. For our own part, we never look on the sheet but we are reminded of our experience during the dark days of Know-Nothingism, when every brutal ruffian felt it to be his duty to insult and sneer at our people. We would venture a small sum that this fellow, Nast (it should be Nasty), who does this dirty work for the Harpers, has received a good drubbing from an Irishman in days gone by, and hence his hatred of the race. Can our friends McNevin and Mullen tell us of this spiteful cur? We are sure they will agree with us in saying that he merits the reprobation and scorn of all high minded gentlemen.

The *Boston Pilot* speaks as follows of the Harpers, and we trust that every liberal journalist in the country will condemn them in as severe terms:

"Of all the pictorial weeklies published in the United States, we know of none so narrow-minded, bigoted, prejudiced or intolerant as *Harper's Weekly*. It never loses an opportunity to show its Know Nothing, Methodistical proclivities, as the [illegible] hater of Catholics and especially the Irish [illegible] assumed Democratic leanings. In fact, [illegible] there is a caricature representing the [illegible] type of depraved and besotted humanity from the Five Points of New York, with a cross on his hat, his mouth split [illegible] and a shillelah in his hand, on [illegible] 'a voter' shaking hands with [illegible] head of a negro [illegible]

"The Harpers, during the war, distinguished themselves by getting up exaggerated pictures of secession Northern prisoners, and other incentives to sectional hatred, and their especial vocation appears to be to sow the seeds of discord and antagonism, not only between the North and the South, but among all classes of people.

"The caricature to which we refer, instead of representing the gallant and generous Irish nation, so full of talent, genius and patriotic love of liberty, is doubtless a perfect daguerreotype of the black and depraved heart, the bigoted prejudices, and the inherent meanness of the tool of an artist who conceived it. The Harpers are said to be the children of Irish parents, but they, like themselves, were English-Irishmen, and as such, imbued their children with the most unnatural hatred of the people of their ancestral land.

"There is no ruffian at the Five Points, no matter how low, who has done more to corrupt and deprave the hearts of the people than these half-canting, hypocritical Harpers, with their incendiary and strife-exciting periodicals. No decent man should permit such demoralizing publications into his family, as their tendency is to make the readers as mean as the publishers."

FENIAN NEWS.

REORGANIZATION OF A CIRCLE.

CORNING, SEPT. 4, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I TAKE pleasure in acquainting you of the reorganization of the James Stephens Circle of this place, which has been in a state of suspension for a few months past.

The harmonious, happy and [illegible] tone of the deliberations of the recent Convention has done much toward increasing [illegible] and infusing new life and activity into the organization throughout the country, and in this feeling we share to a great extent. Our Circle this time launches full of hope for the future, and is determined to support the new administration faithfully and unceasingly, full of confidence, as we have ever been, in the integrity and ability of our Chief Executive, Mr. Savage, to guide the Organization safely over the shoals.

I would remark that we have been materially assisted in our reorganization by the accession of some good and true men, recently of the Manhattan District, and at present engaged in the new Glass Works.

By giving insertion to the above you will very much oblige, yours, etc.,

WM. J. WARREN, Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD PROGRESSING

227 NINTH AVENUE, N. Y.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

At a regular meeting of the Barrett Avengers Circle, F. B., held at their head-quarters on Tuesday evening, September 1st, 1868, James Begian, Centre, in the chair, on hearing the report of the delegates appointed from the Circle to attend the General Congress of the F. B., and the Union Convention called in conjunction with said Congress, to unite all patriotic Irishmen, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That this Circle do indorse and heartily approve of all the proceedings of said Congress and Convention, and do regard the final union of both bodies and the proceedings then had, as binding upon all true Fenians, and as completely demonstrating the fact that Irishmen can no longer be led astray by party leaders and political hucksters, who have more at heart the almighty greenback than Irish liberty. JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.

GRAND RALLY FOR IRELAND, IN BROOKLYN.

An immense mass-meeting was held by the Liberty Circle, corner of Adelphi street and Atlantic avenue, on Monday evening, 7th instant. The meeting was harmonious and enthusiastic in the extreme. Among those who addressed the meeting at length we noticed the active H. T. Carroll, of this city; P. O'Neill Larkin, of Boston, Mass; and Col. J. J. O'Connor, of Braintree, Mass.

MR. TRAIN AND THE IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.

MR. G. F. TRAIN has elicited a remarkable manifesto from the National School Teachers of Ireland, in the form of an address, which is published in the *Nation*. The document begins with an expression of admiration for "the great Republic, of which he may well feel proud to be a citizen," and then proceeds to deliver the opinion of the learned and loyal body upon the state of Ireland. Statesmen may be curious to learn what it is, and perhaps desire to profit by lessons received at the feet of such instructors. It may be inferred from the following passage, which is at once picturesque and pious:

"When we cast our eyes over this lovely land, when we gaze upon its beautiful scenery—its fertile plains—its romantic ruins—its commercial and manufacturing capabilities—its fair women and stalwart men—and all the while feel conscious that a stranger lords it over us, we may well feel sad and exclaim 'How long! O Lord! how long!'"

They refer to the system of education which "they are compelled to administer," complain that it is calculated to crush the national spirit, but add, with a feeling of pride, which rises above all minor considerations of duty—"Unfortunately for the founders, they suffered Irishmen to be the teachers, and, without egotism, we lay claim to some portion of the merit of having made the national spirit what it is to-day." They express deep sympathy for Mr. Train, whose sufferings they can appreciate, the more fully from a recollection of the martyrdom in the cause of nationality which some of their own body, they say, have endured, and they indignantly assure him that they recognize in the strong arm which holds him in prison, the "tyrant that has long fattened on our land and forced our little ones to wander over the earth in search of that bread denied them at home." Some doubt has been raised as to the genuineness of the address, but the *Nation*, which ought to be able to judge correctly in such a matter, does not impeach its authenticity, and it is due to the patriotism of the teachers to say that it has in several instances attracted the special notice of the police. Mr. Train returns a gracious reply. He says:

"All kinds of addresses, from all parts of Ireland, have been showered upon me, but none have been more welcome than yours, gentlemen, for it is your teaching that has kept burning the sacred fire of liberty. Old men and fair maidens—brave youths and little [illegible] girls—have made me many presents, but you have spoken the voice of a million of children who sing 'The Wearing of the Green.' England made a sad mistake by educating Ireland, for the educated mind will not long remain in slavery. The patriot spirit of the three eights—'98, '48 and '68—has made a unit of Ireland. To-day the best educated people in the world are the Irish. When England destroyed by her free trade tactics the factories of Ireland to build up her own manufactories she liberated Irish children and enslaved her own offspring. The Irish went to school and are educated—the English child went into the factory and is ignorant."

Mr. Train may, perhaps, think it due to the teachers who have so handsomely addressed him to publish their names.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times.* [Don't you wish you may get them?—ED. I. P.]

THE ASSASSINATION STORY.—On Saturday last some of our ultra loyal [illegible] startled their nervous readers by [illegible] statements of a terrible "Fenian attempt to assassinate the Queen," and dire and terrible was the indignation of these journals against the Fenians in general, and Fenian regicides in particular. The transparent canard—out of which so much [illegible] capital was made was copied from the *Gazette de France*. The only foundation for it was that an Englishman named Wood—a harmless lunatic—made an attempt to force his way into the presence of Queen Victoria, at Lucerne, and was taken into custody and sent back to England. Wood was not a Fenian; he was not an Irishman. He made no attempt to shorten the reign of "our Protestant Queen." Not one of the journals which published the canard really believed for a single instant that a member of the Fenian Organization would countenance the assassination of Queen Victoria, much less that a Fenian had left this country or England and traveled all the way to Lucerne for the purpose of murdering her. Yet, not satisfied with printing the lie in conspicuous type in their columns, and dashing it in gigantic letters on their placards, the Tory journals dealt with it editorially, as if they were convinced of its truth and reiterated the atrocious and dastardly slander which has been so often refuted, that the Irish Fenians countenance assassination. Since then the entire facts of the case have come to light, but not one of these honest journals has had the honesty to retract the assertions made by them against their own countrymen! Think of the mean scoundrelism of such conduct they publish a lie—the lie is exposed—and they do not offer a single word of apology for the gratuitous slanders with which they bolstered it up. These journalists would do well to bear in mind that every attempt made on the life of Queen Victoria and her predecessors has been made by Englishmen that, despite the long-continued and brutal efforts of their task masters to degrade them, Irishmen [illegible] are, as proverbial for their chivalrous respect toward the weaker sex as for their gallantry in the field of battle, that no body of Irish Nationalists have ever descended to countenance assassination, or are now disposed to endanger their country's cause by the commission of a hideous and useless crime and that the cause of Toryism will not be served by disseminating foul and baseless calumnies against any body of Irishmen, no matter how politically criminal they may be.—*Irishman, Aug. 29*

AT ATHLONE, after the yacht race at the regatta, about the hour of 6 o'clock, p. m., a crazy old boat in which seven artillery men [illegible] sailing down the river gave way, one of its [illegible] falling out, and the whole party were precipitated into the deep, five of whom were drowned.

TRIAL OF JAMES WHALEN.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

took me to another cell; he then took me outside and asked me if the man was there, I said it would be difficult to know him in that half-dressed state. It was after that I saw him down stairs, it may have been about midday when he was first shown to me, it might be a couple of hours afterward, he was then dressed in the same clothes he had on on the night of the murder, I had already recognized him by his face and walk; I said it was difficult to recognize him, because I did not like to say much about it to any one; I know Cosgrove, of Buckingham; there were some people called; Barney Kane, of Penville, I used to know, Downey, of Hull, I know, Oliver Latour, of Hull, I can't recollect, perhaps I was taken twice to see the prisoner, and after being taken there the third time, have been there ever since, I never said to the prisoner named Brown that I expected a large sum of money.

Re-examined—The man LaFour I rented the house from at the Chaudiere I saw on the Saturday, he said if I did not get a house by Monday he would let me have his house, I saw him on Monday. I was looking for a house on Monday at the Chaudiere, the mills were beginning to work some of them were going, but they were not all working night and day, not at that time, Laparre keeps a tavern, there were a number of people moving about, I was not obliged to tell Laparre about it, I did not go to any magistrate about it, I made no inquiry about the reward; I did not put myself out of the way till I was forced to do it; the second time I was brought down, but had left word where I was to be found, I went to Duchesne to work, I told nobody about this thing, I recollected, before seeing the man in jail, what clothes he had on on the night of the murder, when I was taken to the cells I was told to look around, and see if I could recognize any one the people who brought me made me no explanation, when I recognized Whelan I asked about his clothes, for my own satisfaction, so that I could recognize him and be convinced in my conscience that it was him nobody has offered me any reward, I showed Renard how the murder happened, and pointed out the small post, the doors, how Whelan came up, and the door I stood at, I don't know Brown; while a prisoner in jail a number of them used to come annoying me about the affair, and I used to leave them.

OTTAWA, September 9.—The court assembled to-day at 9 o'clock; about twenty minutes after the prisoner was brought in. He looked more careworn and dejected than on yesterday. The court-room was densely crowded.

The first witness sworn was John Jordan. His testimony was substantially as follows: I am one of the Ottawa city police; was on duty the night of the 3d and the morning of the 4th; Constable Pinard was with me, when we were on the corner of George street I saw a man running down Rideau street; he had on, as far as I could see, a black coat and cap; I then went to Lapierre's tavern, between Clarence and Murray streets, on Sussex street, and below the street where the tavern of Michael Starr is; when I was part of the way down I saw a man coming down behind, when we came to Lapierre's I stood and saw that another man was following the first of these two; the first man running [illegible] street, the barracks are at one of the corners of George street, when I stopped at Lapierre's the man made up to me; I knew that [illegible] Labelle; he did not walk past me, as I went into the tavern, but he came within fifty or seventy five feet of me, he was carrying two pails; the other man was a little in rear of him, coming a little quicker than he was. I went into the tavern then; the second man was about eighty feet off, the night was unusually bright, the second man I took to be Lacroix; I am positive it was he; Pinard was inside of the tavern all this time; Labelle followed into the tavern, I heard then from Labelle about some one being hurt in Upper Town, Mr. McGee's name was mentioned, I heard he was beaten there, and I immediately proceeded there, the other policeman going with me, when I crossed the Sappers' bridge I sent the other policeman to the City Hall for another man, two men came down and said that Mr. McGee was killed, I then went to the Chief of Police to waken him and afterward went to where Mr. McGee was lying at the Desbarats' block, on Sparks street, he was lying there dead on the sidewalk, there was a quantity of blood, and the doctors and others were present, we carried him in and I was put in charge of the body, I have seen a bullet with Dr. McGillivray, I could not say I saw any keys on the door; I saw a mark a little to the left of the keyhole; I saw some blood on Mrs. Trotter's dress, I have seen Lacroix since that; I was one of those who was on the ground when Lacroix described the affair; I went for him; he lived on the Lebreton Flats; we found him in bed when we got near the place of the murder; the night we brought Lacroix down we asked him to describe what he saw, nothing further, I did not then know he was the man we saw in Sussex street, but when we went to the police hall and saw him in the light I knew him, it was more by his dress than by anything else; he was poorly dressed; it was when he was giving his evidence I noticed it was he; I think this was five or six days after the death of Mr. McGee.

To Mr. C. Cameron—I had never seen him before the night of the murder; I recognized his clothing; I can't say how many men I had seen that day with dark coats and hats; I am positive it was the same man; I noticed he was poorly dressed; Pinard and another policeman went into Lapierre's about the matter; I was told about Labelle, and a day or two after we hunted up Lacroix; it was Labelle who told us of the murder; I was on the inquest; Pinard was at Prescott, and it was some days before we got together again; I gave what information I had to the police magistrate, Mr. O'Reilly and others; I must have told all the circumstances on the examination.

Patrick Buckley, doorkeeper of the house of Commons, was the next witness. His testimony went to show that he was acquainted with the prisoner, had met him a few times and provided him with tickets to visit the House during the session; did not give him tickets that day. He said he saw him on Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, when the House adjourned; that was the first time he saw him.

Louis Roy dit Des Jardins sworn—I was one of the witnesses in the Kamouraska election case, and was in the gallery of the House of Commons on the 1st of April, the prisoner's excited appearance drew my attention to him; he went out, and on his return I saw a pistol in his pocket; I mentioned this to one of the members as an extraordinary thing that a man should be in the House with a pistol; it was the barrel I saw; this was before Mr McGee's death.

To Mr. McKenzie—The pocket-handkerchief prevented me from seeing the size of the pistol, the prisoner was alone; I could not see how many barrels there were; he had on two coats, I can't tell the color; he had on a blouse.

Edward Starr, sworn—I live in Maria street; am a messenger in the House of Commons; I have seen the prisoner before in the House; the first time I saw him was between 9 and 10 on the evening of the 6th of April, he was in the east gallery, nearly opposite the Speaker's chair, but a little to the left, where I saw him first, I was at the door of the southwest corner and looked through; I heard Mr McGee use the words, "Striking under the belt;" I saw the prisoner and another person with him; the prisoner was leaning over the front of the gallery and shook his head, which called my attention to him; I noticed his lips half open and his teeth clenched with a kind of grind, his forefinger was extended and he shook his head in a threatening manner; there was a small, light-complexioned man in light clothes at his right; immediately after he put his hands up to his breast, as if feeling his coat, he put his right hand into his coat, and as he did so nodded to the man I have spoken of, the other man did the same, and he also felt down his breast in the same kind of way, I was called away to some work and left them in the gallery, I saw the prisoner between 11 and 12 in the main lobby down stairs, at the same level of the floor of the House in front, and inside the Post-Office and near what we call Buckley's door; he had his back to me, his arms folded, resting on his left leg and his eyes looking northward toward the library door; he was speaking to no one; Buckley was not at his post, I was going to the messengers' room, knowing it was a place no one had any business to be; I looked him full in the face and told him so; he then went to the stone steps and stood on the same level as the entrance to the public gallery and near it; I passed him and went to the messengers' room, which is below, on a level with the main entrance to the building; when returning, I saw him again that night about fifteen or twenty times; he was still at the entrance to the gallery; he was half leaning or sitting on the stone coping round the stair; next time I saw him was in the north gallery, to the left of the Speaker; that would be a little after 1 o'clock in the morning; he was there with the man I saw with him first, apparently whispering; I can't tell how long they sat; the next time I saw him was about half past 1, when he was near Buckley's door, almost in his old position, there was no one with him, he would be about four or five feet from Buckley's chair, but I found Buckley in the messengers' room; when I returned prisoner was gone; I saw him again in the gallery nearly opposite the Speaker; Mr. McGee was, I think, then in the Speaker's room, that was near 2 o'clock, he sat a few minutes and then went out, and I lost sight of him; at 2 o'clock I went to the Post-Office and prisoner was then leaning at a door in the main lobby, and close to Buckley's chair, about eight feet from it; Buckley was in his chair and prisoner was talking to him; Graham, the door-keeper to the public gallery, was outside on the landing, I don't know how long prisoner had been there, but they were talking when I went away, when I went to the reporter's gallery, when the motion for adjournment came up, about ten minutes after 2, the prisoner was leaning against the back of what we call the Council or Speaker's gallery; he was in the passage to the public gallery; he could see the members near the Speaker, but not Mr. McGee's seat; I saw nothing particular about him then; I went down stairs to my own room to prepare to go home; there were four in the gallery to whom my attention was drawn; prisoner sat first, with the small man, one with a thin face and another with dark complexion; I recollect perfectly all I have stated, the motion I saw by Whelan with his hand drew my attention first, and I saw the others talking to him; I went to warn the door-keepers of the gallery that there were suspicious characters who should be put out, they only laughed at me and said parties with tickets could get in, the door keepers were Joseph Brown and John Buckley.

Adolphe Pinard, one of the city police, who was on duty on the night of the murder, was next examined. He was subjected to a searching cross-examination, which did not in the slightest degree shake the evidence but rather helped to confirm that of the witness Lacroix. One point brought out showed that the place as represented by Lacroix as where he was standing was correctly described by him in his evidence, as well as all the other incidents in Lacroix's evidence. The witness indignantly repelled the idea that he had said to Germain that he wanted a good witness against Whelan, for that he would get a good deal of money. Lacroix was twice examined.

John Joseph McGee, half-brother of deceased, in his testimony swore that the prisoner was the [illegible] deceased on the 1st of last January late at night and informed him that his house was to be attacked before morning. Prisoner at that time gave his name as Smith.

Constables Hunter and Holbrook and another witness named Labelle were examined, but no testimony of importance was elicited.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—The examination of witnesses was resumed to-day. The gallery of the court was densely crowded with an anxious and attentive audience.

Wm. Graham, sworn—Was employed last session as a doorkeeper in the Commons; my duty was to receive the tickets from those going to the public gallery, I recollect seeing prisoner three times on that night, 6 o'clock, he gave me three tickets, one each time, he went up to the gallery between half past 9 and a quarter before 12, he took my attention more that night than any other, he appeared to be very much excited, he had on a black frock-coat, cap and light pants, he had on a cravat with greenish braid round part of it; a quarter before 12 he gave me the last ticket, that was the last time I saw him.

Detective John O'Neill, sworn—Recollect the morning of Mr. McGee's assassination; it was the morning of the 7th of April, received information from various parties, Patrick Buckley among others, that led me to arrest prisoner in Michael Starr's tavern, Clarence street, immediately behind the market; it was about half past 9 o'clock on the evening of the 7th; am not clear as to the time I found him in the bar-room; Detective Cullen, Sergeant Donahue, Water Police, Montreal, and Davis, of Ottawa, went with me into the house; Constable O'Keeffe went the back door asked his name on entering; he said James Whelan; told him to stand up and to raise his hands until searched; found on his person a box of cartridges and a revolver.

F. Davis, sworn—Am police officer; was with O'Neill at Michael Starr's, searched and found the pistol on prisoner, it was loaded; knew prisoner; had known him at Eggleson's, the tailor, as I had seen him working there, although I did not know his name.

O'Neill, recalled—This I believe to be the revolver; since taken out I examined it at once: five cartridges in it appeared to have been there some days, one seemed to have been recently put in; on the top of each ball fresh grease was pressed into the chamber, grease was not caused by the motion of the cartridge; in one chamber it was all round the ball, as if care was taken to do it; the grease is still there; the grease on the cartridge was dark as if old; the other was fresh; the interior of barrel seemed recently greased, but muzzle was marked with fresh powder, as if recently fired off; the one cartridge was quite different from the others, they were covered with dirt, as if not moved for some time; the sixth was clear of all dirt around the edge, there was no grease around the copper end; the flange on the one was a little thicker than one other; Dr. Van Courtland gave me a bullet and some tooth (produced); I believe that bullet came from a cartridge same size as this taken from Whelan; I took prisoner to the police lock-up, told him he was seen in the gallery when House adjourned; he said he came away before adjourned, passed Post Office, across Sapper's bridge, straight home down Sussex street to Starr's; he said: "Why should I be remarked going there that night when I was often enough there before?" He made no other statement to me.

Alexander J. Turner, sworn—Lived in Montreal last year; went to board at prisoner's house; have been in Whelan's company; was at the theatre with prisoner; before the election I heard threats used at Mr. McDonald's, St. Lawrence Hotel, Main street, by prisoner, he said he would as soon take McGee's life as take a cup of tea, he said this at his own house while reading McGee's speech about the Fenians; the prisoner seemed very much enraged, and had some words with his wife; he said he would go up and blow McGee's bloody brains out; he had a revolver at that time; he went out that night and returned the following day; he said although McGee was elected, the bloody old pig will not reign long; I will blow his bloody brains out before the session is over; he gave no reason; I saw prisoner here in December or end of November, remember him going to Montreal in December, before Christmas; recollect when he returned; I was then in Russell House; Whelan came several times to see Doyle; have seen them in close conversation in the passage to the glass parting at the head of the dining-room; he came probably a dozen times, Doyle asked Whelan if he had been up to D'Arcy McGee's? prisoner said yes; that was after New Year; Doyle said did D'Arcy open the door; prisoner said: "No, by J——s, for if he had I would shoot the b—— like a dog;" he said McGee's brother opened the door and took him up stairs, but the bloody bastard locked the door before he let him up, the next threats that were made use of were in Whelan's own house, close on election time, it was between 7 and 8 in the evening. (The witness emphatically repeated that the prisoner threatened, immediately after reading a speech of McGee's, that he would go up and blow his brains out.) Was asked if I gave information to the authorities, and said "No," had told the man now in his grave. (Deposition read.) Said on the morning of the murder, "Good God, that must be no one but Whelan!"

Reuben Ward, sworn—Live in Montreal; lived in London last year; was constable, station-master and detective; was in Montreal last December, on my way back to Nova Scotia; stopped at Michael Duggan's house, corner of Mondelet and William streets, formed an intimacy with Duggan; saw prisoner there on the night of 21st December, about 7, after tea; there were two others besides prisoner and landlord; was reading; they were in conversation; the landlord said, as he warmed up, that had there been a few more like my brother John, he could not have been returned, prisoner then spoke up warmly and said that Government money won the election; only for Government money M'Gee never could have been elected; saw nobody named Smith, of the Grand Trunk, there; prisoner said D'Arcy had said his *friends*—those who did so much for him and put so much confidence in him—like a dog, and said he must and shall have satisfaction out of him; what could not be done there must be done somewhere else or elsewhere; he might live to see the new year come in but not pass out; one of the other strangers, slapping him on the shoulder, said, "Smith, here is our man, he's sound on the goose, not a better man can be had for the job," he called prisoner Smith on that occasion; they were close together, the conversation was carried on in a lower tone after that; did not catch more then, the landlord and a man with a fair complexion and large nostrils took the principal share in the conversation; they had two glasses of spirits each; they seemed rather warm when they came in; there was another man with light brown hair, whiskers somewhat red, with a kind of oval face, large eyes, I think inclined to blue; it was he who slapped Whelan on the shoulders; they met again next night, prisoner included, there was another man besides them, they talked of election matters; the landlord said, "My brother John thinks two should go in and two or three stop out," something was said about taking different directions, the next I heard from the man with extended nostrils was, "D'Arcy, poor devil, if he only knew the fate that waits him he would fly, and not the first time either," the conversation then turned to Fenian delegates; there was nothing said then about Sullivan.

Andrew Cullen, sworn—Have been detective in the city of Montreal for three years next November; as detective was here the day after the death of M'Gee, got news about 6 in the morning, reached here by afternoon train, was present at the arrest of Whelan, with O'Neill, have been in Ottawa jail and through corridors, know corridor and cell where prisoner is confined; is first to left as you go in, the prisoner's corridor is at side of building; the cells are to the left of window, his cell is at east end; examined cell of prisoner, the turnkey of jail being with me; Whelan and a prisoner named Doyle were in the cell or in the corridor; Whelan was nearest the door, Doyle seven feet off; outside is a landing, at head of stairs an iron door between the corridors and landing; another at head of stairs; on that landing you could go within two and a half or three feet from him; on the evening of the 16th of April heard a conversation between Doyle and Whelan, Hess with me; remained from half past 5 to 6, when there prisoner and Doyle conversed. Doyle said, "James, I'm sorry you've done it," Whelan said, "Don't care a damn, I'm prepared for the worst, I'll either swing or go to Penitentiary for life, don't care a damn only for one thing." Doyle asked, "What is that?" Whelan made allusions to the old woman and said, "The bloody guts would fall out of her." Doyle said, "The whole world will know it." Whelan answered, "Yes, I'm a great fellow, I shot that fellow, you are here, poor beggar, and here am I, which makes three of us," Doyle said, "What's that?" I was standing with my boots off, expecting he would repeat the same thing, I nodded to the man who was with me as Whelan repeated, "I shot the fellow like a dog," adding, "I'm a great fellow, my name will go down to posterity." Doyle then said, "I'm sorry for you," I forgot till reminded by Doyle that he said also, "I'm sorry that you did not tell me you were going to do it, as I would not have let you;" they then talked over little matters; Whelan was asleep three-quarters of an hour, before I left could hear him breathing—snoring, he would go to bed, snore shortly after and again jump up, made a minute immediately after coming down stairs, both of us together, I signed it (minute produced and identified) don't recollect any other conversation.

To J. H. Cameron—I now remember more, Whelan said, "I don't care about anything but my poor mother, and there is more of us in trouble, my brothers are in for Fenianism, for firing at the police-barracks, Tullaght, Ireland," he then mentioned about Turner swearing bad against him, that he swore they were all Fenians, and there were fourteen witnesses; he said also that I was covered by a fellow in Griffintown at fourteen paces, am the same man as was shot by Garner don't know where he is, both accounts were the same I gave of [illegible] shooting, received $30 from Mr Devlin on that account; he is now here; the first words Whelan said, "Are you there, John? I was called very tight to-day; do you know who was the informer? it was Aleck Turner;" Doyle said, "No," in a loud voice, Whelan said, "Yes; by Jesus Christ I wouldn't give much for his carcass for this," another voice called out loud from the other corridor, "Whelan, how did you get on to-day?" Whelan called out in a loud, slow tone, "Bloody bad," the voice then made answer, "I'm sorry to hear it;" Whelan then said to the voice, "I had a nod from your brother to-day," the voice asked, "Is he in town?" Whelan called "Yes," and added, "You must keep as mute as a mouse here; do you understand?" the voice said, "Yes," that finished the conversation; but I heard Whelan tell Doyle that he saw Slattery's brother to-day; he also said to Doyle, "John, you and me must quit talking here about what we know, we must be mute as mice, because these detectives might be around listening;" Doyle began regretting what he had done and said, "I wonder what they will do with me?" Whelan said, "You are all right; they can't prove anything against you, I wish I was as safe as you; they will only keep you a week or a fortnight," Doyle said, "What will my wife and two children do?" Whelan said they would be all right, as they would get his pension, Doyle said, "No," Whelan said they would be all right, for as long as his (Whelan's) wife had a bit or sup, she would share with Doyle and his family, there may be more in that paper than I have stated, but don't know.

John Little Fopsen, sworn—Was employed in April in the jail here, prisoner's cell was at the upper end of the corridor; heard a conversation on Saturday, April 18, between half past 8 and 10 in the evening, between Whelan and Doyle. Doyle asked Whelan if he was sleeping, he said no, he was thinking about his trial, and Whelan said, "There were three of us, but I alone was present when I murdered McGee." Doyle asked where the other two were; Whelan said, "The other two skedaddled, and had I not been half tight I would have done so too;" on that particular occasion I was placed on detective duty; at the time there was no other turnkey but myself in the corridor, I saw no light there.

Francis Kerby, sworn—Heard of the murder of Mr. McGee at half-past 3 in the morning, about half an hour after I went to Michael Starr's; that was about a quarter to 6; Whelan was there; I told Starr of Mr. McGee's murder; prisoner was standing in the middle of the bar room; we spoke of how it could have been done, I said, "The man who could do the treacherous deed should have been torn limb from limb," prisoner gave a wheel round on his foot, his face had a strange expression, a grinning smile, and he asked for something to drink; he had on a black frock coat and lightish pants; his hat I could not say was on, that was a quarter to 6; the bells were ringing six when I left.

This closed the case for the Crown, and the court adjourned.

A number of other witnesses were sworn, but the foregoing testimony of the witnesses named is the most important that has been adduced during the third day's progress of the trial.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Last night the prosecution in Whelan's case closed, after making a very strong case. They have, by witnesses who were placed in the next cell, proved Whelan's admission of crime. Other testimony shows that Whelan has repeatedly threatened McGee's life, that he carried a revolver, was seen to shake his fist menacingly toward McGee while the latter was speaking in the House of Commons on the night of the murder; that he carried a revolver then; left the house about five minutes before McGee, and was seen immediately after the murder near the scene.

The defense tried to assail the character of the Crown witnesses, but failed, as several of the witnesses for the defense, under a searching cross-examination, testified that they were paid to come and swear to matters they knew nothing of. This has seriously damaged the defense.

The Crown prosecutor says that not the slightest doubt exists of the conviction of the prisoner. He bears up bravely, and has written an eloquent address to be delivered before passing sentence.

On leaving the court to day, he said to the detective "By God, these witnesses swore as hard for me to day as ever the others swore against me. But, hell! the rope is round my neck and choking me."

OTTAWA, September 10.—As the trial draws to a close the interest and curiosity of the people seem to be on the increase. Whelan is not without friends who believe he is innocent of the crime with which he is charged, while a great number of people regard him as the assassin of the murdered man. An attempt, it is said, will be made to appeal against the ruling of the judge on the right of challenging the jury on cause before exhausting the peremptory challenge. About 10 o'clock this morning the judge entered and took his seat upon the bench. A short time after the prisoner was conducted into the dock. He looked careworn and haggard. His wife took a seat close-by the dock, and, previous to the examination, entered into a brief conversation with the prisoner.

A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom testified that Lacroix's character for untruthfulness was well known. They swore they would not believe him on oath, had no confidence in his character and his general character was questionable.

William Gould, sworn—Live in Sussex street, my father is one of the city aldermen, know prisoner, he worked in Egleson's, where I was clerk and bookkeeper; he came there first the 25th of November, 1867, and continued to work for about two months steadily, remember last Christmas, cannot say saw prisoner in Ottawa Christmas day, am sure he was there the day before, he came into the shop that day and bid some of the hands good-by; the next time I saw him was about a fortnight after, when he came back to work; recollect seeing in his possession after he returned a revolver; had it in the shop; that was before Mr. McGee's murder; saw it once in the middle of Winter and another time about the beginning of Spring, both times before Mr. McGee's death; the revolver was like that produced, it had six chambers, recollect seeing that one had been discharged, an explanation had been given at that time that a girl at Starr's house had been handling the pistol carelessly, and it went off and wounded her in the arm; know Turner, who was examined as a witness; remember meeting him at Egleson's store about 2 o'clock one afternoon, P. A. Egleson was there, and W. White, John White, Russell, Inglis and Gouldin, when Turner came in he said "So Jim is arrested," Egleson said, "What Jim?" Turner said "Jim Whelan, poor fellow, I've known him a long time—he would not hurt a child," heard one of the members of Parliament at dinner at the Revere House say that the Government offered $16,000 to Doyle if he would swear against Whelan, and get free passes for himself and family to any place he wished to go where not known, some one said that was a large sum, Turner said Doyle was a bloody fool if he did not take it, for he would hang his grandfather for half that money; have no doubt the conversation took place at that time.

John Lyons, sworn—I live in Ottawa, saw the prisoner the first day he came to Ottawa, never had heard of him before, had no letter of introduction, it was evening, he told me he came that day; asked him where he came from but he did not name the place, knew all the men at Egleson's, was not intimate with the prisoner; many have told me when they were going away; the reason I remember the date was that it was Christmas eve; saw him that morning at 9 o'clock; I was not present when he was proposed as marshal; did not talk the first time about old Ireland, never heard him name McGee; never heard him talk about the Montreal election except in a general way; he did not attract my attention much; did not make note of his leaving; knew Mike Murphy, never spoke with him and Whelan about McGee; never mentioned Murphy's name to Whelan; did not think much of McGee; never told Whelan that Mike Murphy came here to establish a society, knew he started a society; am partly agent for the *Irish Canadian*. Mike Murphy was here before Whelan came.

Other witnesses corroborated the testimony of Lyons, testifying that they never heard the prisoner use threats against McGee.

William Waite, sworn—I live in Ottawa, am a joiner, I know Egleson's place; I saw Turner there, it was after the arrest of prisoner on Wednesday, Turner came in and somebody said something about Whelan being arrested; he said he always found him a decent man; never heard him use any threats; said Doyle had been offered $16,000 if he would tell what he knew, and he and his family be sent where they wished to go out of the country, some one present remarked that was a very large sum, he said he'd swear his grandfather's life away for half the money, I was at the police investigation afterward and heard him give a different version of Whelan; I was arrested and discharged, I have no doubt of what I state.

Susan Wheatly, sworn—I live in Ottawa; know Egleson's establishment; know the man Turner, I recollect Turner coming in the day after Whelan's arrest after dinner; I went into the shop; I heard Turner say "Poor Jim, he was the last man I would suspect for it," I could not say to whom he was speaking; he said he would swear away his grandfather's life for half the money; I am quite sure it was the day named, I heard no other conversation. Kinsella, Golden, Russel, Pat Egleson and others who were present did not know to whom it was addressed, there was nothing said about money. Turner said he would swear away the life of his grandfather for the $10,000 or $20,000 am positive it was either of those sums. I did not hear him say, "Poor Jim is arrested." he said, "Poor Jim is the last man I would have suspected." I did not hear Pat Egleson say what Jim, there was nothing said about the $16,000 Doyle was to get or about passes for his family. I am positive of this.

Kinsella, Egleson and other witnesses were examined, and gave evidence of a character calculated to place Turner in a very unfavorable light. It is the opinion, however, that a deal of hard swearing has been indulged in, but what will be the ultimate result still remains shadowed in the not very distant future.

OTTAWA, September 11.—In the Whelan trial to-day the defence produced witnesses to shake the credibility of witnesses of the prosecution, but failed signally. An important witness for the defence is en route from Cincinnati. The defence made affidavit that the testimony is vital to his case, and the trial was adjourned until to-morrow to give him time to arrive. The jury was conducted to the scene of the murder to-day, to the House of Parliament, etc. The case will close to-morrow, and a verdict be rendered to-morrow night or Monday. The prosecution have two witnesses to produce to-morrow, who will swear that O'Farrell gave them money to buy up witnesses at five dollars a head and two dollars a day, and gave them blank subpoenas to fill up with any name procurable. This sort of work is damning to the defence. Whelan is despondent, and commenced last night to write an address which he will deliver before sentence is passed. Rumors of an attempt to rescue [illegible] by force from the dock, which is on a level with the floor and accessible, prevailed, and detectives are on the alert for to-morrow. The excitement increases daily.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12, 1868.—To-day was the sixth day of the trial of Whelan. The Court met at 10 o'clock. There was a very large crowd present, including many ladies, members of Parliament and prominent men from various parts of the province. The prisoner was brought into court looking worn and haggard.

William Mitchell, the Cincinnati witness, said he was arrested in Ottawa for Fenianism at the [illegible] Mr. McGee's death. He was in jail two weeks and occupied the same corridor as Whelan, Doyle and other prisoners. He remembered the conversation between Doyle and Whelan. He said "Turner swore damned hard against him, but he would be safe if the beggar would only keep silent." The conversation was not carried on at intervals of three hours, it only lasted ten minutes. He heard no admission from Whelan of having shot McGee, nor the expression that he would shoot him like a dog. Witness was not locked in a cell at the time. Did not know if he could hear the prisoners talking if the door had been locked. The door was locked at 6 o'clock. This closed the case for the defense.

The crown brought forward rebuttal evidence.

The governor of the jail and turnkey deposed that all prisoners were locked up at half-past 5 that day, and that detectives Moss and Cullen were then placed in the cell adjacent to Whelan's. Other witnesses were called to rebut certain evidence of the defense given yesterday.

The Judge, at 12 o'clock explained to the jury that the speeches by the counsel for the defense and the Crown, and his summing up would probably occupy the remainder of the day, and as there are some doubts as to the legality of receiving a verdict on Sunday, he would adjourn the court then until Monday morning.

The court accordingly adjourned.

Doyle and Buckley were indicted and arraigned this afternoon as accessories to the murder of McGee. They plead not guilty. The trial will be postponed until the next assizes.

OTTAWA, Sept. 12, 1868.—Doyle and Buckley have been indicted as accessories to the assassination of D'Arcy McGee before the fact.

Wade, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, who was to be recalled in rebuttal on Monday, was spirited away to-night to Buckingham. Detectives are in pursuit.

The defense are attempting to weary the jury by postponements, but are very despondent.

Rumors are current to-night of an attempt to get Whelan out of jail by bribing a sentry to convey a file to the prisoner, and it is understood that Whelan has been ironed.

John Buckley has engaged J. H. Cameron for his brother's defence. He says he shall have the best counsel in Canada; but if he is guilty he says, "Let him swing, for McGee was the best friend they had in America." He refuses to have anything to do with O'Farrell.

Obituary.

HEFFERNAN.—On Saturday morning, the [illegible] inst., at Cumberland street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Margaret, infant daughter of M. J. Heffernan, Esq., aged one year and five months.

O'BRIEN.—On Monday morning, September 14, the only son of Martin and Mary O'Brien, aged fifteen months. The funeral takes place to-day (Tuesday) from No. 21 Front street, Brooklyn.

WELL-DESERVED HONORS.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has appointed Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson "Sewing-Machine Manufacturers to Her Royal Highness," the only honor of the kind ever conferred upon a sewing-machine house.

Special Notices.

ERIN'S HOPE CIRCLE, F. B., Brooklyn.—All members of this Circle will be punctual in attendance on Wednesday evening [illegible], as an election of officers for the ensuing term will take place. All Irishmen who wish to serve Ireland are requested to attend. JOHN KERR, Centre.
PATRICK TULLY, Secretary.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SALE.

REMOVAL.

Having leased the store of H. B. Clapp, [illegible] Catharine street, the entire stock of

DRY GOODS

Must be sold [illegible] two weeks, at a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

A large assortment of SHAWLS, CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS, &c., regardless of cost. LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, all colors, [illegible]; ALPACAS half price. Great rush. Store crowded at all hours.

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This is a most beautiful engraving, a fac simile of the Cross erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, to the memory of the brave and noble men that were murdered at Manchester, England, by the British authorities. The Cross is surrounded by a number of figures descriptive of the past, present and future of Ireland. Every Irish family should decorate the walls of their best room with one of these beautiful pictures. AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States to whom inducements will be offered. Address SMITH & COMPANY, No. 33 East 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address, SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA. or BOSTON, MASS.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

Information Wanted.

Advertisements under this head inserted three times for One Dollar.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN F[illegible]ARTY, late of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, when last heard of, in September 1866 was working for [illegible], Lawrence county, Pa. [illegible]

THE BABY MARTYR.

BY J. K. CASEY.

(Respectfully inscribed to Mrs. Captain Mackey.)

Dear little baby, dead, tenderest darling,
Closed are thy eyes now, young flower of a day.
The white on thy brow was once stolen from the lily,
Thy lips red from roses when April winds play.
Dear little baby, dead, bright was the promise,
Long nurtured in bitterest anguish and gloom,
That clung to thy advent, ere God's hand had stricken,
And signed with His seal thy short path to the tomb.

Dear little baby, on angel palms resting,
And smiling as angel eyes over thee shine,
Ne'er did the arms of a father infold thee,
Never the kiss of a father was thine.
Pining away in a dark English dungeon,
Far from all beauty, and glory, and light,
He knoweth not now of another sun setting
That darkens anew the cold gloom of the night.

Strong men bend o'er thee with tearful eyes flashing,
What do they read in thy dead snow-hued face?
They ask thee from Heaven, sweet, to whisper the story,
That Heaven only knows, of the fate of our race.
They give thee thy mission, they tell thee how tyrants
Have doled holy Ireland the chill dole of dearth.
O child of God's promise! the soft dews of heaven
Pour down from thy hand on the martyrs of earth.

Weep not, young mother!—the loss of thy darling—
God knoweth all, and the fullness of time
Shall bring thee the joy, the sweet joy which departed,
Shall rear up the seed that was sown to the prime.
Take the blessing of Ireland—the truth of a nation,
Take the blessing of heaven in the light of its love,
The clouds will soon vanish—and stars will be rising,
Although all is so starless this dim night above.

DIRGE.

We placed the coffin on the bier
And tenderly we bore it,
While maidens' eyes in sorrow's light
Shown mournfully o'er it.

And all along the quiet town
We marched right stern and slowly,
Until we stood among the dead
In silence calm and holy.

We laid our baby martyr down,
We strewed his grave with flowers
Where longest lingers heaven's light
In heavenly summer hours.

We left our darling all alone—
We thought upon the glory
That yet shall shrine and shrine for aye,
The baby martyr's story.

Irishman.

The Missing Crown

When the dream of Hungarian independence was rudely dissolved by the simultaneous advance of the Austrian and Russian armies on ..., with his patriot army—still ... strong—... the game was up, and wishing to save his country as much as possible from the ... vengeance of Austria, ...

[illegible]

LETTER FROM GENERAL F. F. MILLEN.

[illegible]

THE VOICE OF THE IRISH.

Where shall we bury our shame?
Where, in what desolate place,
Hide the last wreck of a name
Broken and stained by disgrace!
Death may dissever the chain,
Oppression will cease when we're gone,
But the dishonor, the stain,
Die as we may, shall live on!

Was it for this we sent out
Liberty's cry from our shore?
Was it for this that her shout
Thrilled to the world's very core?
Thus to live cowards and slaves!
Oh, ye free hearts that lie dead,
Do you not, e'en in your graves,
Shudder, as o'er you we tread?

MOORE.

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

Palgrave Simpson succeeds Sterling Coyne as Secretary of the English Dramatic Authors' Society.

About the age of thirty six, it is said, the lean man becomes fatter and the fat man leaner.

There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make fifty horse-shoes, each weighing half a pound.

Longfellow lately visited the Temple in London. What struck him most was the old mulberry tree, still in full leaf, under which Anne Boleyn and Henry VIII. used to sit.

Colonel Edmund Rice has invented what he calls a new bayonet, but what is in fact a trowel, intended to enable infantry to intrench itself rapidly. Two hundred tentative trowels are in course of construction at Springfield.

[illegible]

Personals.

[illegible]

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

[illegible]

Colleges.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT

[illegible]

SELECT NIGHT-SCHOOL.

[illegible]

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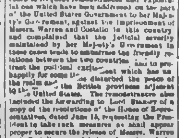

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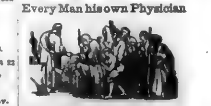

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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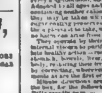
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



[illegible]

Hats and Caps

WHO IS YOUR HATTER?

[illegible]

THE MIDNIGHT REVIEW.

BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

I.

When midnight hour is come,
The drummer forsakes his tomb,
And marches, beating his phantom-drum
To and fro through the ghastly gloom.

He plies the drum sticks twain,
With fleshless fingers pale,
And beats, and beats again and again,
A long and dreary reveil!

Like the voice of abysmal waves
Resounds its unearthly tone,
Till the dead old soldiers, long in their graves,
Awaken through every zone.

And the slain in the land of the Hun,
And the frozen in the icy north,
And those who under the burning sun
Of Italy sleep, come forth.

And they whose bones long while
Lie bleaching in Syrian sands,
And the slumberers under the reeds of the Nile,
Arise, with arms in their hands.

II.

And at midnight, in his shroud,
The trumpeter leaves his tomb,
And blows a blast long, deep and loud,
As he rides through the ghastly gloom.

And the yellow moonlight shines
On the old Imperial Dragoons;
And the Cuirassiers they form in lines,
And the Carabineers in platoons.

At a signal the ranks unsheathe
Their weapons in rear and van;
But they scarcely appear to speak or breathe,
And their features are sad and wan.

III.

And when midnight robes the sky,
The Emperor leaves his tomb,
And rides along, surrounded by
His shadowy staff, through the gloom.

A silver star so bright
Is glittering on his breast;
In a uniform of blue and white
And a grey camp-frock he is dressed

The moonbeams shine afar
On the various marshaled groups,
As the Man with the glittering silver star
Proceeds to review his troops.

And the dead battalions all
Go again through their exercise,
Till the moon withdraws, and a gloomier pall
Of blackness wraps the skies.

Then around their chief once more
The Generals and Marshals throng,
And he whispers a word oft heard before
In the ear of his aide-de-camp.

In files the troops advance,
And then are no longer seen;
The challenging watchword given is "France!"
The answer is "St. Helene!"

And this is the Grand Review,
Which at midnight on the wolds,
If popular lore may pass for true,
The buried Emperor holds.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW PRISONER.

Edited by John A. O'Brien.

Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.

CHAPTER XV.

[illegible]

CIVIL WAR.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

ARTICLE I.

ORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

Sec. 9. The Financial Secretary shall furnish the Executive and his Council with a correct statement of the finances of the Organization.

Sec. 10. The Executive shall have the power of suspending from office any official of the Organization for insubordination, misconduct, neglect of duty or perfidy, subject to appeal by the party so suspended, to the Council.

Sec. 11. The Executive may be impeached on complaint of a majority of the Council or on that of five State Centres, charges of a sufficiently grave character, to warrant impeachment, having beforehand been submitted to and examined by them.

ARTICLE IV.

STATE AND DISTRICT CENTRES.

Sec. 1. A Convention of Delegates from each Circle shall be held, within two months of the adjournment of this Congress, in the several States and Districts, at which an officer for State Centre in the several States, and a District Centre for the Districts of Manhattan, Columbia and Shawmut shall be elected for one year, whose names respectively shall be forwarded by the Secretary of said Convention to the Executive for approval and confirmation, the time and place of, and the number of Delegates from each Circle to said Convention, to be designated by the present State Centres or by the joint action of Centres of Circles in States having now no State Centres.

Sec. 2. As soon after the adjournment of Congress as practicable, not exceeding six weeks, an election for officers of Circles shall be held, and at such meeting, the Circles being organized under their newly-elected officers, delegates shall be elected in compliance with Section 1.

Sec. 3. State and District Centres are hereby authorized to direct the Organization within their States or Districts, subject to the instructions and directions of the Chief Executive and his Council, to organize new Circles, communicate all important information regarding the condition of their State or District to the Executive, and also make known to the Circles in their States or Districts, through the Centres all important information received from headquarters deemed proper for communication.

ARTICLE V.

CIRCLES.

Sec. 1. Centres shall be elected by Circles and after the approval of the Executive shall be commissioned.

Sec. 2. The Centre shall preside at all meetings of his Circle, and shall report on the last day of each month to the Central Office, setting forth the increase or decrease in his Circle with average attendance of members, the amount of money received, the amount disbursed for local expenditures, specifying each item, and the balance on hand, which shall be remitted to the Financial Secretary. A copy of such report shall also be sent, on the same [illegible]

[illegible]

ARTICLE VI.

[illegible]

ARTICLE VII.

AMENDMENTS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CIRCLES.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive, Fenian Brotherhood.

MR. TRAIN AND THE NATIONAL TEACHERS.

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

KATHALEEN MACHREE

BY JOHN S. CASEY.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM A FENIAN "CONVICT."

[illegible]

JOHN S. CASEY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON POLICEMEN IN TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

... no one was seriously injured. Intelligence of the riot having reached the Albert Barracks, a body of constabulary came to the Fethard road and dispersed the mob. One of the rescued men was re-arrested.

Financial, &c.

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PRICES CURRENT,
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BONE AND MEAT, in barrels, per ton, $[illegible]
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ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, in bags, $[illegible]
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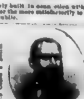
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Coal delivered well screened, from under cover, in [illegible]

LINES BY ROBERT EMMET.

Genius of Erin, tune thy harp
To Freedom, let its sounds awake
Thy prostrate sons, and nerve their hearts,
Oppression's iron bonds to break.

Long and strong then strike the lyre,
Strike it with prophetic lays;
Bid it rouse the slumbering fire,
Bid the fire of freedom blaze.

Tell them glory waits their efforts,
Strongly wooed, she will be won;
Freedom show, by peace attended,
Waits to crown each gallant son

Greatly daring, bid them gain her,
Conquerors, bid them live or die,
Erin in her children triumphs,
Marked by glory if they die

But if her sons, too long opprest,
No spark of freedom's fire retain,
And, with sad and servile breast,
Basely wear the galling chain—

Vainly then you'd call to glory,
Vainly freedom's blessings praise,
Man debased to willing thralldom,
Freedom's blessing cannot raise.

Check thy hand and change thy strain,
Change it to a sound of woe,
Ireland's blasted hopes proclaim,
Ireland's endless sufferings show.

Show her fields with blood ensanguined,
With her children's blood bedewed;
Show her desolate plains,
With their murdered bodies strewed

Mark that hamlet, how it blazes,
Hear the shrieks of horror rise,
See, the fiends prepare their tortures,
See! a tortured victim dies.

Ruin stalks his haggard round,
O'er the plains his banner waves,
Sweeping from her wasted land
All but tyrants and their slaves.

All but tyrants and their slaves
Shall they live in Erin's isle?
O'er her martyred patriots' graves,
Shall Oppression's minions smile

Erin's sons, awake!—awake!
Oh! too long, too long you sleep,
Awake! arise! your fetters break,
Nor let your country bleed and weep.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Their Rights Abroad—Their Duties at Home.

SPEECH OF HON. C. H. VAN WYCK, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JULY 17, 1868.

[illegible]

ADAMS AND THE OLD FEDERAL PARTY.

When the elder Adams was President, and Rufus King Minister at St. James, and Irish patriots, such as Emmet, desired passports, he declined on the ground that America had enough such Republicans. For just such acts the Federal party was hurled from power.

ADAMS AND THE NEW FEDERAL PARTY.

[illegible]

WHAT ENGLAND DOES.

[illegible]

WAR OF 1812.

[illegible]

WHAT BRITISH ARISTOCRACY DID.

[illegible]

FIDELITY OF CONGRESS.

[illegible]

ENGLAND HAS ACKNOWLEDGED AND ACTED UPON IT.

[illegible]

WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR HISTORY.

[illegible]

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY PROPOSES.

[illegible]

THE WAKE WITHOUT A CORPSE.

[illegible]

JOHN MITCHEL.

(From the Irishman.)

[illegible]

[COMMUNICATED.]

ST. JAMES'S R. C. SCHOOL.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

LONDON GOSSIP.

(From the London Correspondent of the Irishman.)

[illegible]

Colleges.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT

In this Institution, which is situated at a few miles from the city of Montreal Canada, both courses—the Commercial and Classical—are taught. The terms are as follows

TERMS FOR BOARDERS

1st. The scholastic year is about ten months and a half

2nd. The terms for board are $[illegible]

The House furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that each pupil have at least two pairs.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of $[illegible] the House will (if the parents so desire it) furnish all the school accessories, books included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of $[illegible], the House will furnish complete bed and bedding, and will also take charge of the washing.

5th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.

6th. Doctor's Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.

7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

8th. Instrumental Music, $2 50 per month, including use of piano.

9th. Use of Library, $1 00 per annum.

10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters, who have charge of the Infirmary.

11th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

12th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.

13th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money of Canada.

The scholastic year commences on the 3rd of September, [illegible]

Departure of the Rev. Father in charge of the pupils by the [illegible] train from the H. R. R. Station, corner Thirty first street and Tenth avenue, on that date.

JOS. REZE, Pres dent.

W. J. DAINTY'S SELECT NIGHT-SCHOOL.

On the SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER a SELECT NIGHT SCHOOL will be opened at [illegible] PRESIDENT STREET, under the charge of the eminent teacher W. J. DAINTY. All those whose early studies have been neglected, or those who, on account of circumstances, cannot attend a Day School, have now a splendid opportunity of receiving a thorough English education. A regular Commercial Course will be pursued, particular attention being paid to the Elementary yet most useful branches: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Book Keeping. In connection with the Night School Mr. Dainty will organize

A DEBATING SOCIETY.

Guaranteeing to all those who assiduously attend its exercises a perfect command of the English language at the expiration of the scholastic year. The Debating Society will be established for the sole benefit of the members of the Night School. Names will be enrolled in the School Room on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 3d, 4th and 5th, from 7 to 9 p. m. The number being limited, it is advisable for those who wish to attend the Night School to have their names enrolled as soon as possible.

TERMS: $[illegible] PER QUARTER (11 Weeks), PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The School will be opened with a Free Lecture on Education by Mr. Dainty. All are invited to attend.

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ACADEMY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, [illegible] West [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible] avenues, will re-open on the [illegible] inst. In addition to a sound, liberal training, the young gentlemen attending this Academy receive a thorough commercial and classical education. For prospectus, &c., apply to, or address, Rev. A. Lafont, [illegible] West [illegible] street.

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DENMARK	[illegible]	Thomson.
THE QUEEN	[illegible]	Grogan.
ENGLAND	[illegible]	Thompson.
HELVETIA	[illegible]	Cutting.
ERIN	[illegible]	Forbes.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	[illegible]	Hall.
LOUISIANA	[illegible]	Webster.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

HAT STORE,

[illegible] BOWERY.

[illegible]

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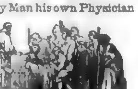
Every Man his own Physician



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Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system. Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

[illegible]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

[illegible]

Ayer's Ague Cure,

[illegible]

MR. BUTT'S LECTURE IN LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, Thursday, Sept. 3.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, Q.C., arrived here by the midnight mail last night, and proceeded to Cleary's (late Cruise's) Hotel. A committee of the Farmers' Club had intended to meet him at the train, but the late period of the night at which he made his arrival rendered the polite intentions of the club impracticable.

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BY JOHN SAVAGE.

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Historical Introduction on the Struggle for Irish Nationality.

The Ancient Fenians, What They Were, Their Organization, Customs, Uses, &c., &c.

Heroes and Martyrs.

1. *COL. THOMAS FRANCIS BOURKE.
2. *COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.
3. CAPT. JOHN McAFFERTY.
4. *COL. JOHN J. O'CONNOR.
5. CAPT. MORTIMER MORIARTY.
6. JOSEPH NOONAN.
7. CAPT. MICHAEL O'RORKE (Beecher).
8. STEPHEN J. MEANY.
9. CAPT. PATRICK J. CONDON.
10. PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY.
11. CAPT. JOHN McCLURE.
12. JOHN EDWARD KELLY.
13. MICHAEL DOHENY.
14. *GEN. MICHAEL CORCORAN.
15. JOHN O'MAHONY.
16. JAMES STEPHENS.
17. *THOMAS CLARKE LUBY, with Sketch of the Propagandist of '48.
18. PHILIP GRAY.
19. JOHN O'LEARY.
20. *J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, with Notices of "Phoenix" Men—M. Moynahan, Capt. John O'Shea, Col. R. J. Dowling, Col. Denis Dowling.
21. *CHARLES J. KICKHAM.
22. DENIS DOWLING MULCAHY.
23. JOHN FLOOD.
24. EDWARD DUFFY.
25. MICHAEL CODY.
26. *GEN. JOHN O'NEILL.

DECLARATIONS IN THE DOCK, with Notices of Moore the pike maker, John Halligan, Bryan Dillon, J. O'Donovan, Thomas Duggan, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John E. S. Casey (The Galtee Boy), Michael O'Regan, John Kenneally, James O'Connor, C. M. O'Keeffe, Cornelius O'Mahony, C. Dwyer Keane, E. M. Healy Casey, D. O'Connell, William Roantree, P. J. Heyburne, James Flood, Hugh F. Brophy, Patrick Doran, M. A. O'Brennan, John Lynch.

SWORD AND PEN.—Notices of Capt. John A. Geary, Capt. James Murphy, Thomas Baines, John K. Casey (Leo), John Locke (The Southern Gael), Arthur Forrester and "The Council of Ten," General Parish. National School Masters who were Fenians.

DARING ESCAPES of John Kirwan from the Meath Hospital, Col. Leonard from Drogheda, Release of Col. Kelly and Captain Deasy from the Prison Van in Manchester, and Captain Lawrence O'Brien from Clonmel Jail, with Notices of their Lives.

"ERIN'S HOPE," the so-called Fenian Privateer which sailed around Ireland.

COLS. NAGLE AND WARREN—their case.

NOTE.—Those with a * have Portraits.

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IRISH LYRICAL POEMS, By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

The friends of O'Donovan Rossa and the other Martyrs now suffering in British Convict Prisons think it enough to say to the Irish people in America that this lady now thrown upon her own resources by the imprisonment of her husband for life, is compelled to ask the support of her patriotic fellow countrymen on this side the Atlantic, by the publication of her POEMS—some of them already familiar to the readers of the Dublin Irish People and others never yet published.

Names of Subscribers are solicited without delay. Communications addressed to MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, care of the Publisher, Mr. P. M. Haverty, No. Barclay street, New York. Price of the Volume $1.00.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DAVID MARE and EDWARD FITZGIBBON, tailors by trade and sons of Mark Fitzgibbon, who lived at Parson Townsend's, as gardener at Buster Mallow, county Cork, Ireland. They are many years in America. If any friend should know their whereabouts they would confer a particular favor on their sister by writing to Eugene Ryan, 11 Washington street, East Troy, New York. Irish-American and Southern papers please copy.

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Having leased the store of H. B. Clapp, 37 and 39 Catharine street, the entire stock of

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 142. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

TO CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

BY J. K. CASEY (LEO).

The Winter moon shines down on Slieve-na-mon,
Crowning with light its misty crest of blue;
The Christmas snow from upland slopes is gone;
The tranquil air weeps down a silvery dew.
Oh! why this grief by Anner's flowery side,
And far across old Munster's hill girt plain?
Mobhron! mobhron! bold Tipperary's pride
Is wearing now the Saxon's felon chain—
The chain our fathers strove to burst, and strove in vain.

Art thou a felon, then, O child of song!
Brave singer, true to Erin's grief of years?
Art thou a felon, while the hireling throng
Of heartless traitors trace their tears?
O God! again we see the informer's brow,
The fiendish sneer upon his branded face;
Again the burning love and changeless vow,
And stainless glory of the brave old race—
The patriots, one by one, stand in their fathers' place.

The eagle on the cliff can proudly soar;
The eagle in the cage, though spirit-bowed,
Still bears the warlike front he ever bore,
As changeless as when rushing through the cloud.
Fetters are clasped upon the patriot's hand,
But say what fetters hold they for the mind:
Have they a chain within our darkened land
The Celtic love of liberty to bind,
The legacy and trust our fathers left behind?

They chain the noble-minded, pure and true;
They place the minstrel in the murderer's cell,
Where frame and soul that once in glory grew
Must feel the tortures of a second hell.
The bard who sang of Irish truth and love,
And feasted on his country's golden page,
Whose heart is gentle as a woodland dove,
Now bends before a brutal jailor's rage,
Because the ancient war of right he dared to wage.

And shall we curse them in our bursting wrath?
Look at that face, so sad, resigned and wan:
That heart now dreams of childhood's flowery path,
Of Anner's stream and glorious Slieve-na-mon.
Charles, farewell! the bolts grate on my ear
As [illegible] suffered for his proud love's sake,
A felon's chain for Ireland now you wear;
Yet be of cheer—let not your brave heart break—
For yet this sleeping land in Freedom's light shall wake.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

Lecture by Rev. Father O'Connor.

THE RELATION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN TO FENIANISM.

A few interested or misguided churchmen spoke against Fenianism. They could do so because it was the safe side; while the great majority of Irish patriots who yearn for the independence of their country had to keep prudently quiet, through fear of imprisonment. The great Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, whom O'Connell styled the "Lion of the fold of Judah," never spoke against Fenianism. Father Lavelle, the friend of the poor, the champion of his Church, the opponent of bigotry and proselytism, never denounced it; on the contrary, he urged men to stand by the cause of Irish liberty.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The following are the despatches received by cable during the week in reference to the latest (yet) uprising of the people against their hereditary tyrants:

...inces of Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra, Murcia, Albacete, Huesca, Saragossa and Teruel have pronounced for the revolutionists. The rebels are very strong in the provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida and Gerona. It is said that "That the Sovereignty of the People" and "Appeal to the Nation" are the war cries of the insurgents.

The *Moniteur* has the following in regard to the Royal army of Spain. General Concha's brother has been ordered to command the centre, General Cheste commands in Catalonia, Aragon and Valentia; and General Nova...

...cia, was seized by the mob and killed, and that his body was dragged through the streets of the city. Official dispatches from Madrid make the following statements. The insurrection has been suppressed in the city of Granada. A battle was fought which lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the rebels. The disloyal movement is confined to the province of Santander and the cities of Malaga and Seville. Letters from Cadiz say the citizens there have taken no part in the rebellion, and business has not been interrupted.

...Queen's daughter, returning from his visit to the Emperor Napoleon in Paris toward Madrid by way of the Pyrenees, has joined the royal troops, but is compelled to remain with the soldiers in the mountain defiles. A French squadron appeared off Barcelona, where the vessels remained at the latest moment, being stationed near the spot from which the city was bombarded in the year 1841 by order of the Regent, Espartero. The revolution now extends in the following cities and provinces: Cadiz, capital and province, formed of the southwest part of Andalusia, on the Atlantic; Seville, the capital of Spain under the Gothic dynasty, with the province of the same name...

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The advices from Spain state that two regiments of royal troops, sent from Madrid to put down the insurrection at Cadiz, are reported to have revolted while on the road, and gone over to the rebel ranks.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Official dispatches from the royal authorities give an account of the affray at Santander. They report that after a sharp fight the rebels were worsted, and took refuge on the fleet in the harbor.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following news from Spain. General Pavia, commanding the royal troops, is massing his forces to attack Seville. The men are in good spirits.

LONDON, Sept. 25—Evening.—The Madrid *Gazette* of yesterday morning, the 24th inst., issued by official authority, announces that the insurgents against the Government of her most Catholic Majesty Queen Isabella the Second have appeared in arms in the province and city of Alicante on the Mediterranean...

LONDON, Sept. 27.—A dispatch from Paris says General Prim with a fleet of iron-clads was expected at Barcelona yesterday.

FENIAN NEWS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 923 Broadway,
New York, 26 Sept., 1868.

To the State and District Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The annual State and District Convention, being subject to the call of State and District Centres respectively, these officers are hereby instructed to take immediate steps to carry out the provisions of Article IV., section 1, of the Constitution F. B., as follows:

ARTICLE IV.

STATE AND DISTRICT CENTRES.

SEC. 1. A Convention of Delegates from each Circle shall be held, within two months of the adjournment of this Congress, in the several States and Districts, at which an officer for State Centre in the several States, and a District Centre for the Districts of Manhattan, Columbia and Shawmut shall be elected for one year, whose names respectively shall be forwarded by the Secretary of said Convention to the Executive for approval and confirmation, the time and place of, and the number of Delegates from each circle to said Convention, to be designated by the present State Centres or by the joint action of Centres of Circles in States having now no State Centres.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive F. B.

ST. LAWRENCE O'TOOLE CIRCLE.

A GENERAL meeting of this Circle will be held on Friday evening, October 2. All the old members of the body are invited to attend, as business of vital importance will be discussed at the meeting.

THE FORGING OF THE PIKES.

A NINETY EIGHT BALLAD.

The Manna's gone across the hill,
And keeps a steady eye
Along the road to Wexford town
For fear of foul or spy
And Maureen has the steel within,
The handles, too, have come,
So let us raise the sledge on high
And strike the sharp point home.
The boys are bound for Wexford town,
And shortly so shall we,
But now our trade's to make the blade
That sets old Ireland free.

They entered in with lightsome tread,
Their faces chestnut brown;
You could not find two stouter hearts
From Cork to Dublin town.
From Cork to Dublin town, and thence
Across to Galway Bay,
In all the land on either hand,
That sultry Summer day.
"The sun is burning Adrahan,
We'll light our fire with glee—
For our's the fire that can't expire
When making Ireland free."

And Shemus bared his brawny arms,
And on the strong sledge leant,
While thick and fast the bellows-blast
Into the pile was sent.
Ho! ho!—the roar—ho! ho! the blaze,
How it tears upward through.
"Now, Phelim, for the first strong stroke,
The second one to you."
Poised is the hammer in his hand,
His brown eye blazing free;
Dong, dong, dong, dong. "God bless the work
That makes old Ireland free."

How merrily the fire did roar,
As if its work it knew;
The anvil—how its music came,
The bellows—how it blew
"Oh, would that every stroke we give
Was on a Saxon's head
Arie, machree, don't say a word,
We both are not yet dead."
And Maureen stood within the smoke,
Her eyes shone merrilie,
For every stroke she knew was given
To set old Ireland free.

Dong, dong—for many and many an hour—
A pile of bright blades shine;
The evening wind comes from the hill,
The sun is on the decline;
The dew is on the summer grass,
Yet still the anvil rings
A tune that oft a [illegible] taught
To despots, priests and kings.
"Oh, would Lord Edward now was here
Those keen edged blades to see
Thank God, we've still the true hearts yet
To set old Ireland free."

Sweet Maureen's [illegible] of the cows
Right straight before the door,
The stars come peeping from the heavens,
The hare sleeps on the moor—
And true hearts cross the hill with Tim
That lonely Summer night,
And fasten to the handles long
The blades so keen and bright.
And Shemus shook bold Phelim's hand.
"I'm glad, my boy, to see,
We've done our work so well to-day
To make old Ireland free."

—*Irishman.* LEO.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'M. Hurke.

Edited by John A. O'Shea.

CHAPTER XI—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

CONFISCATION AND IMPRISONMENT.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

CONSTITUENCIES AND CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

A MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND—HORACE GREELEY THE RIGHT MAN.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]

...tax," while "the only reduction of taxation was that made in 1868 to the extent of £210,000 in the marine insurance duty;" the surplus of revenue over expenditure resulting from the five liberal budgets being £12,850,000, which was applied to the reduction of the national debt, the deficit of the two tory years, in all £1,914,000.

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BONE AND MEAT, in barrels, per ton, $50.
FISH GUANO, in barrels.
ALTA VELA GUANO, $50
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, in bags, $50.
GROUND PLASTER, per barrel, $1 75.
SWAN ISLAND GUANO, in bags or barrels, $33 per ton.
SULPHATE OF SODA, in barrels, per ton, $30.
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, $60.
BEST SUPERPHOSPHATE, containing ten per cent. soluble phosphoric acid and three per cent. ammonia, and put up in bags or barrels. Price $55 per ton.
CUBAN GUANO, from caves, containing—besides the usual phosphates and organic matter—five to six per cent. of nitrate of potash—an excellent application for potatoes, tobacco, cotton, &c. Price, in bags, $33 per ton.
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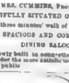

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[illegible]

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IRISH LYRICAL POEMS,
By Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa.

The friends of O'Donovan Rossa and the other Martyrs now suffering in British Convict Prisons think it enough to say to the Irish people in America that this lady, now thrown upon her own resources by the imprisonment of her husband for life, is compelled to ask the support of her patriotic fellow countrymen on this side the Atlantic by the publication of her POEMS—some of them already familiar to the readers of the Dublin *Irish People* and others never yet published.
The situation of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, suddenly deprived of her gallant husband, is one which must appeal strongly (even independently of the merits of her writings) to the generous sympathies of all our race. She has had to bear separation from her child until she may be enabled to support him in this new country. Some of her Poems have been already read with delight by thousands both in Ireland and the United States. It is proposed to collect those already published, which, with the addition of the new Lyrics, will compose a handsome volume—an acceptable ornament, it is hoped, to the tables of Irish-American families throughout America.
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AN IRISH MAIDEN'S LOVE.

Now in joy could I forget thee,
For the pulses of my heart
Can thrill with gladness only
While they beatnide where thou art.
There are many wiles of magic,
Truth by fairies 'neath the moon;
Is a pair of lilah eyes?

Man's grief cannot I forget thee;
It would not be heard to hear;
Nor the low deep half so bitter
If the thought of thee were there.
Not in the lonely wear so intense,
Nor so wonderous the strife,
With thy beauty near the heaven
And the promise of my life.

Not in time could I forget thee,
For the lapse of ages will be
In a memory forever,
And a shadow of time, while
They may task of Fitzhelly's treasure—
Wonder and adoration—truth, in strange
There's a tenderness, Natureness,
Time can never wear or change.

Wealth could not tempt me from thee,
For no weight of power gold
Can be noted in the measure
With a conscience never sold.
With an honor all untarnished
In the world's polluted mart,
Na, I feel my mine of riches
In an honest trade heart.

Heritage rest upon thee brightly,
As the dew of eve fall,
May no sorrow darken
Thy fair pathway of life;
Let the sunlight of hope
Shine on thy ever bright art,
And I love thee with the fullness
Of an Irish man's heart.

Banner of the South.

A PLEA FOR STEPHENS.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

A strange fatalitv seems to have occupied my thoughts for some time, and in all this moment, engrossing as it does the thoughts of thousands of Irish, I believe, America also, I find I am not alone in the fatality, that I have only, since I from England I was or three weeks ago, in the interim I had an opportunity of seeing how the fatality will regard to what I am about to write. I had an opportunity of seeing one of the parts of the country, and hearing their opinions on this all-important subject, and, to my surprise, I find, to my regret, their opinions were exactly the same as mine.

My object in writing to you is nothing more nor less than to make a suggestion, which I carry in a union of our brothers at home and actually all the Irish in America assist in the thrashing of other unfortunate country. Who is the man who is not anxious to see the prison yon will very likely ask? And without hesitation I answer, James Stephens our late chief and arrangement.

I hear you ask, why? I will give the answer and wrongly, I can think there is a true Ireland and Ireland living man who would matter, fatalism, deny my statement.

I hear you ask, why? I will give a satisfactory reason. I have heard from Italy, Italian Army and Italian people, and I have seen and heard them over both nationalities.

At the battle of Mantua I had a Colonel, a young Ireland Chief, and on this occasion, a fighting Irishman, as his father before him had been. James Stephens was a Colonel of Engineers, and always was with a Brigade, and, I believe, he was in the battle of Mantua, and, I believe, he was in the battle of Mantua, and, I believe, he was in the battle of Mantua

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke,

SOMETIME SOLDIER, SAILOR, ARTIST, TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

CHAPTER XVI.

A PALAVER BY A CAMP FIRE.

NOTICE TO QUIT—THE DOOM OF THE IRISH RACE.

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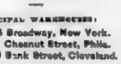

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stepped out in proper time from under the thimbles as the Democratic candidates for Congress. The second man on their ticket, who fought in the Union army (did the enemy) and the American act of keeping his assumption as Major-General in the army and fighting Hogan as a member of Congress combined. The Hogan party had issued a ready ready Democrat that of late, and Frank Blair tell the Democrats that he were to reach that office need not call his acting acts of Congress and Hogan in his party. He (Blair) said he could not be one of those who would be forgot that the American army was power when compared with any army in the world. Even down Sculpin Spain declared in favor of the liberty of the people.

In conclusion, Mr. Conmen had to use not much of a talker, and did not pretend to be a orator; but it was his habit to "speak things." He had a full credit and honor for the cause of Republican Union, and had your mette be, let the weakness of an ass be, from now let the people "Peak things." The speaker resumed his seat amid enthusiastic applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, the Democratic political combination arrayed on one side the forces of secession and rebellion, on the other the party of patriotism and reconstruction, the Republican party representing the forces of the Union, and the Democratic party the latter class of ideas; and,

Whereas—We consider it the duty of Irishmen to free themselves from their unchaste alliance with the party of treason, and to ally themselves to a party of patriotism, and to give their support to the party of liberty, and to the Union, and to the Republican cause; proofs of its friendship and good-will; therefore, be it

Resolved—That as Irishmen, as lovers of liberty and honest government, and as Democrats, we resume our allegiance to the writers of our adopted country, we repudiate the Democratic party, and the Union Republican party and pledge our hearty support to the patriot soldiers of the Union. Grant, whom it had chosen as its standard bearer, and to the patriot and true young statesman of Illinois, candidate for Vice-President.

Resolved—That we do cordially tender the nomination of that distinguished citizen, John A. Logan, as Congressman, representing the large and standard friend of the naturalized citizen, and the Republican party, and we cordially tender it to the patriot.

General James L. Kerrans was the next speaker, who began by referring to the great number of Irishmen in the late war. As all the points which concerned Ireland had been set forth in the speeches and dealt with by the previous speaker he had little to say. He commenced and fought through the 18th of April, 1861, and he only completed that period in 1865, by the grace of God.

The next speaker introduced was *James L. Lynch*, who said he was a native of the State of Louisiana."

Mr. Lynch said he others heard the country put to the community, "Test an Irishman and a Republican." He (Mr. Lynch) was an Irish man by birth, and he was proud to look upon so many Irishmen in the hall, and he was proud to see all Republicans. He was proud to be a Republican; for I was not conducted by the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. Long ago this country was torn by the struggle of two great parties. One was the party of freedom and the other the party of slavery. The Irish had no platform to work upon; they had their labors to do and they did so the late war. There was this difference, however, that in one case they fought for freedom, now they had a more powerful, but no less noble work to do—to perpetuate the rights of the nation. He was proud to look upon such as veterans of the Irish Republicans assembled in the Irish Hall. The Irish people had been too long duped, bullyrabbed and degraded by political party. The incubus of democracy had to be completely shaken off and now is the time to do it. The work had been well commenced, and they should go on with it. He was not a man of many words, but he was a man of many votes. The Irish vote would be cast up, they had got a voice in the matter. He (Mr. Lynch) was sorry that he was not a citizen of Illinois, but he was a citizen of Louisiana, and he would be found in the ranks of the Republicans. He was proud to be a Republican, and he was proud to be a Republican in the right and wrong. He was proud to be a Republican in the right and wrong. He was proud to be a Republican in the right and wrong. He

OWEN ROE O'NEILL!

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN

(Translated from the Irish of Muirio O'Meghan.)

O God! how piteous 'tis to see the Gael thus desolate!
The prosperous race of Heber thus—the blood of Niall the Great,
The ruddy race of Heremon, alas! are now brought low,
Their fame and sway have passed away since the death of Owen Roe!

The noble tribes of Banba sit in darkness and despair,
From Boyne to Moy, from high Lough Lein to Derrinane, Bantry and Nare,
From Maig to Erne, and onward thence to Craig in green Mayo,
Without a shield or spear to wield since the death of Owen Roe!

In chains of iron Erin lies, forsaken and forlorn,
Her bones and sinews withered all, her aspect wan and worn,
Her life's career draws near a close, she waits the mortal blow,
Such load of dole weighs down her soul since the death of Owen Roe!

Her bardic bands and learned men go sleepless all the night,
Their grief and wrath have all but quenched their spirits glorious light,
And fast from every maiden's eyes the tears of anguish flow,
They pine and sigh, they droop and die, since the death of Owen Roe!

The winds blow sorrowing from the north, with hollow murmuring sound,
Clouds overcast the sun all day, and shed a gloom around,
The sunken moon looks dim and thin, her course is sad and slow,
The once glad earth has lost its mirth, since the death of Owen Roe!

And oh! there were such brilliant hopes to cheer the hapless land,
Even though its kings were now no more, and though its chiefs were banned,
Still burned the Star of Erin bright above her Night of Woe
She never lost the light till that was quenched in the gore of Owen Roe!

Then fled for aye her happiness, her liberty, her fame,
The tyrant Saxon stripped her bare of nationhood and name,
And ever since a serf she lies in helpless overthrow,
Her last sole stay was wrenched away by the death of Owen Roe!

My misery! oh, my thousand woes! that warrior lives no more!
Who now shall chase the foreign wolves away from Erin's shore?
For powerless is that hero's arm, who never feared a foe—
With bitter grief we mourn our chief—we weep for Owen Roe!

The golden morn of battle-hosts hath set in sudden gloom,
And "Fodla's hospitality" is buried in the tomb—
The hand that never grasped a boon that bribery could bestow,
Lies blanched and cold beneath the mold of the grave of Owen Roe!

Now may the God who gave to Noah 'mid the flood an ark,
And guided Moses through the Red Sea's billows high and dark,
Grant rest to him who, while on earth, was doomed to undergo
Such toils through zeal for Erin's weal—the gallant Owen Roe!

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DUBLIN, FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA, August 26.

[illegible]

Political Notes.

[illegible]

SILENCE!

[illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

THE IRISH VOTE.

[illegible]

GENERAL GRANT.

BY THE LATE "MILES O'REILLY"

In the world to-day no prouder name
Is borne on any breeze,
And with Grant to steer the Ship of State,
Our flag shall rule the seas,
No "Dominion" shall be north of us,
And south of us no foe—
Our Stars and Stripes in the Canadas,
And likewise in Mexico!
For with President Ulysses
Will be few who care to fight—
May he rule the country he has saved,
And God defend the right!

So, boys, a final bumper
While we all in chorus chant—
"For next President we nominate
Our own Ulysses Grant!"
And if asked what State he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be—
"From near Appomattox Court-house,
With its famous apple tree!"
For 'twas there to our Ulysses
That Lee gave up the fight—
Now, boys "To Grant for President,
And God defend the Right!"

G. F. TRAIN.—George Francis Train informs us that he will soon be out of jail, whether by paying the claim against him or by Reverdy Johnson's intervention he does not say. He telegraphed Mrs. Train to have James McHenry arrested several days ago, but that gentleman appears to be still at large. Can it be that the Cable operators have been bribed by the British Government to intercept his dispatches.—*World.*

THE CHINESE EMBASSY—COOL RECEPTION AT THE ENGLISH PRESS.—[illegible]

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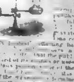

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WHO IS YOUR HATTER!

SECOND COPY

THE PEOPLE.

OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

(Translated from the Irish Poetry of Hughes.)

O Gael! how pleasant 'tis to see the Dead thus
The sole surviving one of Heber thus—the blood of
The sole survivor of Hermon, alone! are now brought
Thy Tuscan
Thy Lombardy Leers passed away since the
Thy Hibernian
The Shannon of Beauty, all in darkness and
From Alpine Moy, from high Lough Lein to
Dun Brandon and Nahe,
Fruit, Wheat, Wine, Wool, and Silk, and Gold and Gems
Were
In exchange from Erin law, foreskies and forfeit,
Harbour and Hospital without all, her aspect
Her life—power gone—
Her life—power gone—power gone—alone, she stands
The Dead!
Her life—power gone—power gone—she stands
Her life—power gone—power gone—she stands
Alone!

Flat hardie heads and learned men go sleepless all
In the night,
Their gold and wrath have all but benched
Their gallant glorious Kelly,
Their gold and wrath have all but benched
Their gallant glorious Kelly,
Their gold and wrath have all but benched
Their gallant glorious Kelly

[illegible]

BY [illegible]

"Oh, hush!" she whispered, "I hear them speaking,
Voices as ling upon the air;"
And while she listened, the pale light glistened,
And lay, and floated upon her hair.
"Oh, no!" they answered, "we hear no speaking,
We hear no voices upon the breeze,
It must be only the night wind lonely,
That sighs and whispers among the trees."

"Oh, hush!" she murmured, "I hear them singing,
Singing the songs that I used to know;"
And, while she listened, the tear-drop glistened,
And through long lashes began to flow.
"Oh, no!" they answered, "we hear no singing,
We hear no voices singing so,
'Tis but the waking of sea waves breaking
Upon the shingle far below."

"Oh, hush!" she whispered, "I hear them calling,
Sweet voices of the long ago;"
And, while she listened, the long light glistened,
And lay on her sweet face, white as snow.
"Oh no!" they murmured, "she wanders wildly,
We hear no voices on the breeze,
She's listening only, to night winds lonely,
That sigh and whisper among the trees."

"Hush, hush!" they answer, while dews were falling,
While dead leaves rustled through the air,
And, while they murmured, the pale light glimmered
On a face and form, like the angels fair.
"Oh, pray!" they whispered, "our love is dying,
Her voice is faltering across the sea;"
And, while they listened, the far dawn glistened,
Oh, God! her morning breaks with thee.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

[illegible] SOLDIER, SAILOR, [illegible], TUTOR, TRADER, AND NOW FELON.

Edited by John A. O'Shea,

(*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*)

CHAPTER XVII.

ON THE MEXICO—I ASSIST AT AN AFFAIR OF [illegible]—SOME THOUGHTS ON DUELLING—WHAT IS JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE?

If I were to set down the incidents that befell me during my stay with Mr. Tamton at the length that I have detailed my proceedings in the interval from taking French leave [illegible]

[illegible]

... intents and purposes, unwilling to lose that little without a struggle, I must do the guerilla bands of either party the justice to say they never molested us. On the contrary, in many instances, they treated us to the hospitality of old attributed to the outlaw. There is a dash of Spanish chivalry in the Mexican character, it is not as their clime, but under its influence many generous qualities flourish. A Mexican will pray to the Madonna and poignard you conscientiously after; but he will not shake hands with you and invite you to his house and speculate how best he can cozen you under his own mahogany, like many a Godly and puritanical soul in New England. Life is insecure in Mexico, for they are passionate and blood is accounted of little reck where honor, so called, or the thing recognized as such, is at stake.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NEW ENGLISH CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

On receipt of the announcement, by cable, that a new English Chief Secretary had been appointed to govern Ireland, we asked who the d—l was John Wilson Patten, and what were his recommendations for the post of an Irish Cabinet Minister? Our invaluable contemporary, the *Irishman*, gives us the following complete and satisfactory answer:

[illegible]

(*From the Irishman, September 26.*)

If Irishmen were not thoroughly habituated to national insult and degradation, the appointment of the new Chief Secretary would be regarded as both. An English country gentleman of very respectable character, of very good estate, and of very mediocre ability, has been sent over to fill the post which is virtually that of Irish Minister. Knowledge of Ireland he has none. Of sympathy with the feel[illegible]

[illegible]

... Schools. By diligent study of these useful publications he hopes to escape the blunder of our last English Secretary who, in the House of Commons, described [illegible] as situated in "the county of Clogher!"

"Colonel Wilson Patten" has already made such progress that he is able to repeat the names of all the thirty-two Irish counties off by heart. The seaports and the rivers he has every hope of mastering next week. On his arrival in Dublin he is to receive lessons from Judge Morris on the peculiarities of the Irish brogue. Judge Keogh has volunteered to give him lessons on the art of managing Irish patriots, and Sir Joseph Napier is composing for his special instruction a "great book" upon Irish cant. Chief Secretaries as well as parties must be "educated" up to the mark. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of the rumor which represents a dignitary of the Catholic Church in the South of Ireland as engaged to give him all the necessary instructions to enable him to speak to Catholic constituencies without betraying any very unseemly ignorance on the subject of "the Church."

It is very consolatory to us poor Irish to find our new master taking such pains to know something about us. It is greatly to be regretted that the appointment was not given away as the result of a competitive examination in the course prescribed for the tide waiters at the Custom House. With an examination conducted by the Premier we would have felt some interest in watching the competition between "Colonel Wilson Patten" and Mr. Vance. If we could be quite sure of fair play we would be very much disposed to back Armagh against Lancashire for the prize.

After all, the appointment of a Chief Secretary to "Lucan and the police" is a thing that concerns "the English interest" in Ireland more than it does us. If the great lords and gentlemen who compose that interest are satisfied with the appointment of "Colonel Wilson Patten," it is not for us poor devils of nationalists to complain.

It is something to have the confession, that the whole Tory squirearchy of Ireland, from Colonel Dunne to Colonel Knox, cannot supply [illegible]

[illegible]

A Mysterious Fenian—Supposed Fenian Attack on a Dwelling-House.

[illegible]

... drinking that afternoon at Hickey's with some men to whom he exhibited several revolvers. It is right to add that a report is generally believed which affirms that many dwelling-houses have been visited and a large number of arms taken from residents in this locality, and that some holding their arms without license, and others from apprehension of bad consequences to themselves, have endeavored to keep the facts as secret as possible.—*Cork Examiner, Sept. 22.*

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

Since the birth of Fenianism a great change has taken place in the character of Irish nationality. The old doctrine which taught that insurrection in Ireland should be based on foreign aid has yielded to the healthier and manlier one which points to the development and proper direction of the strength of our own race as the true road to independence. While fully satisfied that this principle is the only one on which successful action can be based, I believe, then, an attentive study of European politics is a duty which the national party cannot afford to neglect. This conviction is easily arrived at on the identical grounds which should impel every true Irishman to take his place in the ranks of Fenianism, namely: that if our country is ever to be a nation—if our race is not to share the same fate as the Celts of Scotland, we have no time to lose. If European complications do not present a favorable opportunity of inaugurating another struggle with our hereditary foe, we must create one ourselves. At the same time, if circumstances should force England into a Continental war, we should be ready to take immediate advantage of her weakness. Her wily rulers see their danger perhaps even more clearly than we our strength, and will perpetrate almost any meanness and endure any insult sooner than expose themselves to it; but this line of policy, which they have strictly adhered to since they have become aware of the full extent of Irish disaffection, is fraught with peril. English non-intervention has already allowed two great Powers, France and Prussia, to make important territorial acquisitions and tear to shreds the protocols of the Vienna Congress, which cost her so much [illegible]

[illegible]

... the war in 1866, and the angered [illegible] Prussia toward Austria while she was [illegible] ing her strength for the struggle which [illegible] at Sadowa.

The fact is, people of late years make [illegible] deductions about the probabilities of [illegible] war with a most shameful irreverence [illegible] cial declarations. But the most curious [illegible] of the matter is that in France at present [illegible] conclusions are always in direct contradiction with the assurances of the Government [illegible]. A few days ago financial circles here were [illegible] into a tremendous state of excitement [illegible] speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel. [illegible] ministers, MM. de Moustier, [illegible] [illegible] adopted the unprecedented [illegible] writing a joint letter to the Director of [illegible] Bourse, stating their belief that the [illegible] expressions which gave rise to all this [illegible] were used with regard to the events [illegible] and were by no means addressed to [illegible]. This step, which was intended to calm [illegible] feeling, had just the contrary effect. [illegible] whispered, at first in the cafés, then [illegible] Bourse, that Government had determined [illegible] take the initiative against Prussia. [illegible] the report that M. Rouher and Marshal [illegible] had [illegible] summoned by telegraph to [illegible] [illegible] to sell out at any price possible [illegible] brokers—capitalists' faces assumed [illegible] all the hues of the rainbow, without [illegible] that, becoming things of beauty. [illegible] the telegraph here as the arrival [illegible] King William to the Municipality of [illegible] and the storm which had raged around [illegible] temple of Mammon subsided as sudden[illegible] had arisen. The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contained an article from the [illegible] of M. Guizot, under the title, "France [illegible] Prussia responsible before Europe." [illegible] a minute analysis of the state of [illegible] ropean politics, and [illegible] the [illegible] merit of not restricting itself to an [illegible] amination of the opinions and acts of [illegible] vidual statesmen. While recognizing the [illegible] fluence which public opinion should [illegible] on the policy of governments, M. Guizot [illegible] ever, persists in maintaining a set of reactionary principles, which such men, even [illegible] his advanced age, for taking part in a [illegible] ment founded on universal suffrage. [illegible] passion for theorizing, too, which failed [illegible] lamentably when put to the test of practice, [illegible] leads him into errors of which one would [illegible] ly suppose the author of "The History of [illegible] Hastings" capable. With the view of [illegible] ing the impossibility of a war between [illegible] gland and France, he cites the [illegible] educated classes in both countries [illegible] opposed to such an event. That this [illegible] undeniable, but the point which [illegible] Guizot is, that if the financial [illegible] gauche render a war with England [illegible] Napoleon III is in no wise obliged to [illegible]

[illegible]

... M. Gonzalez Bravo. Marshal Concha [illegible]

[illegible]

... valuable information. Many papers state [illegible] that he is at Gerona; others say that [illegible] Lisbon, and the *Internationale*—a French [illegible] published in London—assures that he is [illegible] that city.

The character of the movement is Liberal [illegible] Republican. The programme of the [illegible] action appears to be the expulsion of the [illegible] family and the establishment of a [illegible] Provisional Government, while awaiting the [illegible] of a Constituent Assembly, nominated [illegible] universal suffrage. W.

THE LOVER'S FAREWELL.

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN.

[illegible] through the tomb-still streets I go:—
[illegible] is dark, save one swart streak of gold—
[illegible] the far off river's flow,
[illegible] the moon is very thin and cold.

[illegible] long before the house I stand
[illegible] sleeps she, the dear, dear one I love—
[illegible] dreaming that I leave my land,
[illegible] and mourning, like the moon above!

[illegible] I stretch abroad mine arms
[illegible] the well-remembered [illegible]
[illegible] well! Farewell thy virgin charms!
[illegible] stilly, stilly home, farewell!

[illegible] farewell the dear dusk little room,
[illegible] bower of roses as a dell,
[illegible] lattice that reflected the gloom—
[illegible] pictured blue walls, farewell!

[illegible] upon my path! I must not wait—
[illegible] blows the fateful morning wind:
[illegible] wilt thou softly close the gate,
[illegible] thou knowest I leave my heart behind?

[illegible] PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BUTT.

(*From the [illegible].*)

[illegible] insert a letter of great interest from the [illegible] Irishman, and it comports with the [illegible] course of his self-sacrificing public career. He [illegible] the [illegible] which the [illegible] Club tendered in a generous spirit [illegible] with his own. He [illegible] [illegible] writings attest his qualities [illegible] into print evidences to outlast marble [illegible] and transmit his name to posterity. [illegible] His last production—his lecture [illegible] —would alone bear his name, as a [illegible] advocate, to future ages. We hope [illegible] reproduced in a portable as well as a [illegible] form. Of the effect produced [illegible] the important letter of Dr. Drew to the [illegible] suggestive and impressive [illegible] the writings and speeches of [illegible] and able Archdeacon Fitzgerald, [illegible] and devoted advocate of Tenant [illegible] over whose grave a monument, made [illegible] of Ireland will, we trust, arise [illegible] of the claims and case of the [illegible] has had more influence than the [illegible]

[illegible]

... about itself to the calmer judgment of the most warm-hearted of my friends. It will, at all events, satisfy them that I am not acting from insensibility to their kindness; and while I must ask of you to consider this communication as peremptory and final, believe me that I will ever remember with grateful pride that you, and men like you, have judged anything I have done deserving of a recognition such as was suggested.—Believe me, my dear sir, most sincerely and truly yours,

"ISAAC BUTT.

"*W. Bolster, Esq.*"

THE CHARGE OF FENIANISM IN LONDON.

At the Guildhall, on the 23d ult., Augustine Byrne, of 32 New Union street, Little Moorfields, was charged, on remand, before Alderman Hale, with being in possession of a number of gun-barrels, sword bayonets and other arms, supposed to be for an unlawful purpose.

Mr. Poland, instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, prosecuted; and Mr. Raven defended the prisoner.

Mr. Poland said it had been ascertained that the sword-bayonets and the ramrods had been issued to some members of the London Irish Volunteers, who had given false addresses, and could not therefore be traced. Being in the possession of Government property, the prisoner was guilty of a misdemeanor, and was liable to a penalty of £20 or six months' imprisonment for each offence. With regard to the short Enfields which were found in the prisoner's possession, he would be proceeded against under another Act by which, if convicted, he rendered himself liable to twelve months' imprisonment for each separate possession.

Patrick Fitzgerald [illegible] was [illegible] instructor of musketry to the Twenty-eighth Middlesex Volunteers, or London Irish Brigade. He had examined the arms which had been found at the prisoner's lodgings, and they consisted of seven sword-bayonets, seven ramrods and one muzzle-stopper. They were marked "VMX 28," and under that the number of the rifle belonging to the regiment. They were, besides, all marked with the broad arrow. The number of the sword-bayonets were 64, 84, 228, 238, 555, [illegible] and 100. The ramrods were [illegible] 61, 301, 221, 230, 555, 167 and 903. The muzzle-stopper was numbered 667. They had been all issued to volunteers in that corps. The practice was for the volunteers to keep the rifles at their own homes for use, but they were not to become their property. The persons to whom these rifles were issued were not now in the corps. They had been trying to find them since Christmas last, but had been unable to do so. Some of the addresses they gave were false. They had been unable to get back the arms they lent to these volunteers. The London Irish Volunteers used the short Enfield, but the barrels produced bore no regimental numbers on them, and therefore he could not swear that they were ever issued to any member of the corps. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lavelle Circle, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1868.

At a regular meeting of the Lavelle Circle, held at Temperance Institute, West 29th street, near Ninth avenue, in the City of New York—John C. Begley, Centre, in the chair—the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS Mr. M. J. Garvin, our late Centre, has taken passage for California, it is with the deepest regret the members of our Circle have for the time being, but not forever, to sustain the loss and valuable services of our chief officer and ardent worker in the cause of Irish liberty; and

WHEREAS The [illegible] of the Lavelle Circle take this mode of presenting to Mr. M. J. Garvin and the public generally their sincere belief of that social friendship and ardent desire for the advancement of the cause of Fenianism in the City of New York while here, and they hope and believe that that ardor shall not be cooled on the golden fields of California.

And whereas the members of the Lavelle Circle, feeling grateful for the past services done this Circle by Mr. M. J. Garvin, wish the gentleman a pleasant voyage and prosperity in the Golden State, and hope that communication with the Lavelle Circle, over which he presided so long and honorably, shall still continue; and

Resolved, That a copy of this be published in the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper, and a copy forwarded to Mr. M. J. Garvin, California.

Signed on behalf of the Circle: John C. Begley, Centre; Edward McKenna, Secretary; Thomas Moran, Treasurer.

The new American Minister in Vienna was presented to the Emperor of Austria.

An Austrian bishop was indicted for having issued a pastoral against the recent laws of the Diet.

The North German exploring vessel, Germania, returned to Bergen, Norway, from the Arctic regions.

Four persons were killed by a railroad accident in England.

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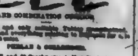

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VOICES CALLING.

BY E. D.

"Son, hark!" the stalwart "father," I hear them speaking,
Voices in my ears, the sir,
And within our kinsmen, the pale light glimmered,
And let, and I asked upon her bed:
"Oh, no!" my answered "we have no speaking,
We hear no voices upon the hearth,
Is most to early, the night wind howl,
That night and whisper about your ear."

"Oh, hark!" she murmured, "I hear them sing,
Singing the songs that I used to know!"
Sure, the kindred, the sweet, the tender-eyed children,
And through the hall we hear begun to flow.
"Oh, no!" they answered, "we hear no singing,
We hear no one singing to,
We hear the sighs of our forces breaking
Upon the bridge for below."

"Oh, hark!" she whispered, "I hear them call-
Sweet voices of the long ago!"
"Oh, no!" they answered, "we hear the long fight gathered,
And let us hear a great foe,
"Oh no!" they murmured, "as a sudden wildly,
We hear no voices on the Week,
Who's leaving only, to spirit winds lonely,
Thy lost and whisper calling the Week."

"Hark, hark!" they answer, while down were falling,
While down fell voices rustled the rush the air,
And, while they shimmered, the pale light glimmered,
In a face and form, like to angels fair.
"Oh, yes!" they whispered, "we hear them sighing,
Not voices in fall long ago!"
"Oh, yes!" they whispered, "we hear them sighing,
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THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'M. Burke.

[Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.]

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE MEANS—I ARRIVE AT AN APPAR OF MONEY—MORE TROUBLE ON DOUBLE—WHY I AM CONSIDERED DANGEROUS!

In I were to set down the incidents that befall me during my stay with Mr. Tennant it would be a length that I have detailed my proceedings in the interest from taking Prussia. Suffice it to say that I was in talking Irish laws (that is a Brew Wain impulse less than instant was commenced of Christmas, 1865, and, maintaining would the reader and be a little the clone, perhaps, sooner than I shall by Pre-Book, to see I may save some additional fodder to not let it the novice's experience and the philosophy of those meaning. I tell you roundly I have not intention to be the pen to be a spur to out to such a length. I have dwelt purposely on those latter events in detail, because they remain fixed in my memory, and because they account for the disappearance of our good, humble friend, and the commencement of my adventures—by-the-way I am sorry, so long as I continue in this way. For the future I propose to relate only such episodes as strikingly impressed me and altered my conduct, and as rapidly as may do our after the less striking incidents that come between and conclude Dan Who read that they have the happiness to lead a truly civilised—a thoroughly good life, may be so good to bad, with no ever resembling Life of the daily bread, or such useful ignorance we use to end the morning and where I said was to be held that what—a life in whose record to continual page of mine would seem a monstrous, but, perhaps, not different in all because monotonous, and that now, if I may hope it pleases me, clear to lead, it is hard to recall sensations strong at the moment, but which time, the great sponge has obscured. Upon of my life, I cast off your own calm life, my friend, who have had—if I in the solution I will—a tolerable hamlet. Can you give me from country town I of the last twelve years? Not! Twenty years! It is hard to yesterday since we in Lisbon or Fed in his tomb in 1848. And yet there have been some incidents, which have occurred since then have lent real days and in my life the sensations, each with its own distinctive joys and cares, pains and pensions, hope, and fear, and disappointment. Upon upon last old sentiments (you have lost the key of it long since), there is a signpost, yellow with dust of sole-page! a signpost, big enough drought of no sensation to some Rain Wields. Rich, Kate, who was dead! I remember. Cash, for the life of joy, discover, and yet is possible to see the sun, and to see to know you round everlasting Eternity (and mean it when you regard it), you would not live without Ser, and there you are very, twenty years After, Ser, I mean, and look as if you shall have to pay the pension in your insurance for the rest of the road. Of blame you! Don't blame me, sir, if I am your pen, and I am, instead of having a thousand average some repetitions. Strange, but not to me, for familiarity with change, ha, with danger, hardship, and Take up page of Mentally as mechanically as spontaneously, reminiscent, rhythmical, voice-through and the free phrases become days. I am in risk enlightenment, I am in everlasting pleasure.

Mr. Tennant was generous to a fault; yet he had much of the English virtue of practical benevolence to have a hand in the pocket on many. The interest on his investment in the funds was a great one; yet he thought he was faithfully remitted to him at intervals as regular as his irregular mind of the Queen (though from poem to poem personal. With money, one can do almost anything here indeed. Bold complicated, as the chicken, which a boon with a wife or an "enemy with a Cromwell, but a sort of the Queen of one's natural life in the House of Commons." A dog-sent is perpetual in Mr. Tennant's Castle. Argand thing is money, protains by Philanthropic sense the caliber, heart, the chicken, correct, bellicose or speak, speculative of slavery or of Mr. Tennant and some at the mount and when he proposed to him in a Wanderers. Test will mutilously impale to the reader how we fared on returns in the pence, yearly, four hours after the events detailed in the last chapter, and save an hour's Lord Lear—we are bargained with the capital of a solid or sensation, and, I am across the Gulf, have no sample hospitality in an inn, or a colored household. Well, I did Jection to it not another little detail plans are in my take as the shifting of the dances and the crashing of the perfidies are to Ireland. I, yet I may behind the curative, look the slandler, the striking Lorenzo, the blandly pensive, the gardener of delight, as present time and as in the present. Yet, I may have, I, if possible. It is the Ambassador's Wife or woman—the Ambassador, Madame, Madame.

Well, I say, that I am in Guyenne, a town in the south-west of Bar, on bound to [illegible] a man when I be here to be a life. To make an expedition which may be mad on a sample I know. Bar I don't blame the office. At the count, in be made, I suspect. I, that my patron was dear per has a secret of, and that the real aim of his visit to Mexico was to turn the country in the interest of the United States Government. The subject suggested quite enough to make me Mr. Tennant quit of Mexico and get into Guatemala. By early of a month, having been dismissed by my former employer, I was Bizan, from being a very careful and cautious young man, taking everything on trust, I had fallen into the opposite extreme of skepticism; didn't believe in the good that I did not see, and in the ring of the genuine metal.

The terms on which I lived with the pilfer under were of a mutual—so-sensitive kind. My pay was small, yet I was well fed, and I was back partner and bunctus to the ex-Mexican, holding the key of the money chest and responsible for the entertainment of man and horse, and holding the pen and responsible for the—the ruling down of the chronicles of each day. But the wrong to be a real down were peculiar, a helm in our vicinity, the morning dawn of a city—the Mexican Rome, importance, but the discovery of a strange Rome, the consequence of a man's life in a Rome, the consequence of Mr. James Tennant, would be something of transcendental magnitude, to neglect in faithful record of the depend dye. For of such were the good man's ancestors, he boasted, generous, high-spirited, and I—well I pointed and killed them.

At the time, Mexico was repeating itself. A war was raging between Church and State, and the country accordingly was made to process. Rosary, as we were, we were, had apparently little to lose, and were, to all intents and purposes, neutrals. I was little without a struggle, I must do the generous, and I shall do it, that I, the Mr. Tennant, I, the Mr. Tennant, I, the Mr. Tennant, would be something of transcendental magnitude, to neglect in faithful record of the depend dye. For of such were the good man's ancestors, he boasted, generous, high-spirited, and I—well I pointed and killed them.

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B. M. O.—Most assuredly, we will send you the papers [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

[illegible]

A CANDID ADVICE FOR THOSE WHO CAN ADMIRE CANNON.

[illegible]

A GRAND Monastery Fair to enable the Passionist Fathers of West Hoboken, New Jersey, to erect their new church, is now in progress in the large frame building at the said Monastery. It will close on the 15th inst. Cars leave the Hoboken Ferry every five minutes for the Monastery. We earnestly commend this pious and laudable undertaking to our Catholic readers.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

We have been pretty reliably informed that "INSTRUCTIONS" have been issued by Mr. August Belmont, Chairman of the National *Democratic* Executive Committee, and custodian (*as agent of the British Government*) of $46,000, Fe- [illegible]

THE FENIAN LEADERS OF MANHATTAN—IRISH-AMERICAN JOURNALS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH ELEMENT IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND A SOURCE OF WEAKNESS TO BRITISH POWER.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

CELEBRATION OF FATHER MATHEW'S BIRTHDAY.

[illegible]

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

[illegible]

SUMMARY
of
Home and Foreign News.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

McEvoy's Tour in Ireland.

[illegible]

A Sarah Rose.

Between Seymour is the man,
Then elect him, if you can.
Grant and Colfax, Boys in Blue,
Blair himself is after you;
And the wickedest of men,
While in Water street, his den,
Has a host of voters too,
Good and bad, what will you do?
Then in Broadway Grecian Bend
Seeks for homage, and will send
Weakness, discord and despair
In the ranks of Grant and Blair.
Vote for WOLCOTT and PAIN PAINT,
Try his cure for your complaint;
For your efforts then shall be
Crowned with glorious victory.

You can test PAIN PAINT, free of cost, at DR. WOLCOTT'S office, 170 Chatham square, N. Y., for it will remove pain or inflamation at the very first application, and is a radical and speedy cure for all sores or ulcers. It has no smart, leaves no stain, and is sold everywhere.
WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR is the only standard remedy for catarrh. Pint bottles, $1.

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LIQUOR DEALER,
No. 5 Fulton Market, N. Y.
(Two doors from Front street.)

IRISH REPUBLICAN MEETING.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

A mass meeting of Irish Republicans will be held at the Town Hall, Flushing, on Tuesday October 20, at 7½ p. m. All, without respect to party are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by the following Irish-Americans: Hon. E. L. Lynch, late Attorney General of Louisiana; General D. F. Burke, of Meagher's Brigade; Colonel J. J. O'Connor of Fenian notoriety. Irishmen of Flushing come out all of you and hear what your patriotic countrymen have to say in regard to the great questions to be decided in the approaching election.

The Greatest Dramatic Romance OF THE DAY.

SIBALLA, THE SORCERESS;
OR, THE
FLOWER GIRL OF LONDON.
A TALE OF THE DAYS OF RICHARD CROOKBACK

By Prof. Wm. H. Peck.

[illegible]

Siballa, the Sorceress;
OR, THE
FLOWER GIRL OF LONDON.
Now being published in the
New York Weekly.

[illegible]

"The Wars of the Roses;"
The Last of the Plantagenets;
THE FIRST OF THE TUDORS.
The First Printer of England,

[illegible]

NEW YORK WEEKLY,
and will be followed by others by the only best writers.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
New York Weekly,
"THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE."

[illegible]

STREET & SMITH,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 55 Fulton street, N. Y.

THE DOLEFUL LAMENTATION OF A MISERABLE MAN.

FROM THE WEST-SATIRE OF DARRAH.

On the deck of Timothy Dower's boat I am sitting in woful plight,
Sob and sighing the live-long day and fretting the live-long night;
And thinking, mavrone, that never more I can blarney each voting fool;
Ah! but for that, it is royally I would trumpet your praise, Blackpool.

Down in the depths of Dungarvan Bay my nice little boat is gone,
And the dreary waves o'er my covered hopes are solemnly sweeping on;
The judge's wig and the ermined robes and the seal near "my brother Bill,"
Oh! for a gleam of that happy dream, and Charlie is B[illegible] still.

I have no courage at all to-night, and my heart it is scraping the road;
For conscience, they say, is a cowardly thief that urges one on with a goad;
But if I do my best and brazen it out, and may be some angel kind
Would soften your heart, Dungarvan, and coax you to change your mind.

What harm in prosecuting—if I galloped beyond the truth—
They were only those Irish miscreants, and low as the lowest brute?
What odds if I murdered their innocent name so that Government gained its ends?
What matter in striking them when they were down unless the poor fellows had no friends?
Wasn't I paid for the dirty work, and obliged to obey my chief?
[illegible] than they ordered me to do in purple and black on my brief:
Leave me in and I'll be a good boy, Dungarvan, [illegible]—
How could you make flesh of Mathews, and a [illegible] of fish of me.

If ye don't send me to Parliament, ye will neither have luck nor grace,
Keeping me shivering out in the cold, and I hard by getting [illegible] place.
Take my advice and be ruled by your Church, and don't be a stiff necked race;
A plague upon them, the dirty beasts, they only laugh in my face.

Oh! love of my heart, Dungarvan, it is I that think much of you;
Give me [illegible] chance, and for evermore I am loyal and fond true—
Steel not your heart and close not your ears, it is Charles who comes to woo;
But [illegible] the word she answers, but "The Devil must have his due."

—*Waterford News.*

"VOX POPULI."

We send the following letters to the printer in the order in which they are received. We have over a hundred communications held over for want of space. "First come first served," gentlemen! Our only exception shall be made in favor of short letters.

A Hint for Candidates in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

For some time past I have heard a good deal said about the Irish vote. You and some of your correspondents and other friends of liberty say that Irishmen should not vote in the coming election for any candidate except one that would declare himself the friend of Ireland in her struggle for liberty and the enemy of England in her persistent despotism. Now, sir, so far I have not heard one of the candidates in this district make any such declaration. I will not vote until the candidate for whom I vote makes that declaration, and *the first candidate in my district that makes it gets my vote.* I have been always a Democrat. I am now a Democrat at heart; but if Reverdy Johnson is a Democrat, then *I am not.* Being a Democrat, I don't expect much sympathy for my native land from Republicans, but what can I expect from the Democrats when, so far as I know, not one of the Democratic candidates in this city, county or state has denounced the conduct of Reverdy Johnson. As an American citizen I insist that Reverdy Johnson is a disgrace and a danger to his country. I shan't vote for any candidate or party that does not publicly demand his recall previous to my voting. I need not quote from his English speeches; they are known to the public. I thought of addressing this note to the Editor of the Newark Daily [illegible]

[illegible]

[He was a Democrat of the Jackson school; but he is a "Democrat" of the Belmont stamp—a more violent and vicious change of principles than he could have undergone if he had been a follower of Wendell Phillips yesterday and of Fort Pillow Forrest to-day.—Ed. I. P.]

What!—the Sixth Ward?

SIXTH WARD, N. Y. City, Oct. 8, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

A few of my friends and myself have constantly read the *World* and the other Democratic papers, thinking we might see a refutation of the grave charges which you have brought against Hoffman, but "we can't see it." We have, therefore, come to the conclusion to *work all our might against him* and we'll do all in our power to get our friends to do likewise. Go on, Mr. Editor, in the good, brave work you have commenced. Let not Billingsgate or Tammany ruffianism daunt you, as you know you have friends in this city who *will follow to death* and no cowards, too—men who look upon you as an Irish gentleman of honor and integrity, who always stand true to your country and this country in their darkest hour. I promise you that the *true Irishmen* of this ward will not be idle from this until the 3rd of November.

Sincerely yours,

ANTI HOFFMAN.

[Well, well! We can scarcely believe our ears, or our eyes, or any other of our senses. The Sixth Ward in revolt against their masters! Verily, as another of our correspondents says, "light is breaking in upon us at last!"—Ed. I. P.]

The "Hoffman State."

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

PERMIT me, through the columns of your sterling paper, to give expression to my feelings of hearty approval of the course you have taken in relation to the two political parties that are now soliciting the support of the voters of this country, and especially the Irish portion of them. I hope and trust the time has come when Irishmen will begin to get their eyes opened to their own interest and be not any longer the slaves and tools of any party as they have been heretofore. For the last twenty years our people have stood shoulder to shoulder and voted in solid phalanx with the party calling itself "Democratic." Through weal and woe they were "Democrats," Democrats right or wrong. Indeed they could see no wrong side to that party. Their admiration for it had been like that of "the lover who looketh through the light of love, and loveth blindly," and, as there are none so blind as those who will not see, so there are no people in the country that have so blindly, faithfully and tenaciously stood by the party of their first love as the Irish people. No matter who or how many changed their politics, or how often, there was no change to the Irishman. He was still the same unflinching "Democrat." And now what recognition do we receive at the hands of this party for all the services well and faithfully done? Well, we are treated to a great deal of oily tongued blarney from their stump-orators previous to election; we are told what a fine people we are, how much the "Democratic" party has done (!) and how much more they are ready to do. All this, and a great deal more like it, is beautifully interspersed with vulgar jokes in which the leading characters among our people are made to figure conspicuously; with stories which, even if true, should never be told, and we are held up to the gaze of a laughing public by those who profess to be our friends. [illegible] dare to be independent enough to grumble at this conduct our political masters but would-be friends (?) will be sure to remind us of the terrible "Know-Nothings." They never fail to tell us how they "saved us," and how ungrateful it would be in us to forget our [illegible]. Now, I believe that a man who does some one a favor and ever afterward expects that somebody to fawn at his feet, and have no will but as he may condescend to approve, is certainly not a generous nor liberal minded man. He deserves neither respect nor gratitude at the hands of him whom he claims to have befriended but whom, I should say, he has enslaved. If the "Democratic" party were our friends they stand in the same relation to the Irish people.

But were they our friends then I or was it they that, to a great extent, composed the Know-Nothing Organization, with whose ghost they still try to frighten us whenever we dare to speak and think like freemen [illegible]

[illegible]

Thanks from Indiana.

TAYLORSVILLE, IND., Sept. 30, 1868.

[illegible]

A Remembrance.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6, 1868.

[illegible]

A Sample of "Democratic" Love for Irishmen and Catholics.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 2, 1868.

[illegible]

NORWICH, CONN., Oct. 6, 1868.

[illegible]

WOODSON LODGE, CO., Sept. 27, 1868.

[illegible]

PAT'K T. GORMLEY.

[illegible]

P. B. MAHONEY.

Penfield Post-Office, Clearfield Co., Pa.

[We are not "going over" to any party. We never belonged to any but the party of Irish and national liberty.—Ed. I. P.]

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 2, 1868.

[illegible]

JOHN CORCORAN.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 6, 1868.

[illegible]

J. W. O'DONNELL.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM A FENIAN CONVICT.

WEST GLOUCESTER, FORTH PRISON, Sunday, July 12, 1868.

[illegible]

A HINT FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

[illegible]

DON'T SPEAK OF SCOTLAND'S HEROES OLD.

BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

[illegible]

THE O'DONOGHUE AND THE "IRISHMAN."

[illegible]

O'DONOGHUE.

ALLEGED FENIAN RELIC.

[illegible]

RICHARD PROUT.

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

New Publications.

"THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS"

ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN

[illegible]

BOOKS IN NUMBERS,

[illegible]

MEMORIAL CROSS.

DEDICATED TO THE

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[illegible]

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WHEELER & WILSON

625 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK

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500 BUTTON-HOLES A DAY

FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

REMOVAL.

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 294 BOWERY.

[illegible]

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO., 294 BOWERY, N. Y.

Medicines.

RUPTURES CURED

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Medicines.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin,

[illegible]

Female Complaints.

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula.

[illegible]

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

[illegible]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

[illegible]

Hats and Caps.

WHO IS YOUR HATTER?

[illegible]

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LONDON & NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER.

Passage at $100, $75 and $30 Currency.

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BELLONA, October 31.

CELLA, November 14.

WILLIAM PENN, November 28.

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Remittances to Ireland, &c. Apply to

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamships Weekly to and from NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

Financial, &c.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR PLACE.

[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING.

WILL BE GIVEN TO HOUSEKEEPERS AT BENDALL & CO.'S Corner of CANAL AND HUDSON Streets, N. Y.

OIL CLOTHS, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND. THE MONTHS TIME.

Pay taken by the Week or Month if Preferred.

Miscellaneous.

GUANO.

[illegible]

GEO. E. WHITE, 160 Front Street New York.

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to Oct. 12.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—It is said that the Committee appointed by the last House of Commons, on the subject of the land laws in Ireland, will report to the next session at an early day, and that the Ministers will bring in a bill to adjust the question as soon as possible.

(By Mail to Sept. 26.)

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF "DEMOCRACY" IN ENGLAND.—The Cork Herald, even, is scandalized at the antics of Reverdy Johnson. It says: The septuagenarian ambassador America has sent to England is busy, day after day, in making a fool of himself. He told his audience in Leeds the other night that England and America were the same in religion and institutions, and in fact one country, and that his reception in England would satisfy Americans that peace between England and the United States would endure forever. After this pronouncement on the part of her Minister, America had better cancel the history and the constitution she teaches in her common schools, and at once order a series of tracts for their use, in which monarchical government, a heavy civil list, an aristocracy of hereditary drones, an alliance between Church and State, a bloated army and navy, the exclusion of citizens from the right to carry arms, the drain of absenteeism and a rent paying system of land tenure will be set forth as the institutions of the country which Washington and his companions, aided by a liberty loving people, rescued from English thralldom.

THE O'DONOGHUE.—The O'Donoghue has gone over to the enemy, body and soul, and severed himself completely from all connection with the popular cause. His recreancy has given rise to great surprise and indignation, and it gives the last blow to any lingering regard for the claims of "chieftains" and representatives of the "ould stock" to popular favor. We are glad to learn [illegible]

[illegible]

Cork.

Derry.

Down.

Dublin.

Mayo.

Kildare.

King's County.

Leitrim.

Mayo.

Meath.

Sligo.

Tipperary.

REPORT OF THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

[illegible]

AN EXPOSITION.

[illegible]

THE RAGE FOR ROMANCE.

[illegible]

ARE WE ABLE?

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 145. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

OUR MINISTER AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES.

To the Honest Democrats and Republicans of America.

BY [illegible]

To people, whose banner waves proud and triumphant,
From [illegible] to the sea of the West;
Whose [illegible] of [illegible] in high [illegible]
In the niches and halls of Valhalla, the blest;
Have ye heard, have ye heard, how your pride and your honor
Are bartered for gold at the Court of St. James?
While the Maryland flunkey sits whining and begging
The Downing-street traders to "settle" your claims!

When Washington lifted your country from thralldom,
And chased the dark tyrant away from your strand,
Did he think you would e'er send a white-livered dastard
To beg of the tyrants who trampled your land?
Ah! the proud chief's high soul sleeps the sleep of the righteous,
With Him whose great voice stilled the tempest and wave;
But God! how the bones that are laid in Mount Vernon
Must turn now and turn in their cold, narrow grave!

[illegible]

[illegible] a great effort to curb our impatience and to settle down steadily and steadily to the tiresome and uninteresting duty of levelling the rough places, bridging the rivers and tunneling the hills. But we are now convinced that Ireland cannot be saved by a coup de main. Persistent and prudent perseverance is the grand requisite for her salvation and the grand duty of her patriotic sons. We aim at making Fenianism "a great success, and not merely a great sensation." We have given up the sensational part of our programme, and the General Convention of 1868 marks the commencement of a new era in the history of our Organization, when patient, silent and effective work is to take the place of boastful demonstrations and empty fanfaronade.

Are twenty years too long a term to wait and work for the emancipation of Ireland? Surely, after a sufferance of seven centuries, a score of years are but a trifle. Twenty years to undo the wrongs of centuries!—twenty years to restore the Ireland of the golden past! —why, the time is almost ludicrously brief in comparison with what is to be accomplished before its expiry! In contemplating the greatness of our task—the ponderousness of the numerous obstacles in our way—the fewness of our numbers—the limited extent of our present means, we cannot reasonably murmur at the demand for time. But twenty years will not be asked of our patience. A very much shorter period will be more than sufficient to strike off the fetters from the captive. Much [illegible]

[illegible] for the cherished cause of our hearts, we are ready to give more than [illegible] in return.

It has been said and shown, over and over again, that the Irish in general and the Fenians in particular have been most outrageously defamed by the Democratic press and party leaders. We were so basely subject to their insults that they thought they could never abuse us enough. If a generous word was ever spoken for us, it was by a Radical that it was uttered. Yet we have talked strongly against the Radicals, and done more than [illegible] to provoke their angry retorts. We deserved no quarter, no kindness from them, and yet, strange to say, they have been not only good naturedly lenient in their reference to us, but often have advocated our cause in a way and with a warmth which we ourselves can never surpass in effectiveness. The Radicals have been better to us than we have deserved—because they acted from high and moral principles; but the Democrats have treated us worse than we could have expected in return for our services to them—because they, the consummate hypocrites, acted from no principles at all. The Democrats have proved themselves our rascals; therefore we go against them; the Radicals have evinced a sincere [illegible] for our cause, and they shall get our votes.

POLYPHEMUS IN AFTER.

Bad as the Democratic party is, some of its members are worse; and desperate as is the distress, some of its spokesmen are ruinous. The [illegible]

[illegible] not ashamed to receive the wages which we earn, nor to take the trophies which we win.

The other reason is, that it is very certain that the question of Tenant Right must soon be agitated with a violence hitherto unprecedented in Ireland. We propose to take our proper part in the tumultuous agitation which will soon begin, and we look around for our natural allies. Who are they? They are the Radicals of the United Kingdom and the Radicals of the United States. We must find our friends in the anti-aristocratic party of both countries. The mushroom aristocracy of this country and their friends will sympathize with the feudal aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. On this question the present Democratic party will be ranged against us. They will drive us from them into the opposite ranks at some time next year, after the elections, and why may we not leave them as well now, before the elections, before they have used us, and kicked us, and spit on us and discarded us for another four years.

Whether we attach ourselves to one party or the other, there is an organization in the country (which, like our own, professes to be independent in its support of parties, though not neutral in any respect) with which Fenianism ought to cultivate more intimate relations. Of course I allude to the Grand Army of the Republic. Every patriotic Irishman who has been a soldier during the war would serve his national cause by joining this powerful institution. If the Irish passed in keeping [illegible]

[illegible] so now. Those who know it [illegible] for its favorable inclinations [illegible] its genuine sympathy with our [illegible]try. Its members are men who [illegible], and who would not hesitate [illegible] commanding to be led against her [illegible] to lose the possible support [illegible] revolution might derive from the [illegible] of, or connection with, the [illegible] soldiers sympathize with soldiers. [illegible] our own fault if our comrades [illegible] did not respond to us in the [illegible] when we call.

WE ARE ABLE.

[illegible] to accomplish the salvation of [illegible] believe sincerely that we are. But [illegible] on the condition that we [illegible] none of the powers which we [illegible] advantages and opportunities [illegible] conduct may win or good fortune [illegible] within our reach. It is always by [illegible] consummate prudence and [illegible] that we can hope to succeed. The first thing that prudence demands [illegible] to be very careful about our [illegible] the world will judge of Fenianism [illegible] it keeps—noscitur a sociis. The [illegible] prudence is, that we make sufficient [illegible] before we strike. And the [illegible] we do not allow ourselves to be [illegible] back from the vantage ground [illegible] occupy. We have emancipated [illegible] mere party connections. We [illegible] support to principles rather [illegible] and to men friendly to Ireland [illegible] political parties.

[illegible] resolved to be patient, persevering, patriotic in a higher sense than [illegible] that the liberation of Ireland [illegible] a patience which murmurs at [illegible] perseverance which quails before [illegible] and a patriotism which no [illegible] or appeal.

[illegible] elections, we shall show that [illegible] and well able to divide the [illegible] to rescue our fellow-country[illegible] slavish subjection to the Tammany [illegible]—able to restore to the great [illegible] in America its just political [illegible] to help the friends who [illegible]

[illegible] and Democratic parties contain large factions who urge the payment of the principal of the debt in paper, an American [illegible] to the present vagueness of the law and to the [illegible] necessity for economy, may conscientiously hold that view. But, the London [illegible] argues, should this policy be carried into practice the credit of the country would be so deeply injured that for all future loans the United States would be obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent, so that they would lose in the end, and thus their [illegible] would be defeated.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—By the Atlantic cable we have confirmation of the [illegible] of Gobaze as Emperor of Abyssinia. He was Theodorus' most bitter enemy, and the [illegible] of the insurrectionary chiefs. The [illegible] of King Theodorus opposes his claims. From India we have dispatches announcing the end of the civil war in Northern Affghanistan. Azim Khan has been defeated and has fled to Bokhara. . . . A man named Thomas Maloney, of Peekskill, while very drunk last Sunday was assaulted cowardly in a low quarter of that town by one Alfred Dyckman, who is said to be a notorious brute, and after being knocked down was stamped upon, receiving injuries from which he died on Tuesday night. Dyckman escaped, and is supposed to be in New York City. . . . The Sub-Committee of the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment which is in session [illegible] on Tuesday and again yesterday; but he failed to appear on both occasions. It is said he refuses to answer the questions propounded because he would thereby compromise President Johnson. He has given up his rooms at the Astor House, and the committee have declared him in contempt. . . . Wormald, the pugilist, appeared before Judge M'Cunn yesterday, and was released on $5,000 bail to answer to-day. It is probable this will end for the present the contemplated prize-fight with O'Baldwin. . . . Mr. Gladstone addressed a large political meeting in Liverpool last night. He charged the Government with being responsible for an unnecessary increase of the expenditures and urged the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Dispatches to hand from Naples represent that the volcanic movement of Mount Vesuvius has become more intense and violent, an eruption sending forth copious streams of lava having occurred. General Menabrea, the Italian Prime Minister, is said to be in Paris on a special mission in regard to Rome.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16.—The principal journals of London, particularly the Government organs, had articles yesterday condemning the "blunders" of the Democratic party in this country, and expressing regret at the triumph of the Republicans. How is it that so many Irishmen and Fenians (?) in America are found on the same side with the bitterest anti-Irish journals in England? To-day it is announced that the Democrats, at the instigation of August Belmont, are about to call on Seymour and Blair to withdraw in favor of Chase and somebody else. This might be expected from the tone of the double leaded leading article which appeared in Belmont's organ (the World) yesterday. No matter if the Democrats were to nominate Wendell Phillips (the best thing they could do), or if they were to go to the other extreme and nominate the Devil himself, Irishmen would be called on to vote for the candidate under pain of being denounced as traitors and deserters.

Never mind the principles—the name of "Democracy" remains and we must swallow rank poison if it only bears the "Democratic" [illegible]

SUMMARY OF Home and Foreign News.

[illegible]

THE CASTING OF THE CANNON.

"The revolution [illegible] the bells from their chambers and cast them into cannon."—*Freeman.*

Hurrah for the revolution! the spirit of Spain has woke,
And the might and the power of the tyrant for-ever shall now be broke,
From the land of [illegible] beneath the peaks of the Pyrenees,
From the gray-tinted coast of Biscay to the Mediterranean seas.

Hurrah for the revolution! fling the blood-red flag on high,
For the nations are one in purpose, and beneath its folds we'll die—
The voice of the suffering calleth for the swift use of the blade,
And the shout of the wronged shall echo on a Spanish barricade.

Hurrah for the revolution! up, Spaniards, at its word,
One high in the other shining young Freedom's electric flash—
[illegible], tell me, does your bosom ever feel the spirit that drove the stranger from the vineyards of Castile!

Hurrah for the revolution! come hither, bold matador,
Do you think the tyrant's forces you've seen are much to fear?
Cannon, you say! ha, ha! ha, ha! see how our cannon'll speak,
We shall give them a taste of cannon from the bronze mouth of our bells.

Then in the streets of Bejar,
What time the sun went down,
And cast a light of gladness
Upon the streets so brown,
Within the Market square he stood,
The marshaled ranks before;
The marshaled ranks with faces proud
As [illegible] freemen wore.
And bright their spears flashed in the air,
[illegible] silence there,
As the bold Captain Miguel
Thus spoke unto his men.

The [illegible] in the balcony
How true her brown eyes spoke,
The [illegible] his soft guitar
[illegible] in silence broke;
And many a portly citizen
And sturdy matador,
[illegible] the bright sword or sturdy pike
Across the shoulder bore.
Oh, never yet was seen such sight
(Pray God 'twon't be in vain)
Than that fair Autumn evening saw
In this old town of Spain.

"The bells—the bells! how they shall ring,
Not funeral notes of woe,
But boom a thundering echo
On the assassin foe.
Haste! haste! one parting peal, and then
The foundry does the rest,
And, by St. James, our cannon, friends,
By priestly hands were blest;
And never yet the brazen throat
Such sacred tones could give,
As when it proclaims freedom's dawn
And bids the Spaniard live!"

And when brave Captain Miguel
Thus spoke adown the street,
On by the tall cathedral
There was hurrying of feet;
And from the tall gray belfry
The brave old bell was taken,
To strike a newer music
Into the heart of Spain.

All, all the night each furnace
Glowed with a living hell,
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

[illegible]

Edited by John A. O'Shea, *Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*

CHAPTER XVII.

One night we arrived, wearied with a long ride and hungry to boot, in the town of [illegible] [illegible]

The bank was broke. The Leperos had won, and now in his turn was holding the table [illegible].

With the look of a demon on his face, and curses hissing serpent-like from his tongue, the unlucky gambler swept by us; his mantle, in the impetuosity of his movement, carried off my hat. Turning round, as I thought, to make an apology, he buried an imprecation at my head. I could not speak for astonishment; my friend, Taunton, as if fearing that I was about to make a sharp retort, put his hand over my mouth.

"My man," he said [illegible] to the Mexican, "I forgive you—you are no longer master of your actions."

The Mex can sprung backward in a fury, muttered "Forgive me!" then, as if reflecting, wrapped his cloak melodramatically around him, cast a look of contemptuous derision on us both, pronounced the single word "*gamphone*" and then left the room.

"*Gamphone*, that means thieves," remarked Mr. Taunton, laughingly.

"I think that fellow wants to be drained of a little blood as well as of a little money," I cried fiercely, when I realized how grossly we had been insulted before an entire company.

"Do me the favor to calm yourself, Richard Burke. I am older than you," said Mr. Taunton quietly, and, taking my hand, he led me down to the ground floor and ordered [illegible]. Then he began to discourse most Christianly of gambling and its evil fruits, but I did not heed him, for the public insult was rankling in my breast.

"The gambler is not accountable for what he does, no more than the drunkard," he argued.

"He should be made accountable; he shouldn't insult unoffending strangers."

"No, that is not so. False reasoning! Would you punish a madman for what he does?"

"No, Mr. Taunton; but I would put him in a strait-waistcoat to prevent him from doing it a second time."

"Ah, precisely, now you are right. And the strait-waistcoat for the gambler is a moral strait-waistcoat. He should be debarred from a pastime which deprives him of his own self-control."

The moon had now risen, and we moved out into the freshness of the streets, fanned by a grateful evening breeze. The flat roofs of the houses were crowded with family parties, lights glimmered through a latticed balcony here and there, where festival was being held within, promenaders, of both sexes, were strolling under a row of orange-trees, from which the cicada kept up its monotonous chirrup; the scene was one of serenity, almost holy by contrast with the storm of evil passion raging within the hotel we had quitted. The music of a guitar stole occasionally from afar, where some gay party was [illegible] at the play's welcome close. Anon came the clatter of castanets, mingled with the silvery laughter of woman, as some difficult step of the voluptuous bolero, doubtless, had been executed with a grace more than usually brilliant; but those interruptions, softened into melody by the distance, served rather to [illegible]

[illegible]

"The cowards! There they pass!"

[illegible]

Personals.

The Pope is the only European sovereign who does not smoke.

The wife of T. B. Aldrich has contributed to *Our Young Folks*, of which he is the editor, by [illegible]

Gen. Hancock is at Longwood, Mo., suffering from the reopening of a wound he received at Gettysburg.

[illegible]

enable her to live [illegible] the United States [illegible] very flattering [illegible] Abraham Lincoln [illegible] than in America.

The Cable announces the death of Count Walewski, member of the Privy Council of France. He was born in Walewice, [illegible] May 4 1810, and was reputed to be a son of the First Napoleon by a Polish lady. At the age of nineteen he was a prominent advocate of the cause of Poland, but after the revolution of July, 1831, he entered the French army. He soon resigned and became a [illegible] publicist and a dramatic author. His [illegible] had but little success, but his pamphlets were better received. He fulfilled several diplomatic missions, (one to Egypt) from 1840 to 1848. [illegible] Buenos Ayres in the latter year when the revolution broke out. President Louis Napoleon made the Count, on his return to France, Minister to Florence first and to Naples afterward. In 1851 he was Ambassador to London, then succeeded Drouyn de Lhuys at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. [illegible] grand officer in the Legion of Honor, [illegible] and Senator, April 26, 1855. [illegible] many [illegible].

And Too Bravo!—Booth was lately traveling on the cars; the passengers, having [illegible] was aboard, naturally evinced that curiosity prevalent with most to see the celebrated actor. It was whispered that he was in the [illegible]. Among the passengers was a genuine [illegible] [illegible], who occupied a seat some four or five benches in the rear of the great object. By slipping from one seat to another he very soon occupied the one immediately "aft" of Booth. His anxiety was great. Reaching [illegible] touching Edwin on the shoulder, he said:

"Ah! eh! excuse me, sir; but is your name Booth?"

In his deep but well-modulated voice, Booth replied:

"Yes, sir, my name is Booth."

"Ah! eh! ah! eh! excuse me, sir; but is your name Edwin Booth?"

"Yes, sir, my name is Edwin Booth."

"Really! eh! ah! sir; but you must really excuse me, sir; but, ah!—eh!—sir, are you—are you brother to the gentleman who had that little difficulty with Mr. Lincoln at the theatre?"

Ryland never told if an answer was given or not, but it is to be presumed, as [illegible] that train, that he left.—*Vidette (Ind.) Spring-[illegible] Sept 4*

("Little difficulty" will go very well along with "the late unpleasantness.")

Political Notes.

THE BOYS WHO WEAR THE GREEN.

AN IRISH-REPUBLICAN SONG.

Air—"*Wearing of the Green.*"

Oh, Seymour, dear, it's very queer
The news that's going round;
The Irish vote no more, they say,
Will Democrat be found.
No more upon election day
They'll vote with us, I ween;
Democracy's played out with them,
They're not so jolly green.

I met with Andy Johnson,
Andy took me by the hand;
He says I'm glad to see you, Blair,
How do the Irish stand?
[illegible]

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

The Wilmington *Commercial* has the following account of a political meeting, principally composed of Irish American citizens, held in that city on the evening of the 20th instant. The meeting was called to order promptly at half-past 7 o'clock by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

THE RUSSELL GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PRESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Home Miscellany.

[illegible]

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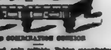

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Regalia.

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REGALIA MANUFACTURER.

[illegible]

FRIENDS AND FOES.

BY ROSANDO.

Come mourning for the glorious dead—
In Ireland's cause who fought and bled—
Or praying [illegible] the [illegible] blood-shed,
Their grave-yards green had [illegible] to red!
[illegible] and [illegible] go [illegible] galore,
Blossom all seasons, from shore to shore;
Yet the rifle's ring and cannon's roar
Are the only hope for Freedom's dead!

If [illegible] words of song and prose
In [illegible] torrents on Erin's foes
Could brighten her fate or soothe her woes,
[illegible] be [illegible].
For [illegible] and bale go [illegible],
[illegible], like her shamrock, from shore to shore;
But the bayonet charge and [illegible] roar
Are the [illegible] for Freedom's dead!

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
On the "great American's" [illegible]-walls.
Let Union soldiers wither and die
Down deep in dungeons, where chained they lie;
For R——'s "blood and religion" [illegible]
With his "Anglo-Saxon ancestry!"

To have and to hold as office long,
What chief, like Madison, bold and strong,
Dare give the old green land of song
One glorious chance to right her wrong?
We spurn the blarney of O and Mac,
The buncombe pledges of [illegible] and [illegible];
And follow no longer the loathsome track
Of the mere professional party hack!

As [illegible] promises fade away
With [illegible] on election-day,
Let the written bond to our people say,
"Alike! your cause shall be mine for aye!"
If we're [illegible] the bow, the debt is due;
And all to Ireland's freedom true
Shall stand in fealty firm to you,
Whate'er you're called—black, white or blue.

EARLY LIFE OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

MORE SPARKS OF GENIUS—THREE COLUMNS OF THEM.

Dublin, Four Courts, Marshalsea, September 5, 1868.

MY MORALITY WAS MY RELIGION.

[illegible]

WHAT I SAW IN FOREIGN LANDS.

[illegible]

"WOMEN AND NIGGERS."

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].
Thou shalt not [illegible].

[illegible]

MY FIRST POLITICAL LETTER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE LOVES OF CHILDREN.

[illegible]

NO MORE PRESENTS.

[illegible]

George Francis Train.

THE FENIAN CONVICT, JOHN FRANCIS KEARNS.

(From the Cork Examiner.)

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

AFTER.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

[illegible]

Letter from Maine

[illegible]

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

[illegible]

FENIANISM IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, [illegible], 1868.

[illegible]

New Publications.

"THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS."

ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN.

[illegible]

BOOKS IN NUMBERS.

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[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin.

[illegible]

Female Complaints.

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula.

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IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to October 19.)

FENIAN PRISONERS ANTICIPATED.

London, October 18.—The Fenian prisoners at Dartmoor are to be released.

London, October 18.—The London *News* this morning says there is no doubt that the protocol of the Anglo-American naturalization treaty, proposed by the American representative, will be approved by the English Parliament and the American Congress.

London, October 14.—The naturalization treaty negotiations, which are being conducted between Minister Reverdy Johnson on the part of the American Government and Lord Stanley on the part of Queen Victoria, are progressing in a very favorable manner. The doctrine held by the United States with respect to the acquisition of citizen domicile and transfer of allegiance by foreigners previous to and since the war of 1812 has been fully maintained by Mr. Johnson in shaping the new Naturalization bill, a work which has been just concluded. Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson are now engaged in a consideration of the Alabama claims question, which it is pretty certain will be arranged soon, subject, also, of course to the ratification of the legislative bodies and approval of the Governments of the two countries.

GLADSTONE ON THE STUMP.

London, October 13.—Mr. Gladstone commenced the political canvass in Lancashire with an able speech at Warrington, in which he denounced the Tories for their bad financial policy and for their course on the Irish Church question.

London, October 16.—Mr. Gladstone made a speech yesterday at Liverpool. He examined the questions of Fenianism and the discontent in Ireland and assigned the causes therefor. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform, and quoted and dwelt on the words of D'Arcy McGee, a Conservative, on those causes, as "a voice of the dead from over the ocean."

(By Mail to October 3.)

Driven Mad.—Better that he should be hanged than driven into hopeless insanity as so many of the best and bravest of Ireland's sons are being driven in the "prison-pens" of England. The latest victim is John Francis Kearns, of Cork. This young man was a printer, and bore an excellent character for sobriety and general good conduct. He was convicted (rightly or wrongly?) of having taken part in the rising of the 5th of March, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. After his sentence he was sent to Millbank Prison, and for fifteen months not a line from him reached his aged mother, of whom he was the chief support, nor did his jailers write to tell her that he was otherwise than well. At length, early this month, she wrote to Millbank Prison to inquire if there was "anything wrong" with him. The official reply to the poor Irish mother was that her son—the mainstay of her old age—was "in good bodily health," but—ah, that damning "but"—"his mind was weak." In other words, John Francis Kearns was a hopeless maniac—driven mad by the prison discipline of Christian and humane England! He is not the first—he will not be the last victim. Think of that, electors of Dungarvan, when Barry asks you for your vote; think of that, people of Tralee, when O'Donoghue appears at the hustings; think of that, men of Ireland, when the clouds of strife shall appear in the dark horizon of your country.—*Irishman.*

Another Victim.—About two years ago a strong, able-bodied man, named William Sheedy—a porter—was arrested in Dublin, charged with the heinous crime of having been "suspected" of loving his native land more than he did the tyrants who oppress and impoverish her. Without a trial or even an examination before a magistrate—without having even been informed of the charge against him, William Sheedy was immured in the dungeons of Mountjoy Prison for two long and weary years. Two months ago he was "mercifully" discharged from his dungeon, shattered in health and broken in spirit. On Thursday last he dropped dead in Strand street, while propelling a small hand cart belonging to Mr. Lawless, stationer. Mountjoy discipline had done its work. A coroner's inquest will be held on the body. The jury may find that William Sheedy died "by the visitation of God," but what verdict will be registered by the Recording Angel?—*Ibid.*

Committal of Another Fenian.—At the Guildhall Police-court, on Friday, Sept. 25, Augustine Byrne, residing at 23 New Union street, Little Moorfields, London, was placed at the bar on remand, before Alderman Hale, charged with being in possession of a number of gun-barrels, sword-bayonets and other arms, supposed to be for an unlawful purpose. After the examination of several witnesses, who repeated the evidence already given in our columns in this case, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Yet another Barry, worthy representative of the name has come forward in the support of the shade of the departed Chieftain of the Glens, that is, if Michael Joseph Barry be still, as he was some time since, editor of the Cork Southern Reporter. He denounces the *Irishman* because its writers are not known, and that, therefore, it should not attack The O'Donoghue. Very likely [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE. SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 4.—NO. 115. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

MORE ASSAULTS ON THE CAUSE of IRELAND.

Tammany Tries to Undermine the Fenian Brotherhood!

PROWLING WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

[illegible]

Burns.

Irish People Office,
Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood, District of Manhattan.

When I last had the honor to address you directly over my own name, I closed by expressing an earnest hope that no untoward circumstance might ever again compel me to abandon the privacy which I covet and strive to keep, and to enter personally on a public discussion of Fenian affairs. Apart from the well-known fact that newspaper controversy has ever been the bane—almost the ruin—of our once glorious and powerful Organization, I have an instinctive dislike to making my appearance in print in connection with Fenianism. So many good men and true—so many of the best and purest characters ever known in a political movement, have sunk beneath the weight of calumny and misrepresentation heaped upon them by foolish friends and secret foes of the Irish cause; while, on the other hand, since the first day on which the authors of Fenian secession dragged your Organization into the filthy columns of the New York *World*, and opened up Fenian affairs to the prying eyes of a hostile press and an unsympathizing public—since your Brotherhood was first made a foot-ball for its foes and a cause of shame to its friends, so many unworthy persons—men of hollow hearts, with loud and fervent professions and selfish aims—have successfully floated to the surface and "held their own" (and a good deal more than their own)—so often, in a word, have I seen falsehood and treachery triumphant, and truth, honor and devotion crushed and beaten since Fenian discussions were first adjourned from "Circle" meetings to newspaper columns, it is little wonder if I do hesitate and draw back whenever I am tempted to give you the benefit of my little knowledge and experience in this manner. If I have hitherto escaped the consequences of active, official, Fenian life, which have proved so disastrous to scores of better men than myself, I have to thank, not any patent zeal, faithfulness or patriotism on my part, but my personal unimportance and insignificance. Feeling as sensitively as I do on this subject, you will pardon me for having avoided any direct interference in your affairs since I last addressed you, over two years ago.

Much, however, as I desire to perform my share of Ireland's work in silence and without tempting the dread penalties of Fenian notoriety, I never saw the day when I feared the task of dragging pseudo-Fenian criminals to justice; when I could remain a silent spectator while fraud or deception of any kind was being practised upon the Brotherhood, or when I could hesitate to do my part in frustrating any attempt, by whomsoever made, to introduce dissension into your ranks, to engender distrust of your leaders or of one another in your minds, or to create enmity and hatred between you and your compatriots by falsehood and trickery. I never could help regarding, as not only a foe to the Fenian cause, but as my personal enemy, the man who (no matter what might be his motives) would deliberately attempt to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE THREE FISHERMEN.

(INSCRIBED TO OUR DEAR AND ... FRIEND, ... W. C.)

(*From the Waterford Citizen.*)

Three fishermen sailed from the harbor's mouth,
When the evening sun in the West was yawning.
They stretched away from the harbor's mouth;
On the wide sea's bosom they wandered out
Where the banks of mist drifted far a-South,
And the moon in the East was dawning.
Three hardy fishers shook out the sail,
For the winds will blow without pause or fail;
They loosed their folds to the evening gale,
And they trusted the treacherous ocean;
For fishers must fish in the changeable deep,
They must risk dear life, and their wives must weep;
And ... father is out, how can children sleep—
... ing for bread on the ocean?
They say no taxes are on the sea,
For the chilling waves are forever free;
But the tax of death must the fisherman dree,
When the sun in the West is yawning.
Three hardy fishers sailed far a-South,
When the dusky cloud banks they trended out,
They skimmed the rocks at the harbor's mouth
When the light of the moon was dawning.

Three fishermen sailed through the darkening night,
When the ... on the bar were beating,
They sailed right on through the gathering night,
While the sky was dark and the waves were bright
With a lustrous flash of phosphoric light,
When the sea and the clouds were meeting.
One sternly stood as he grasped the steer,
And held her straight in her wild career,
Nor right nor left did the good boat veer,
As she rose to the throbs of the ocean.
The second stooped as he trimmed the sail
That swayed and swelled to the wakening gale,
Which swept along with a dreary wail,
Disturbing the breast of the ocean.
The third kept forward a sharp look-out,
With his back to the land and his face to the South,
Far, far away from the harbor's mouth,
While the blocks o'er his head were groaning;
For fishers must shiver in cold and spray;
They must sail by night, they must fish by day,
And leave their homes by the sheltered bay,
And the waves on the bar a-moaning.

The storm came down on the angry deep,
When the fishers drifted upon the ocean;
It thundered by with a hungry sweep,
And the fishermen's wives cannot help but weep,
When their children start from a troublesome sleep,
And list to the wild commotion.
Oh! who would trust to the strong wind's breath,
With only a board 'twixt themselves and death?
But that doe grasps all with an equal breadth—
The land and the air and the ocean.
And fishers must fish in the heart of the waves
That rush with a roar through the granite bound caves,
And tumble and toss, and may yet be their graves—
For bread must be won from the ocean—
That hunger and howl with a murderous roar,
And bubble and boil from their lowermost core,
As the fishers who gallantly fight for the shore,
And the bay where the clouds are scowling.
Three fishermen stand with their backs to the South,
For the storm had burst on them while they were out;
They strive for their homes by the harbor's mouth,
And the bar where the waves are booming.

Out spoke the captain so bold and so brave,
With the tiller grasped as if iron bound it
"If it be God's will that the dipping wave
Shall not ... us all in a shifting grave,
But that one can manage his life to save
From the perils that now surround it,
Let him take my love to my children three,
Who have no hope in this world but me—
A venturesome fisherman of the sea,
Who snatches his bread from the ocean,
Tell all that I died as a Catholic man,
Hoping for mercy as long as he can—
Trusting in Christ to the uttermost span—
Going down with a prayer in the ocean."
Then, quoth he, the fisher who tended the sail
"Tell to my sweetheart, young *Hanna Neal*,
That my heart was her own, without doubting or fail,
Sinking its watery tomb in."
The third fisher stood on the ceaseless look-out,
And never a word from his lips there came out;
But his eyes they were bent on the harbor's mouth,
And the waves on the cold rocks booming.

Three children watched at the harbor's mouth,
When the morning light in the East was waking;
They gazed far-off from the harbor's mouth—
Above the waves stood they peering out
At the drifting clouds tumbling far a-South,
And the surf on the sharp rocks breaking.
Oh! fishermen's children, how could you sleep,
When the tempest howls and the mad waves leap,
And the waters rise from their lowest deep,
...

A CARRICKMORE GIRL.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

...

"You called me a thief?"
"Yes."
"You called me a dog?"
"Yes."
"You called me coward?"
"Yes and I repeat all three."
"You are not polite, you are mad; you do not know what you do. You have already lost much money to-night, and you go again to lose more. Promise that you will give up gambling."

The Mexican looked at him, as if he thought it was he who was mad, and finally burst into a loud peal of laughter.

"Promise me that you will give up gambling."

"*Amor de Dios!*" said the Mexican, making a cross on his lips; "the dotard has escaped out of a hospice for the insane!"

"Promise."
"And if I don't?"
"I shall kill you."

To judge of the effect of this sentence, one should have heard the easy, determined tone in which it was uttered.

"Enough of this prating," cried the Mexican fiercely, rushing at the old philosopher with open blade.

"One step and you're a dead man!"

The polished barrel of a Colt glistened in the moonshine; its muzzle ... on the Mexican; the hand of him who held it was firm, his voice stern, and the Mexican, gritting his teeth with rage, in mid rush, cursed and stood still.

"Listen," resumed the old philosopher, always holding the barrel of his six-shooter in line inexorable with the other's breast, "and try to answer me reasonably. Have you any weapon about you except that knife?"

"No, and you know it, coward that you are, or you would not speak as you do."

"I have objections to fighting with steel. I know how to use it, and I am stronger and more skillful than you, and could kill you as surely as with the pistol. But a knife does not make a clean wound; it leaves a scar, and I don't like scars."

"Give me a pistol, then, and I throw away my knife. Meet me on equal terms."

"That is precisely what I was going to propose. But not to-night, go and lose your money now and make your testament, and be here at daybreak on this very ground with your witness, and I shall provide you with arms."

"*Carajo*, it is a scheme to escape me!"

"No, it is not, our horses are at the *fonda*; we cannot leave without them."

"Swear by the Virgin you'll be here!"

"I swear nothing, but I promise on my faith as a man. It is my duty to be here as your executioner."

The Mexican paled suddenly, as if from some strong feeling—rage or hate, or conscience-smitten.

"To meet again," he muttered. "If you are not here I shall spit on your face on the *plaza* to-morrow, and cover the spittle with your blood of coward," and the fierce-tempered ruffian strode away toward the centre of the town.

During this extraordinary dialogue, which had taken place in a lonely outskirt of Oaxaca, where consequently none had been present to hear, I stood immobile. At its close my friend approached me, took my arm in his, and, in his exalted, philosophic way, began discoursing of the mystic etherealizing effect the white rays of the moon have upon a landscape. "It is curious," he said, speaking with the academic dignity of a professor in his chair, "that Scott, who had sung so exquisitely of Melrose by Moonlight had never actually seen the abbey under that aspect until Miss Edgeworth, being on a visit to Abbotsford, requested him to accompany her on a night excursion there."

I was hardly in the mood to enter into conversations of this kind after such an exciting scene, and when we were on the eve of a sequel quite as exciting and mayhap more tragic.

"Mr. Taunton," I commenced, "I am not at all satisfied at the part I play in this night's work. I am insulted, and you put yourself as my avenger, as if I were a child or a coward, unable or afraid to take my own part."

"Avenger is not the word, and it is precisely because you would act as avenger that I forbid you to act. If I did not look on myself as the executioner of this man in the interests of society, I would not take his life. One should be slow to take that which it is not in his power to restore, and I shall endeavor to cure this man, and not kill him, if it be at all possible."

It was admirable to hear the coolness with which he spoke of "taking this man's life," as if he ran no danger of losing his own in the combat.

"The slaying of man," he continued, "in a society that is civilized, is only justifiable in ..."

...

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HOW NEW YORK VOTERS ARE MADE.

IMMENSE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS—ARREST OF THE TAMMANY AGENT.

(*From the N. Y. Sun, Oct. 22.*)

The courts of this city have been running night and day for some weeks, to naturalize foreign born persons, and enable them to vote the ensuing election. By these means many thousands of new voters have been created this Fall. So great has been the number of newly-created citizens that the vote of New York, it is estimated, will be one hundred and sixty thousand, or forty-seven thousand greater than ever before polled.

From facts which came to the knowledge of Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshal, he was satisfied that in addition to the legitimate naturalizations now in progress, many forged certificates of citizenship were being issued. To detect the fraud was not easy, but after long and assiduous endeavor, he has been enabled to unravel the mystery. Through his agents he discovered that one Benjamin B. Rosenberg, claiming to be the Chairman of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, was procuring blank papers from the Supreme Court, stamped with the official seal, and signed by Charles E. Loew, County Clerk. To put his detectives at work to get some of these spurious papers would have been useless, as they were all too well known; but, by employing some shrewd outsiders, he obtained indubitable evidence of the fraud.

To effect this, he drew up a great many fictitious names of men who never existed, at residences which had no substantial foundation. For these imaginary aliens his agents were enabled to obtain, at $2 each, a large number of certificates of naturalization, duly attested as above described, from Mr. Rosenberg, the Tammany Chairman aforesaid.

The mode of doing this was in this wise. The agent called upon Mr. R. with a promiscuous list of twenty or thirty names, some of which were complete, some without initials and residences. For such of the names as were complete Mr. R., it is alleged, was in the habit of sending a runner over to the Supreme Court at once, enjoining upon the applicant to complete the list as soon as possible, when the others should be procured. The runner, entering by a private door the Supreme Court chambers, would come out in a few minutes with the documents stamped and signed for the invisible voters, and soon after the papers were transferred to the Marshal's agent, on payment of the requisite cash.

This thing was followed up until the Marshal had got half a ream or so of these papers. In the confidence of his heart, Mr. Rosenberg ...

...

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
(Arms of New York.)

City and County of New York, ss. } Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,

JOHN WINKENS

appeared in the Supreme Court of the State of New, held in the City and County of New York (a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, a clerk and a seal), and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Congress of the United States of America, for that purpose made and provided. And the said applicant having produced to the said Court such evidence, having made such declaration and renunciation, and having taken such oaths as are by the said acts required,

Thereupon it was ordered by the Court that the said applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted, to be A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In testimony whereof the seal of the said Court is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-third year of the independence of the United States. Per curiam.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

[New York seal.]

The arrest of this person has created immense excitement in this city. The evidence against him would seem to be ample, while there is every reason to believe that the Marshal has also proof of the complicity of court and county subordinates in his misdeeds. It will be seen from the above that the certificate of naturalization specifies that the person named in it had personally appeared in Court, and made proof and oath of his right to be naturalized. The evidence shows that in the instances cited by Marshal Murray, the persons so purporting to have appeared were purely creations of the imagination. It is more than probable that these frauds upon the naturalization laws have been very largely effected. Indeed, there is evidence that parties stood ready to guarantee, for a sufficient consideration, any majority for any office in any district that might be required. Let the guilty ones beware, the officers of the law are on their track.

OCTOBER ANNIVERSARIES.

The *Irishman's* clever reporter of George Francis Train's prison levees, gives us another batch of anniversaries. Here is the Irish National Almanac for October.

...

A VESPER HYMN.

(We are owing to an unpublished poem from the pen of ... Its sentiment seems peculiarly appropriate to the circumstances under which it now for the first time meets the public eye.)

The evening bells of Sabbath fill
The dusky silence of the night;
And through our gathering gloom distill
Sweet sparkles of immortal light;
Such hours of peace as these requite
The labors of the weary week;
When thus with souls refreshed and bright,
Forgiveness of our sins we seek?

Oh! help us, Jesus, to conform
Our spirits, thoughts and lives to thine!
Beyond this earthly strife and storm
... make Thy star of Love to shine!
When we are sick ... the brine
Of doubt and care, oh, grant, that we,
As Peter did, may safe resign
Our sinking helplessness to Thee!

Thy Godhead—whence all glory flows—
Thou didst not scruple to abase,
To redeem from undying woes
The sons of a rebellious race!
Who ran unmoved, unswerving, trace
Thy meek obedience to His will,
Whose sole appointed means of Grace,
Thou didst, even to the Cross, fulfil!

Our wayward footsteps wander wide,
Pursuing Joy's delusive rays;
And, in our hours of health and pride,
Too oft from Thee our spirit strays;
But soon dreamed the darker days,
When youth and strength their lustre hide—
And, journeying through a pathless maze,
We turn to our neglected Guide!

Lead back, oh Lord! thy wandering sheep—
Oh guide us gently to Thy fold!
Instruct us all Thy laws to keep,
And unto Thine our lives to mold!
For we are weak, and faith grows cold—
Nor ever sharp the Tempter's ...;
Thou art our only stay and hold—
Through Thee alone can Heaven be ours!

A darker shade, a denser gloom
Descends on all the folded flowers;
While silent as the voiceless tomb,
Above them roll the midnight hours.
To-morrow's dawn, and their perfume
Again will fill their glowing bowers—
Lord, after death so bid us bloom,
Where no frost chills, no tempest lowers!

Political Notes

We have had occasion to mention the Democratic ..., of the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle* as a renegade Irishman. Hear how he speaks of George Francis Train and the Alabama claims. Train, having in some way obtained control of the Atlantic cable, telegraphs his opinion and advice about the Presidential election. He says that although he has offered ...

...

Among those who addressed the meeting were General Kilpatrick; Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; Senator Poland, of Vermont; Ex-Governors Hawley and Buckingham, of Connecticut; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, member of Congress from New York; Ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut; Ex-Attorney General Lynch, of Louisiana; Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*; General Cross, of New York, and Gen. Van Zant, of Rhode Island.

It is quite true that in the future Irish-Americans like Mr. Lynch will be found shoulder to shoulder with New England Protestant clergymen and with all others who are battling for liberty and equal justice for all men. Thank God the thinking, honest, intelligent Irishmen cannot henceforth be allied with the bad men who, under the name of Democracy, are endeavoring to fasten upon this great Republic oppression and maltreatment to a weak and helpless race, and the establishment of a privileged class of coarse, bloated idlers who would steal the wages of toil and live by the labor of others.

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

There are more than one thousand two hundred varieties of postage stamps of all nations.

Lord Lytton's translation of the odes of Horace is pronounced to be polished without being poetical. It is now in the press.

Ladies now ornament their note-paper with small photographs of themselves—the fashion is to supercede monograms.

A California writer, after a florid article on Louis Napoleon, says: "It is about time the old hammer was getting ready to hand in his checks. You bet."

Those in Spain are bringing into daily use a word which is spelled with two Ñ's, one of which most journalists and all printers leave out, namely, *pronunciamento*.

Experiments show that sounds upon the earth are distinctly heard at a much greater distance by people in balloons than by those who are upon the earth.

A telegram from Bombay, of October 8th, says: "The steamship Octavia, which has arrived at Trincomalee, reports that Dr. Livingstone is believed to be within a week's march of Zanzibar."

Jean Ingelow's poems, at their first appearance, were awarded great praise on account of their being the production of a working factory girl. It is now stated that her father is a rich banker.

Which of three authors is the most industrious, Dickens, Warren or Bulwer? Dickens, for although Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Warren wrote "Now and Then," Dickens writes "All the Year Round."

The last number of the *Catholic World* contains a singular and interesting account of Maria von Mörl, who had in her hands, feet and side the stigmata, or marks similar to those produced on the body of Jesus at the crucifixion.

...

... an English work called "... in the Vineyard," of which ... devoted to the benefit of a hospital ... been founded by her Majesty ... after her arrival in Stockholm. Prince Oscar has likewise made his appearance in print as the translator of the "Cid" into Swedish verse, a work which has been highly spoken of and which was dedicated by his royal highness to his brother the King.

A sailor, while explaining the third figure of the quadrille to his messmate, thus described ...

...

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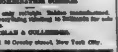

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IN MEMORIAM.

(Lines written by a Confederate at the grave of a brother who was killed in the Federal service at the battle of Murfreesboro', Tennessee.)

They tell me that this narrow mound,
My brother, is thy grave;
Alas! can such a paltry bound
Confine a heart so brave?

Oh thou, who wert as free and wild
As eagle in the blast;
From home and all the loved exiled,
Is this thy doom at last?

I scarce can believe that thou dost rest,
So silent, cold and low;
Or that the youngest and the best
Should be the first to go.

We were three brothers when the sky
With clouds of war grew dun;
The cruel storm is now gone by,
And there is only one.

The other grave was lately made
Where Eastern billows shine;
And 'tis as darkling in the shade,
And rude and lone as thine.

In the opposing ranks of death
Each by his colors stood;
But though divided in our faith,
With us there was no feud.

Though hostile aims have fired each brow,
Though hostile thoughts might press,
I hold thee more than brother now,
And ne'er could deem thee less.

Oft in the battle's wild alarm,
Or on the land or sea,
When death [illegible] nearest on the storm,
I've thought of him and thee.

And I had hopes that yet in life
We might join heart and hand,
In mutual love, in mutual strife,
To free our native land.

To meet the old historic foe
On Erin's sacred earth,
And perish—were it fated so—
For her who gave us birth.

But thou art gone, and he is gone
Those fond hopes were in vain!—
[illegible]

"VOX POPULI."

[illegible]

A Voice from Massachusetts.

[illegible]

To J. J. O'Connor.

Dear [illegible] grat[u]late you upon the step you have taken in doing now, but in another place and another form, the same as when you unfurled the green of Republican Ireland, and though there have been a few of your brother Irish American officers who tried to row [illegible] which [illegible] home put upon them, yet it remained for you to come boldly before the people at large, and as one of the men of 1867 who, in trying to establish a Republic in their native land risked, and in many cases lost their all, so one of these your present action becomes you, for to me it seems next to impossible that one false to liberty here can be true to it in Ireland, and as such I [illegible] all those who do not belong to that party that is willing to give all men, irrespective of creed and color, the "right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

You also know that the Irish as a people, are not yet free from the habit of trusting all in the hands of their leaders, therefore it becomes more and more the duty of those who undertake to teach or lead them to walk the more closely in the true way in order to bring them into the path of light and liberty, where alone they will be able to cast off, among other heavy weights that now keep them [illegible], that blind faith of theirs in leaders so-called. Again I congratulate you upon tak[ing] the part in the same civil strife that you took in the military when you followed the Stars [and] Stripes to the field on which was decided [the] fate of slavery and the unity of the country, and when that good fight was over took your place in the foremost rank of those who took their all in their hands and followed the fortunes of that flag of green, which has so often, though unfurled for the right, been trampled down in blood and tears.

There is not one real live Irishman in these [illegible] I have spoken with upon the [illegible] but fully agrees that the man who is on [the] Republican platform in spirit and in truth is the man for the people, not only here but elsewhere. As for the opinions of the others, as they say at home, [illegible]. With best wishes that your efforts in the way of truth will be crowned with success, I remain yours in the cause of universal liberty. John Barnes.

A Revolting Tale.

Jersey City, Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

"The Irishman who goes for the Republicans in either voting by office or by cash. No Irish [illegible]

---

men, with a true Irishman's feelings, can oppose the Democratic party, the natural friends, etc., etc." How often are the solidest chains of logic snapped into small pieces by this? How often do our people depend on these sentences to confute every piece of reason and plain fact? What a powerful drag chain is this upon the more liberal aspirations and progressive tendencies that would fain sweep numberless good Irishmen from under the brutalizing yoke of the Belmont regime. Pierce that casing of reverence and awe for Democracy which is thrown over the heart and intellect, and the flood of light may flow in. That the real instincts of the Democratic or "Conservative" organization is in favor of "conserving" constitutions in Britain, for instance, will appear to a candid inquirer. That party has spent its life time in publishing social slavery here, and it is familiarized with slavery in the abstract. It has not a lively radical hatred for political slavery in other lands. Some of its members are splendid fellows, but the inner motive sentiments of the organization deprecates interference with established "institutions" anywhere. The *World* newspaper, for instance, gives a cautious and halting notice of the Spanish revolution. The *Tribune* hurrahs over the crashing of the Bourbon throne. What's bred in the bone cannot be drawn from the flesh. The marrow of that "Conservative" organization has been tainted with pro-slavery-ism in the beginning, and will be pro monarchical and anti-revolutionary, in short, against the cause of progress and liberty in every country.

I remember, in 1864, H. O'C. McCarthy—peace to his ashes—urged us to branch out in Northern Iowa and Minnesota. It fell on me to take a hand in getting our people together to form Circles of the F. B. The little town would contain one thousand Irishmen, all Democrats. A McClellan poster would call them to the "ratification," and the Irish hand-bill would ask them to "lend a hand" to their old country. Sometimes three hundred would come to hear about Ireland, and the stampers would miss their lusty cheering, notwithstanding they had still the seven hundred, "the big half" of the loaf. The leaders became incensed and through the three months of August, September and October, they fought our advance [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hoff[man] is always pursu[ing] [illegible] thing is required for Irish purposes. I am more than surprised that any of Mr. Hoffman's official papers do not refute the charges brought against him by the Irish [illegible] Meehan [illegible] take up the cudgels [illegible] whose name is detested by every honest Irishman at home and abroad. But let [illegible] or Meehan not think they can blarney us with their fine talk, as they often did before, to vote for them on next election day, and then send us to the warm regions down stairs when the election is over. They can give us plenty of sweet talk, and so can do the same for the Greeks, but he can give the Greeks five hundred dollars besides to make the talk something sweeter.

It is no wonder that Meehan should back the Democratic party. There is a little account between August Belmont and he that the Fenians would like very much to see settled. Meehan is the last man in this world that should attempt to throw slurs on a good, honest Irishman. The *Irish American* must be very cheap in the market when they can afford to give them away for nothing, and in many cases I have seen them refused. Such is the estimation in which the honest, hard-working Irishmen of this Ward hold Meehan and his paper. There was a time when honest men were at the head of the *Irish American* paper—when there was no occasion to have people coaxed to take it for nothing.

We will let Mr. Hoffman and his party see that they cannot insult the Irishmen of this city with impunity without receiving their proper reward. Wm. O'Keeffe,
One of the hard working men of the Sixth Ward.

A Worthy Democrat.

Bass River St., Newark,
Oct. 15, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I saw in your issue of this week a letter from Mr. Reilley, declaring his ignorance of any candidate for "honors political," having declared [illegible] in favor of Ireland, or her interest [illegible], promising to give his vote to the first [illegible] so declaring himself. Mr. Reilley also [illegible] he is "not a Fenian." This at once accounts for the darkness in which he is enveloped. If he were "a Fenian according to the order," he would know that the Democratic nominee for the Fifth Congressional District (Orestes Cleveland) was pledged under his

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own hand (before his nomination), to the F. B. of Newark, to support the principles of Irish Nationality, and the liberation of her imprisoned sons; and he would also know that Mr C.'s nomination was almost wholly owing to the exertions of the F. B., on account of his having given them that pledge. If Mr. Reilley would wish to keep posted, I think he had better try to get into the Fenian ranks, "according to the order," and he would find that Fenians are working their points steadily and surely.

If Mr. Reilley desires any further information, by calling on the Centre of the Robert Emmet [illegible], Mr. Joseph J. H[illegible], at Lawton's Hall, 821 South Market St., on any Wednesday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, that gentleman, I feel assured, will give him the desired information.

I am, Messrs. Editors, respectfully yours,
Veritas.

Pressenbers.

The following letter, signed "Irish Republican," appeared in the Jersey City *Evening Journal* of the 21st inst.

When Jack Rogers wants a big cheer he will take the "nigger tack." "Long headed, thick lipped, black faced Ethiopian." But what is in the race to excite anger. Have the race been an aggressive people powerful for evil? Have they wrought wrong upon me? Do we owe them vengeance? Why, the negro race are a poor, helpless race. They are powerless as competitors with the white races. There is nothing to excite fear of their getting ahead in a fair field. Is it not an insult to us to say "The negroes will over-run you." Jack and his stampers place a low estimate on our capacity. They single out the Irish race as that to be especially terrified and excited by the negro bugaboo. Be it known to you, Mr. Jack and Messieurs Demagogues who play on that string, that in our cool reflection we spurn your vile appeals. We know that we have as vital elements in our composition—as many essentials of success as your race or any race, here or anywhere. Why do you single us out—your "Irish fellow citizens" as especial tools in your wretched onslaught upon an unfortunate and inoffensive people? Our people [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] victory and [illegible] we have already in the Southern battle-field [illegible] against not only the Confederate flag [illegible] which made Candiate [illegible] in this glorious Republic [illegible] our adopted home, but against [m]onarchy all over the world.

Seeing your bold, manly and patriotic stand up for the right, I am not at all surprised at the vituperative [illegible] of the so-called "Democratic" St. [illegible] Ring in your city of New York. In it I [illegible] that human crockery of English aristocratic ideas, could never rest till it confirmed that Bible verse, "Out of their own mouths shall they be condemned." Yes, sir, the acts and deeds of the Tammany Ring consign that English proselytizing institution to the grave, where will rest the decayed bodies of Ireland's most bitter enemies on this Continent.

The other day we had a free fight at a place called Banger Hill in this State, where the Democrats and Republicans mustered, in full force to fight anew the battles of the late rebellion, but this time using only that Constitutional weapon, the ballot-box. I am proud to inform you that I cast my vote for the honest Republicans, who manifested their desire to give equal protection to all the citizens of the United States while traveling abroad, by voting for the passage of that naturalization bill known as the Banks Robinson [bill].

I now inform you that the Irishmen of the Keystone State will take proper care of Buckalew [and] give him his meritorious deserts for the great kindness he showed us in the Council hall of Congress, where he literally said, "The mere Irish are but bosh, why should we trouble ourselves about their rights." Yes, sir, we, the Irishmen of Pennsylvania, have our own feelings and love the land of [our] birth; we will tell Buckalew and his friends next November that the "mere Irish" cannot be ridden over by him or his clique, we have a mind of our own, and we will speak it next November, please God, at the polls, to [his] disadvantage.

My countrymen are very much prejudiced in their religious animosity toward the "Know-Nothings," though, perhaps, unfortunately they gave us cause for that animosity and most dangerous ill feeling toward our fellow-man. My nature tells me to lean toward my fellow-countrymen in preference to any other, regardless of his creed or politics; and the same can be said of all people in their social relations between man and man.

Now, my fellow-countrymen, who among you would not cast his life into the scale to rescue our noble, patriotic brothers now in the prison-pens of England? Is there one cowardly Irishman in these States? No, sir. Then, my fellow countrymen, hear the voice of our enslaved brothers, who speak through the prison-bars of England's jails. "Vote for that party that promises to unlock our prison-doors." That party has already made one step toward the bursting open of the prison pens of the living martyrs of our race and nationality. Will you cast only one vote, for once, to aid in their liberation, which will be soon and speedy? If you do, then Grant will mount once more that gray horse of his and direct his head toward English territory.

Why do I ask such a question of you, my countrymen? It is to show that half a million voters of the Irish people and their friends do say, with one unanimous voice, "*We will, we will*, we will vote for Grant and Colfax, but Grant must execute the sovereign will of the people of these United States, and not abuse it like Johnson, the cowardly sycophant. I am yours, in the good cause,
Capt. David O'Shaughnessy.

New York, Oct. 16, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

I, for one, am glad of the bold stand you have taken in the matter of the politics of the day. Thank God we have one paper which is untrammeled by the party which calls itself the Democratic party, and which, under the leadership of such a man as Von Hoffman, claims the right, yes, the right! to dictate to us how we shall vote at the coming election, as, I am sorry to say, they have done at all previous elections. Ah! Monsieur Hoffman the time has come when we can form our own opinions on such little matters. And let me, oh! how much I long for the time when my poor countrymen will be permitted to know something of whom they have to deal before they become (so called) citizens.

I don't expect that you will put this in your *very good paper*, but I just want to let you know my opinion in relation to Mons. Hoffman and his gang. If I thought myself competent to write newspaper articles I could give you lots of food for more gifted pens.

"Garibaldi."

"CURRENT NOTES" FROM THE "IRISHMAN."

[illegible]

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Prime Minister [illegible] the Established Church [illegible] and in order to give the declaration a sufficient no Popery flavor, he adds an insulting insinuation as to a certain foreign religious ascendency party, which, under guise of hostility to Protestant supremacy in Ireland, really seeks to rule for itself. The address on the whole seems framed with the deliberate intention of arousing Orange favor, particularly in Ireland, so that we may expect a turbulent electoral campaign. What confirms us in this view, is the fact that Disraeli has just appointed an Irishman to an English bishopric. One Dr. Magee has been appointed Bishop of Peterborough. Englishmen as bishops in Ireland are plenty enough, but an Irishman as bishop in England is really a startling novelty. For the last century, at least, no such an appointment has been made, but now the wily "Ben" sees his chances of office grow so shaky that desperate means must be resorted to, and hence this little sop to the Orange lambs of Sandy Row and elsewhere. Who wouldn't shout for the man who opens up the fat livings in England to our countrymen? Who, indeed!

M. Alfred Assollant, writing in the *Gaulois*, a journal of influence and ability, says that it is impossible that what has happened in Spain should not suggest to Napoleon III. some wholesome reflections. "When a man sees his neighbor's chimney on fire he hastens to sweep his own." A hint which it is to be hoped his Majesty will take in time. Revolutions are certainly very contagious. The [news] of the Spanish outbreak had no sooner reached Cuba, if the news in the French papers be authentic, than a rising took place and the people declared for independence, which is decidedly improving on the teaching of the "mother country." Spain contents herself with getting rid of the Bourbons. Cuba goes in for entire freedom and severance from Spain. Whether Spain will acquiesce in this little arrangement remains to be seen. If she does, then there is the United States, which has long regarded Cuba with evil eyes, to be settled with. Cuba, if she has risen, has a troubled prospect before her. There is also a rumor of a plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, but the "Sick Man" has more formidable enemies than his own people. While England is torturing her

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political prisoners with relentlessly cruel punishments, the venerable Pope Pius has commuted the sentence upon the men convicted of the crime of blowing up the Papal barracks during the late insurrection. Our Paris correspondent relates this circumstance which has been *suppressed* by the English press. The culprits thus relieved undoubtedly deserved the severest punishment which human law prescribes. Their crime was one before which the Clerkenwell explosion, for which one man has been hanged, pales in elements of horror, and yet their sentence has been commuted, while England has for over three years kept in living tombs, subjected to the most killing tortures, men whose only crime—if crime it be—was that they *contemplated* revolt against intolerable tyranny. And we are told that the Roman people are living under the worst government in Europe! The people of this country could furnish one indisputable proof of the untruth of that assertion. The men rotting in Portland dungeons another.

The disturbances in British India appear to be more serious and wide-spread than was at first believed. The latest dispatches from Bombay state that troops were being sent to the Hazara frontier, and that "opposition by the enemy was expected." Then we learn that "the Hyderabad Durbar had sentenced fifty-four Rohillas to transportation for taking part in the disturbances in the Nizam's territory," and that Akhoona Swat was stirring up the disaffected tribes of Affghanistan to hostility to England. With Russia rapidly approaching the British frontier, this is not a pleasant state of things.

A MEEHANITE LIE CONTRADICTED.

Hadley, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

Gentlemen—The following passage occurs in an address issued by General O'Neill to the *Pross*[illegible] portion of the F. B. of which he is the recognized President, and published in the *Irish American* of Oct. 3d, 1868.

"It needed not the information which every steamer brings us from the sound and true men at home to tell that these pretensions have ceased to have any real value; that the thinking portion of the Irish people now [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in August last [illegible] so that Gen. O'Neill is d[illegible] "information" he receives, otherwise [illegible] his followers.
I am, sir, yours, etc.
Maurice O'Bar[illegible]

It is scarcely necessary, at this time of day, to contradict any of the myriad falsehoods vented by the low, unprincipled but vain adventurer in question. Nobody except some one so stupid and ignorant as to be little removed from a downright fool believes either him or any of that knavish, howling gang of which he is the pretended leader. We wonder how any of our countrymen could have allowed themselves to be swindled out of their money so long by such patent, barefaced impostors as this fellow O'Neill and the other lying, treacherous knaves whose base tool he is. Now, as he has not kept his promise to invade Canada within the time stated by himself and his masters, Meehan and Meehan's "Senate," it is scarcely possible to imagine that the many honest and earnest men who have been hitherto gulled and cheated by them, will again allow themselves to be "done" by any other fraud they may invent.

Hallowe'en, or Halloween, is the name given to the eve or vigil of All-Hallows, or All Saints' Day—a festival of high solemnity in the Roman Catholic Church, occurring on the first of November. Both the eve and the day lost their religious importance in Scotland at the time of the Reformation; but our ancestors continued to [illegible] former with certain sports and observances, some of which had a pretty strong tincture of superstition. The best, [as] well as the most amusing, description of Hallowe'en is given by Burns. We fancy that even in the most sequestered and imperfectly educated districts the day is now observed with an entire absence of the invocations and ceremonies common about the end of last century, and so admirably described by the poet. In this light no one can regard the return of Hallowe'en as anything but an opportunity for recalling the days of Langsyne, and for affording to young and old a few hours of innocent though boisterous enjoyment.—*Scottish American.*

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

A RETROSPECT—INTERESTING STATISTICS.

If we really wish to form opinions of any substance or value on that painfully important subject, the condition and prospects of the Irish population, it is well worth our while to turn our attention for a moment from the barren volumes of political speculation to which we are treated, to those statistical returns out of which—if we use them rightly—all that is really trustworthy on the subject must be collected. Especially valuable are the emigration returns, for in these more, perhaps, than any other chapter of political arithmetic, lies the key to the past, present and future of Ireland; and not of Ireland only, but of the great countries beyond the Atlantic also. These documents cannot lie. They may deceive us, if we misunderstand them, and do not apply the necessary correctives in considering them; rightly used, as has been said, they are infallible.

Emigration from the United Kingdom reached its highest amount in the year 1852—namely, 368,000 persons—of whom a quarter of a million went directly to the United States, without counting those who made their way thither from Canada. In 1858 it fell suddenly to 176,000. By that time the first great exodus consequent on the Irish famine had worked itself off. The population of Ireland had considerably diminished, and the source of emigration was beginning to run comparatively low. Since then the amount of emigration has fluctuated considerably; during the first years of the American war it greatly diminished, then recovered itself, but has never much exceeded 300,000 persons.

The number of Irish emigrants amounted in 1865 to 100,676; in 1866 to 98,890, in 1867 to 88,642. It would be hazardous to lay too much stress on so small a diminution as this. But there are signs which seem to show that it is regular and progressive, not accidental.

In the first place, the actual number whence the supply is drawn diminishes also. Not only does the actual population of Ireland continue to fall off, but the annual drain, carrying off the young and leaving, comparatively, the old and the children, lessens the reproductive power. "The proportion of persons between the ages of twenty and thirty five in the population of the United Kingdom," say the Commissioners of Land and Emigration, in their report of 1867 "is about one in four, or twenty-five per cent., while their proportion in the emigration, even of the present day, is more than one in two, or fifty per cent." We give the result in round numbers, and not, as they do, precisely. "We find," they continue, "that between 1851 and 1861, when there was nothing to produce an injurious effect on the general health of the people, the natural increase of the population was far below what it had been between 1831 and 1841. Between 1851 and 1861 there was a decrease of the population of Ireland from 6,515,794 to 5,764,543, or 751,251. But during that period there was an emigration exceeding 1,210,000 souls; there must, therefore, have been a natural increase of nearly 460,000 equal during the ten years to about seventy per cent. per annum. In the six years since 1861 there has been an emigration of 517,387. Assuming the natural increase of the population at the same rate as in the previous decade, and the emigration at the same rate during the last six years, the population at the coming census of 1871 can scarcely exceed 5,300,000 souls. But for the reason we have stated above, the rate of natural increase will probably be less than during the ten years preceding 1861."

If we add to our estimates of the drain that which results from emigration from Ireland into England and Scotland—which the Commissioners, we know not why, do not seem to take into account—the diminution would apparently be still greater and the consequent retardation of emigration greater also.

One item, not quite so inconsiderable as might have been conjectured, must also be set off against these emigration returns, that of re-emigration from North America back to the United Kingdom; chiefly, we believe, Ireland. This amounted in 1865 to 53,748, in 1866 to 51,[illegible]. "In recent years the average number has not much exceeded 20,000.

To these tokens of decline in the national exodus, another, though somewhat indirect, must be added. "The amount of money remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom had grown until it reached in 1864 the enormous sum of £1,780,000. Then it fell off rapidly, and has never recovered itself to anything like that amount, although the last three years show something of an increase. The figure for 1867 is £544,629. The Commissioners, however, do not place much confidence in the accuracy of their returns."

Another very remarkable fact, as bearing on the condition of the bulk of emigrants in general, including the Irish as the most important element, is noticed in the report of 1867. "In the last few years the employment of steam vessels in North American emigration has greatly increased. In the year 1863 the proportion of those who emigrated in steam vessels was 45.25 per cent. In 1864 it increased to 58.55 per cent. In 1865 it was 78.50 per cent., and in 1866, 81.16 per cent. The advantage to the emigrants, both by the shortening of the passage and the better accommodation of these vessels, can scarcely be exaggerated; but as the passage is about one third dearer than in sailing vessels, the number who prefer the better and dearer passage shows that there is no general destitution among them." It shows, we venture to say, a good deal more. Of course it is true economy in the emigrant to pay higher for a mode of transit which takes him more speedily to the place where his labor is to become profitable to him. But how does he find the means to discharge the increased tax at the outlet? Obviously, because he is better off than he formerly was, and can scrape together more money to start with, for the supply from his friends over the water has as we have seen rather fallen off than increased. And thus the very luxury, so to speak, in which the Irish emigrant indulges, proves that his circumstances are better than formerly, though not so far better as to keep him at home. Increase the improvement only a little, and it will become worth his while to remain. This is the direction toward which, we may pretty safely conjecture, things are tending. Barring political, or other catastrophe, it will be arrived at sooner or later. There will be a comparative approximation of wages on the two sides of the Atlantic, and a comparative cessation of the drain of people from the one to the other.

What would be the result to society? To Ireland, so far as can be supposed, nothing but good; for this would be the natural stanching of the long continued drain of her most active and industrious blood. To America, doubtful. She would gain, no doubt, by the cessation of the too rapid introduction of a turbulent and half-civilized element, which has sorely disturbed her political and social condition since 1848. Step by step her Irish supply would at once diminish (or rather in diminishing) in number, and improve in quality. But, on the other hand, she would lose enormously—more than can easily be foreseen or conjectured—by any remission of the supply of that muscle and sinew which in truth makes her what she is; which does the rough work for her, makes her roads and railways and canals, builds her cities and towns, and by this very operation disengages her more skilled and enterprising laborers, and leaves them free to work in higher departments, where their labor can be more productive. Unless other parts of Europe—Germany in particular—can be relied on to make good the deficiency of Irish immigrants, a delay, such as never yet occurred in the annals of the great Republic, will take place in her march toward the industrial subjugation of her Continent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LETTER FROM THE FENIAN CONVICT C. M. O'KEEFE.

(*Registered No. 2,678, 2nd Class.*)

Convict Establishment, Woking
Sept. 26, 1868.

My Dear Mr. H——,—I wrote you a letter on the 9th September, which I suppose you to have received, as the Post-office has not returned it. As I can readily account for your delay I can as readily overlook it, but the consolation which a reply imparts to a prisoner is so great—it so relieves and cheers him—that if you knew what it is to be in gaol, if you knew how the heart of a captive yearns for a communication, you, whose profession is writing, would certainly be less dilatory in sending me a few lines.

You were good enough to tell me when I had last the pleasure of seeing you that you placed your hopes in my liberation on the advent of Mr. Gladstone to office, and the election of a new Parliament. Let me implore you to dismiss this idea from your mind (an idea which, I confess, haunts the minds of my fellow-prisoners); rest assured that nothing is to be expected from that source. It is as vain as the expectation of the peasant in Horace, who fancied that the bed of the river must become dry—such was the precipitancy of the current—if he only waited long enough on the margin.

I am persuaded that because this idea has taken hold of your mind you are resting on your oars and neglecting to act on the suggestion which I threw out to you in our last conversation. You fancy because Mr. Gladstone may break our chains in the future you need not exert yourself in the present. This would be a ruinous idea, which I cannot too emphatically deprecate. It is a positive fact, sir, that we should never use the [illegible] when we can use the [illegible]. I suggested to you how you may use the latter argument, and now implore you to employ it. Constituted as human nature is, nothing is to be expected from pity, which is the weakest of human emotions, while everything may be expected from self-interest—the strongest impulse of the heart of man. Let me implore you to appeal to the latter.

It is, nevertheless, very true that I should be very glad if M—— should get up a petition in my behalf, because such a proceeding would advertise my book; but I expect nothing else from a petition. My grand object is to enrich you and liberate myself.—I remain, your grateful and affectionate friend,
C. M. O'Keefe.

Reverdy Johnson and England.

A sensible letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* dissipates some of the humbug with which the new Minister has been toadying his entertainers. The writer says "If the clapping of hands now going on could be taken as an indication of a change in the disposition of the two nations toward each other, it would be the happiest circumstance recorded in history, and no congratulations upon which the former detractors of the North ventured could be considered obsequious. But the Americans are not children, and most of them have memories. When a public writer tells them that England loves America better than all the rest of the world, they are only tempted to admire Mr. Roebuck's honest candor. Their grievances against England are precisely what they were, and Englishmen will delude themselves if they suppose that the large majority of Americans look upon them with any other feelings than those of extreme aversion and dislike. I am convinced that Mr. Reverdy Johnson's kind words toward us will give great offence to many of his own countrymen, and that they will produce an effect the very reverse of that which would be agreeable to his generous nature.

Americans will rarely tell Englishmen what they think about them, but every political leader in America knows that a war with England would reunite sections of the people now estranged by apparently hopeless differences.

There was, no doubt, a traditionary hatred of England derived from the War of Independence. The [illegible] idea of the people, is unfortunately, inseparably associated with animosity to England. The persons who have been most honored in the Republic were those who fought against the British Crown. Their descendants could always make political capital out of their fame. We forgive the Americans for leaving us, that is easy enough, but they have never forgiven us for straining every nerve to hold them fast. If England had prevailed there would have been no United States, possibly only another Canada. The descendants of the man who made America a nation do not love England—why should they?

The Curse of Scotland.—"F.," writing in the *Daily Telegraph*, says: A few days ago there was a discussion in your journal with respect to the meaning of the expression, The Curse of Scotland, as applied to the nine of diamonds. I do not pretend to be able to explain the reason, but it may be interesting to note the different accounts given of the origin of the name.

1. Colonel Packer, a Puritan officer, who was present at the execution of Charles I., was afterward Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, and by his extreme severity and cruelty earned for himself an unenviable notoriety among the Scotch. His arms were gules, a cross of lozenges argent. Hence the application of the saying to the card, which was argent, a cross of lozenges gules.

2. The French courtiers who came to Edinburgh with Mary Lorraine, Queen of James V., introduced into the country the game of Comette, something similar to Pope Joan. The nine of diamonds is the winning card in this game, which was so ardently adopted that it proved to be the ruin of many Scotch [illegible].

3. The nine of diamonds is the winning [card] in the game of Pope Joan, formerly termed Pope Julius, and the extreme anti Papal spirit among the Scotch induced them to stigmatize it as the curse of Scotland.

4. Then there is the story of the Duke of Cumberland, already alluded to in your columns, but disproved by the existence of the caricature, "The British Associations against Papal Bulls," published in 1745, in which Prince Charles is represented with the nine of diamonds before him, the curse of Scotland.

5. The arms of Lord Stair were (and are) nine lozenges on saltire. He was mainly responsible for the massacre of Glencoe, and his achievement was, therefore, the curse of Scotland.

6. Diamonds mean royalty. Every ninth King of Scotland has been a curse to his country.

7. The curse of Scotland is a corruption of the Cross of Scotland, or St. Andrew's Cross, which resembles the card; or, rather, the card as it used to be painted in old packs.

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Every Irish family should decorate the walls of their best room with one of these beautiful pictures.
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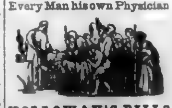
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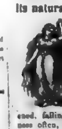
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
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FISH GUANO, [illegible]
ALTA VELA [illegible]
ALTA VELA [illegible]
GROUND [illegible]
[illegible]

IRISH NEWS.

(*By Cable to October 23.*)

G. F. TRAIN—HIS DIFFICULTIES AND HOPES.

DUBLIN, Oct 17.—Mr. G. F. Train has published an address to the American people bidding the Irishmen to vote for General Grant for President, and adducing proofs to show that the Democratic party is friendly to England. He denounces Tammany Hall, and declares that the voters of the Fifth Congressional District of New York must take him as an independent candidate or not at all. In conclusion, he states that though the amount of their claims has been proffered to his creditors they will not release him unless he is elected to Congress; and even in that event it is possible they may still continue to hold him in jail.

FENIAN AFFAIRS AND THE GENERAL ELECTION

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has refused to receive a Limerick civic deputation in favor of the Fenian prisoners at present confined in the different convict prisons under rules of sentence for felonies and treasons committed during the recent rebellious risings. The Corporation of Limerick ask the pardon of the men by royal warrant from the Queen. The Limerick corporators are almost exclusively Gladstone electioneers, the Lord-Lieutenant being a High Church Tory.

(*By Mail to October 10.*)

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT DARTMOOR.—A [illegible]

opinion that it is doubly so in the case of those accused of political offences. The system does not exist in France. I am quite sure here, as in England, secret service money is lavished for the purposes of discovery of any conspiracy against the sovereign, but the thing is not done periodically in print, and the Corrydons who made conspirators invited to sell those who followed their counsels. The first offer in the *Hue-and-Cry* is that of £1,000 for the betrayal of James Stephens. Mr. O'Donovan comments on the fact that James Stephens was notoriously in Dublin for months after his escape from Richmond, and is still at large, as high testimony to Irish fidelity. Many persons must have assisted in his escape, must have been cognizant of his place of concealment; not one was tempted by the blood money. Let that fact be remembered the next time the charge of treachery is thrown in the face of Irishmen. Was it treachery made easy the way of escape for Colonels Kelly, O'Conner, and Leonard, Captains Deasy, Lawrence O'Brien, James Murphy, and Joe Gleeson, Charles Burke, and others, on whose head there was price?—*Paris Correspondent of the Irishman.*

JAMES STEPHENS.—I notice a paragraph at the close of the report of Mr. Train's levee last week in reference to Mr. James Stephens, which is erroneous in some particulars. Dr. D. (whom I have not the honor to know) states that he had received a letter from Paris announcing that James Stephens had gone to Spain to assist with his counsel the Republican leaders. The letter simply deceived the doctor. James Stephens has not left Paris. Dr. D further state that "Prim and Stephens are intimate friends." That will be news, I fancy, to Mr. Stephens, and assuredly to Juan Prim. One interview hardly constitutes an intimate friendship. Personally, I may add, that the general movement in Spain is not Republican [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 147. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

A SONG FOR THE PEOPLE

BY JOHN LOCKE.

So! good news for the shrewd undertakers,—
Whose forefathers' spirits arise,
To prowl 'round' the Morgue in the midnight
And trouble the dark with their cries,—
Let them hang out their drapings of sorrow,
For a sad, silent march to the tomb,
Ere the earth, from the Ides of November,
Rolls out to the mid-winter gloom!

Let them droop the black plumes on the hearses,
And inscribe on the funeral pall,—
"Here [illegible], the Blairs and the Belmonts,
And the vampires of Tammany Hall!"
Let them scoop a deep pit for the Johnsons,
Where darkest of cypresses wave;
As they shed out a rotten existence,
Foul odors will rise from their grave!

They lived on the fame of the Fathers
Who rose up at Washington's word;
For ne'er with one proud, high-souled feeling,
Their own sluggish pulses were stirred.
They feast with the Lairds and the Roebucks,
Who rob you, then brand ye as knaves;
Great God! ye should smite them and smite
them,
And burn the green grass on their graves!

Now, boys, swell the jubilant chorus,
All join in the noble refrain,
Thro' the land, boys, from ocean to ocean,
'Tis echoed again and again:
"If we'd save our great land from dishonor—
Our banner from shame and defeat—
We must tramp down the Johnsons and Belmonts,
Who whine at the foreigner's feet!"

THE TRUE POLICY OF AMERICA.

BY W. R. O.

The latest and not the least remarkable result of Fenianism is the movement, at present so wide-spread among the Irish citizens of America, whose object is the severance of the mere partisan ties which bind our people to allegiance to Democrats or Radicals, and the inauguration of a new Irish-American policy of independence, but not indifference, in regard to all the political contests which agitate the country. The time has come when our people have perceived that there are other ways to aid Ireland as well as by fighting for her. They recognize the great fact that every opportunity, whether trifling or important, which can be used to advance their national cause must be seized and utilized. They perceive that the vigilance of England is untiring, and her antagonism to their patriotic efforts [illegible]

[illegible]

WINIFRED.

BY [illegible].

Winifred listened, struck dumb with [illegible]—
Only a flash of [illegible] eye,
Only the [illegible] sigh,
A tremulous flutter of pulsing heart,
A clasp of the hand and a sudden start,
Told how the blow was borne.

Listened in silence, too proud for speech—
[illegible] the torrent of arrogant hate,
The [illegible] clamor of tongues [illegible],
Questioning, doubting that cherished faith,
[illegible] like a gem without spot or scath,
[illegible] her truth to impeach.

[illegible] aside from the buffeting word,
[illegible] tones her lips essayed,
Though the pallid brow wore a deeper shade—
When stung to their cruel ribald cant,
She shrank like the leaves of the "sensitive plant,"
By careless fingers stirred.

[illegible]

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'G. Burke.

CHAPTER XVIII.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XIX.

[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

THE TOADY JOHNSON.

[illegible]

IS THE SOUTH A NEW IRELAND?

[illegible]

Home Miscellany.

[illegible]

The late Rev. Dr. Wightman was a single-minded clergyman of the old school. When a young man, he paid his addresses to a young lady in the parish, and his suit was accepted on the condition that it met the approval of the lady's mother. Accordingly, the doctor waited upon the matron; and, stating his case, the good woman, delighted at the proposal, passed the usual Scotch compliment, "'Deed, doctor, you're far owre guid for our Janet. I'm sure she's no guid eneuch for ye." "Weel, weel," was the rejoinder, "ye ken best; so we'll nae mair about it." No more was said; and the social intercourse of the parties continued on the same footing as before. About forty years after, Dr. Wightman died a bachelor, and the lady an old maid.

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ECONOMY IS WEALTH [illegible]

Regalia.
[illegible]

WIN AND WEAR.

There's no royal road to greatness,
Men must ever climb to fame;
All the wealth in miser's coffers
Wouldn't buy a deathless name.
Is a noble goal before you?
Would you great achievements dare?
Brother, then, be up and doing—
Brother! you must "Win and Wear."

Toil and labor, never stopping
Till you make the prize your own,
For you know, 'tis "constant dropping
Wears away the hardest stone."
Never slack sublime endeavor,
Nor 'midst cheerless toil despair;
If you'd rise above your fellows,
Brother! you must "Win and Wear."

'Tis the lesson Nature teaches
All throughout her wide domain,
And the text from which she preaches,
Is "that labor leads to gain."
Moral worth, and honest merit—
Brighter crowns than monarchs bear,
These you never can inherit,
Brother! these you "Win to Wear."

"VOX POPULI."

"THE OLD GUARD" TO THE RESCUE!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1868.

DEAR SIR—In reading the IRISH PEOPLE and its [illegible] of this week, I could not help admiring your bold and truthful arguments and sound reasoning in dealing with those "Manhattan" meetings and clubs and [illegible] has been no less delighted at your [illegible] of honest John Morris [illegible] My dear friend, [illegible] to remember always that there are some Irishmen outside of New York who [illegible] on one word coming from you and [illegible] in your city, than on all the [illegible] the meetings of circles and clubs that could be held for seven years. And do you know the reason? It is this: You were tried and not found wanting. You were honest when honesty was most sorely needed, and when the committee and their abettors were found to be knaves and tricksters. I tell you there are men all over the country who will ever remember your honest faithfulness to poor Ireland. Yourself, Dr. Reynolds, P. A. Collins and John O'Mahony, will never cease to be respected by the honest Irishmen who know your worth in the cause of our country.

Give my best respects to Col. O'Mahony and Mr. O'Sullivan. You will find inclosed one year's subscription which you will please hand to Mr. O'Sullivan and have him send the paper every week regularly. I have hitherto received it from the carrier.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW WYNNE.

M. J. Heffernan, Esq., "Irish People," New York.

IRISH PEOPLE OFFICE, 6 SPRUCE ST.,
NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR—I have in my life time received many [illegible] from kind friends, but not one whose contents afforded me more sincere gratification than I felt on reading your note of the [illegible].

I could not [illegible] otherwise than flattered to find my course and conduct approved of by any true and honest worker in the cause of Ireland, but when you, whose labors and sacrifices in that holy cause have been untiring [illegible] almost unlimited, who have devoted [illegible] years of your manhood and every [illegible] gained during a whole life of hard and honest industry, and who have been foremost among the many who consecrated to [illegible] such kind encouragement, I cannot but be [illegible] I am doing no small share of good [illegible] ought to [illegible] to the end—which [illegible] I mean to do. The hired advocates [illegible] thieves may spew their venom [illegible] as—they are paid for it—with [illegible] by my side, I can laugh at their [illegible]. The mercenary [illegible] of Belmont Adams [illegible] the New York Ring may in [illegible] to their black hearts' content [illegible] take sides with [illegible] of [illegible] the honest [illegible] who believe that [illegible]

[illegible] You rank my name too closely with [illegible] of Colonel O'Mahony, Dr. Reynolds and Mr. Collins. That is an honor which I feel [illegible] yet earned. They are veterans who [illegible] grown gray in the service of Ireland and [illegible] while I am only yet one of my apprenticeship. Their patriotic labors began before I knew what the word patriotism meant, and their powers are so far superior to mine [illegible] can have, no claim to be named in [illegible] page with them, except what zeal, [illegible] and good intention can give me.

Messrs. O'Mahony and O'Sullivan wish me to return you their kindest regard. I have given Mr. O'[illegible] the $2 50 inclosed in your note, and you will receive the paper as desired.

[illegible] determination that we of "the old guard" will yet perform our full quota [illegible] under of the great work begun, and in [illegible] hope that we shall live to reap the only reward we seek—the ineffable [illegible] of seeing our native Ireland a free [illegible] nation, I remain, my dear [illegible] yours in the good old cause.

M. J. HEFFERNAN.

M[illegible] Wynne, N. W. corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1868.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

[illegible] express my satisfaction and [illegible] at the independent and manly stand your wise and valuable journal has taken in American politics. Our people have long been [illegible] politicians. It is time that they should break their party shackles and make themselves felt in the affairs of [illegible] people have supported [illegible] long and well, I am now [illegible] done for them [illegible] To [illegible] was cast [illegible] for the [illegible] Democratic President Frank [illegible] and James Buchanan; what did they do in recognition of the Irish vote?—did any representative Irishman receive a place in the Cabinet, an appointment to a foreign mission, or any office of honor or emolument whatever? I know that some few here in this State, for their active services, were appointed to the dignity of petty Custom House offices, which is as high as they rose in any State under the glorious Democracy. If the Irish citizens of the United States had always been open enemies of the Democratic party, the present leaders of that party could not be any more hostile or indifferent to the rights and interests of Irish American citizens at home and abroad. It is time we had withdrawn our allegiance from such a party.

Allow me now to say a few words about the Republicans, and why we should support them. I base my indorsement of the party for espousing the cause of the weak and oppressed negroes when it was a very unpopular cause—when American Slavery was considered a divine institution.

The Republican party set its foot down, and told the proud slave-lords of the South, "So far shall you go, and no further, with this iniquity." The slaveholders, not being willing to have the dominion of slavery limited in, appealed to the sword and the bullet, and brought about the destruction of the divine institution sooner than the most sanguine abolitionist could expect.

Now that the negroes are free, the Republicans declare that they are entitled to all the rights of free men, while the Democrats say that they have nothing to do with the rights of men, we leave all that to our Southern brethren.

The true friends of human liberty must be consistent. It will not do to advocate freedom in one country to one race of men, and advocate slavery in another country to a different race of men. The Republican party appears to me to be very consistent. It has made laws securing the negroes their rights, and it has made laws to protect adopted citizens against the assumption of European monarchs and Governments—if the law is not executed it is because they have not control of the Executive department of our Government.

If our people take the pains to examine dispassionately the principles and policy of both parties they will find that the Republican party is the party of progress and universal liberty, the anti-monarchial and anti-English party.

DENNIS O'REILLY,
161 Eighth street, South Boston.

Irish Republicanism in Vermont.

To the Editors of the Irish People:

At a meeting of the Irish Republicans of Bay City held Tuesday evening, Oct. 20, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the Republican victories in Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska render certain the election of our gallant standard bearers, Grant and Colfax, by an overwhelming majority, and we congratulate our Irish fellow-citizens who assisted in winning those victories, thereby showing to the people of the world that they are in favor of universal liberty.

Resolved—That the Democratic party is the friend of slavery, that it has no real sympathy for the liberty-loving people of other lands, that it is the friend of despotic England, and as a party, it has been false to our cause, while the Republican party, founded on the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, declare that all men are created equal; that they have certain inalienable rights, among which are life and liberty; that these rights and privileges are boundless—applying to the people of all lands—thus showing itself in sympathy with the oppressed throughout the world.

Resolved—That it is the duty of the Irish American citizens of this country to ally themselves with the great party of freedom, that we hail with pleasure their action in breaking loose from the Democratic party and casting their votes with the Republicans; that we recognize in this an evidence of our success in the glorious cause in which we are struggling—the freedom and independence of our race and country.

Resolved—That we as Irish American citizens will support no men but those who have shown themselves true friends of Ireland, that our motto henceforth shall be: Ireland's friends, our friends; Ireland's enemies, our enemies.

John McDermott, Patrick Carney, Michael Kilduff, Patrick Kilduff, Isaac Marston, attorney, etc., Timothy Lynch, P. Wm. O'Toole, M. D., William Mahoney, Lawrence McHugh, Committee on Resolutions.

EDWARD O'CONNOR, Chairman.
ROBERT McKINNEY, Secretary.

Political Notes.

Of all the politicians who offer their services to the public, there is none to whom we can give a heartier support than to those who, scorning the influence of that [illegible] Ring, [illegible] stand up squarely before the people as independent candidates for their favor; and there is the greater [illegible] to the present canvass of Mr. Savage among the honest voters of the Ninth District in this city. The smashing up of political rings shall henceforth be one of our cares; and every good man who comes forward as an independent candidate for any office, from President of the United States to school trustee, shall have our most cordial support. In opposition to that infamous "Ring," which cheated the Hon. W. E. Robinson out of his Congressional nomination because he [illegible] the Fenian nag to finely" (these are their exact words)—in opposition to that clique of thieves and sharpers who disgrace the city of Brooklyn, we are glad to learn that Mr. James Williamson has announced himself an independent candidate for Supervisor of the [illegible] Ward, in which he is well known as a good citizen and a worthy man. His election is certain, and it will be another [illegible] blow into the villainous stronghold in which we have made a gaping breach already.

THE contest between Fernando Wood and John Savage in the Ninth Congress District wakes warm, and promises great entertainment. The Tammany men are for Mr. Wood, the Fenians for Head Centre Savage. The Radicals maintain an avowed neutrality with a candidate of their own, but we learn that many of them will go for Savage because he is a patriot and a poet, as well as a Fenian. The Democrats affect to despise the Fenians, but, unless we are mistaken, they will prove themselves a mighty power in the Ninth District.—*Sun.*

NINTH CONGRESS DISTRICT—JOHN SAVAGE.—The Independent National Club held a meeting last Monday evening at 541 Eighth avenue, to complete arrangements for the election of John Savage from the Ninth Congress District. James [illegible] occupied the chair, and Joseph [illegible] for Manhattan briefly explained the object of the meeting. He stated that it was all important that there should be a representative Irishman returned from this city to the next Congress, and John Savage was just such person. He was one of the exiles of '48, the friend and associate of the late lamented Gen. Meagher and of Gen. Corcoran. The principles he entertained in '48 he still professed. Apart from all political issues, it was the duty of Irishmen of the Ninth District, to send to Washington one of the true, tried and intellectual ones of the old land. Reports were received from the different organizations now at work to secure the return of Mr. Savage, and sub-committees on the distribution of bills and attending to the polls on the day of election were appointed, and the meeting adjourned, confident of success on the 3d of November.

THERE is at Washington a guerilla copperhead organ, supposed to be a sort of tender to the kitchen cabinet, which, joining in the outcry in the demand for the shelving of Seymour and Blair, still keeps up the cry. But it seems to have had some taking of the game of the Manhattan ring of bond holders and Bohemians, for it says: "Mr. Belmont recovered from the fatigue of his long recreation at Newport, has suddenly become aware that something must be done to save, not the general election, but the State of New York, Hoffman and the Tammany ring. That little empire is of more importance to the sachems of Tammany than all besides. Governor Seymour is at this late hour made a stalking horse for this purpose alone." And again this Washington organ demands the shelving of Seymour and Blair. This is Democratic harmony "with all the modern improvements." We hardly know what to make of it. We think that, take it all together, it presents a bad prospect, not only for Seymour and Blair, but for Hoffman, as the party most directly interested in the New York election.

It is understood that the friends of Gen. J. K. Moorhead intend, at the proper time, to bring his name forward for United States Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Senator Buckalew, whose term will expire on the 4th of March next. The names of Galusha A. Grow, Glenni W. Schofield, Gov. Curtin and John W. Forney are also mentioned.

JUDGE POTTER occasionally cultivates the Muse. The following, which he calls "A Reconstructed Dirge, dedicated to the *World*," is his latest contribution to the poetical literature of the canvass:

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,
Die we may, and die we must,
But oh! it cuts us to the quick,
To think that but a single Brick
Should make our Marble bust!"

THE *Lynchburg* (Va.) *Republican*, in view of recent articles in the *New York World* and of the speeches of Mr. J. Q. Adams, declares that the nomination of a Democratic ticket was useless as to the South, and that no help is to come to it from Federal sources, "except through the magnanimity of Gen. Grant."

Some of the rebel Democrats are becoming wise by bitter experience. The *Kenosha* (Penn.) *Press* says they may thank the Ku-Klux-Klan and Gen. Forrest for their defeat in the October elections, and adds that, had they possessed any sense at all, or known how to hold their tongues like Grant, the Democrats would have swept all four States.

A GREAT many of the Democratic papers have already set about the task of showing why their party has so completely failed to carry the country in the present election. It seems to be generally conceded that if the party had had a different candidate, a different platform, and different supporters, they would have succeeded. We think it very likely.

THE *Round Table*, which has been a supporter of the Democratic candidates, says that "it is a notorious, and now proves a significant fact, that the great bulk of eloquent speaking and clever writing in this canvass have been done for the Republican side. With exceptions that may be counted on the finger, the Democrats have really had neither spokesman nor journalists whose abilities were worth a straw to their party."

Literary, Scientific and Useful.

WILKIE COLLINS has been challenged for calling a French editor "that fellow."

Miss ROLLINS, a Charleston colored lady, has written a biography of Major Delaney.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to be engaged on another book, to take the form of a novel.

A POEM has been discovered which Thomas D'Arcy McGee wrote upon the panel of a cabin in a Canadian steamer.

THE London *Times* pays £3 per column for outside contributions, but rejects nine-tenths of the matter offered.

THE Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society declare against the use of butter, which, they aver, "contains no element of food required by the human system."

At the commencement of the present year there were one hundred and two thousand and sixty-one miles of railway in operation in Europe, and sixty thousand five hundred in all other parts of the world.

A MEXICAN, by name, Francisco Estrada, Jr., claims to have solved the problem of perpetual motion. His machine produces electricity, which causes motion, and the motion in turn generates electricity.

A LATE *Quarterly Review* estimates the population of the world at 1,350,000,000. Of these 175,000,000 are Roman Catholics, 96,000,000 are Protestants, leaving [illegible] hundred and fifty millions of Pagans and Mohammedans.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the celebrated Danish poet, says that he has never had an income of more than six hundred dollars a year. Small sales in the sale of books in Denmark that even the most successful works pay but little profit to their authors.

GUIZOT receives fifteen hundred francs for each of his articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes.* Buloz, the publisher of that review says that he receives, on an average, three articles a day, and that he keeps two editors constantly occupied reading manuscripts. The remuneration ordinarily paid to authors is two hundred francs for sixteen pages, or about $2 50 per page in gold.

ABRAHAM, the German novelist, who had a few months ago a savage quarrel with Hepworth Dixon, of the *London Athenæum*, is dead. His death was brought about by the mortification at the scathing article in which Dixon charged him with plagiarism. He has left a manuscript volume in which he is said to prove that the editor of the *Athenæum* himself is a great plagiarist.

WHEN the public debt of the United States, caused by the rebellion, was at its highest point it amounted to nearly one dollar a minute for the time that has elapsed since the creation of the world. According to generally accepted chronology, it was 4004 years from the creation to the birth of Christ, that makes this the Year of the World 5872. There are 525,600 minutes in a year of 365 days, the whole number of minutes, then, since the beginning, is 3,086,019,200—in round numbers, three thousand millions, which is about the number of the dollars of our debt at its highest figure.

THE journalists of Paris brought about the revolution of 1848, and several journalists have had a hand in the present Spanish revolution. Aguirre, the President of the Junta, started in life as a journalist; and he has always been an able and prominent advocate of liberal measures. He is the author of a work on the Geography, Statistics, and History of Spain, which was published in eighteen quarto volumes. It is also noteworthy, that Gonzalez Bravo, the Minister of Isabella II., whose conduct was the main agency in bringing about the revolution, was for a long time a journalist.

DR. DECAISNE, while engaged in investigating the influence of tobacco on the circulatory system, had his attention called to the large number of boys between the ages of nine and fifteen years, who were addicted to smoking. Of thirty-eight boys who smoked, twenty-seven showed distinct systems of disease. Thirty-two had various disorders of circulation, *bruit de souffle* in the neck, disordered digestion, palpitation, slowness of intellect, and more or less taste for strong drinks. Eight showed a diminution of the red corpuscules of the blood, three had intermittent pulse; twelve quite frequent epitaxis, ten disordered sleep, and four ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth.

THERE is a story about an English geologist now "going the rounds," which would have delighted Buckland or Hugh Miller. The gentleman had spent some hours one hot day last Summer collecting specimens. At the close of the investigation he returned home, dispatching a well-filled bag by a donkey-driver. This genius, thinking that it was a pity to overload his animal, and that stones could be picked up in any section of the parish, emptied the sack, and at the railway station re-filled it with paving-stones and semi-pulverised bricks. The moral for geologists is evident—"Put not your trust in donkey drivers."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Thanks to a public appeal by Pastor Maurach, in Livonia, we have at last learnt what becomes of the postage stamps, and to what end the thousands of aged and youthful collectors are in the habit of plaguing our lives out. It appears, then, that the Chinese have contracted the habit or passion of covering their umbrellas and rooms and houses—everything, in short, with old European stamps, and buy them by thousands and millions. The Rhenish Mission, which has a station in China, collects these stamps, and sells them at three shillings the thousand."

THE *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, quoting *Cassell's New Popular Educator*, says that the game of croquet, although in some respects new, is little more than an old game revived. It used to be played by the ancient Gauls so universally that the greater portion of the promenades adjoining large towns consisted each of a long alley called the *mail*—the name of the game being *jeu de mail*. The later French received it from their ancestors, the Gauls, and it was introduced into England by Charles II. at the time of the Restoration, after his return from his sojourn in France. The long avenue in front of Buckingham Palace, called the "Mall," or "Mell," derived its name from this game, which was played there.

THE material, from which the fabric known in commerce as alpaca goods is made, grows on the back of the alpaca goat, which is found in the mountainous regions of Peru, and feeds on the coarse, scanty herbage which grows there. The upper part and the sides of the animal are covered with a light chesnut-brown wool which hangs down in curls of nearly one foot in length, and is soft, fine and elastic. The face, as well as the legs, is furnished with short smooth hair, while from the forehead a stiff, silky hair falls down upon the face. The goats are sheared sometimes annually, and sometimes every other year. Each animal yields from ten to twelve pounds of wool. This is shipped to England and France, the manufacture of the former being the best in the world.

THE *Evening Post*, commenting upon the facts that the excellent and succulent domestic fowl known as the turkey, which if bred in Rhode Island makes the bliss, and bred in Long Island the bale of Thanksgiving dinners, is known in France as the *Dinde* or *coq des Indes* which being interpreted means "Indian cock," and that [illegible] wishes to know "why this princely American bird should be called by the name of a modern European country." The answer is easy. We call the [illegible] "turkey" and the French call it [illegible] because our ancestors, to whom it was introduced by the "Turkey company," [illegible] from the East while the French to whom it was introduced somewhat earlier, supposed America just as Columbus did to be a part of the Indies. Language, we are told, is fossil history, and here is a curious though familiar illustration of the saying.

Halpine's Prison-Life of Davis—Truth Stranger than Fiction.

(*From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 22.*)

It is asserted that the book entitled "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," and purporting to be the work of Dr. Craven, was written in nine days by the late General C. G. Halpine.

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the press as an item of strange news.

The book, our readers will remember, came out in New York soon after the release of Mr. Davis on bail from his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. It was the sensation of the day and excited deep interest for the famous prisoner, whose story of life it assumed to give. While it stirred the hearts of the Southern people, of whose lost cause he was the official head, it awakened the curiosity, removed the prejudices and enlisted the sympathies of Northern men in behalf of one fallen from high estate, a weary, feeble captive, who yet challenged admiration for the equanimity of his bearing and the accomplishments of his mind.

Our readers will be astonished to learn that the statement is true, and that this popular book, over which so much of feeling, of indignation, pity, interest and admiration has been created and expended, is the work of imagination—a novel woven upon slender threads of fact.

Soon after the admission of Mr. Davis to bail, Craven, the surgeon of the post, went to New York, where [illegible] the quondam messmate of the same staff, General Halpine. This literary [illegible] congratulated him forthwith on the opportunity he had to immortalize himself in print and at the same time make money by a book on Jeff Davis. The idea seemed new to Mr. Craven, and he said it was impracticable. Halpine asked him where were his notes? He replied, he had none and could not do it. Then, said Halpine, give me whatever materials you have and I will write in your name, and we will share the profits. This was agreed to.

Craven furnished three letters of Mrs. Davis to him and some notes written on the margin of a *Herald* by Mr. Davis touching the points he desired Reverdy Johnson to make in defending him for treason. This was all the authentic matter supplied.

At the request of General Halpine Craven also made out a list of the officers of the post and their days for going on duty and other little details of the post and garrison and of Mr. Davis.

Halpine then called to see several Confederates in New York, and among others General Dick Taylor. He pumped them as to Mr. Davis, his views and opinions on public matters, also in regard to leading Southern men and Mr. Davis's relations and feelings toward them, etc.

A Philadelphia publishing house now advertised that it was soon to put forth a life of Davis, and Halpine saw the importance of anticipating this publication by his book. It was arranged in New York to get it out immediately. He agreed to furnish his publisher forty pages of foolscap manuscript daily. And he sat down to write—and wrote forty pages daily for nine days, when the book was completed—the web of his fertile brain and accomplished mind.

The book was of great service to Mr. Davis; and General Halpine's share of the profits was $7,000 last March, when he communicated to us the above facts from his own graphic and eloquent lips.

This is one of the curiosities of literature and illustrates the talents of the man who could so plausibly manufacture out of whole cloth the "Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," with his private views and opinions concerning men and things.

SLAUGHTER OF CONGRESSMAN ROBINSON.

It is mean in the Democrats to strike down Hon. William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, on account of his having vexed Minister Thornton in Washington by his frequent resolutions of inquiry regarding the Fenian prisoners in British jails. Robinson was a thorn in the side of Thornton. He was ever active in Congress, pushing the good cause of human liberty. While his kith and kin lay in the gloomy dungeon there was no peace or rest for this gallant representative. They are flogging O'Donovan Rossa for refusing to black their boots. They are persecuting poor Charles Kickham—poor deaf, loveable Charles; they strangled Captain Michael O'Brien and his three noble souled friends, they are in every way scourging our Motherland, and the Democratic management should take these into consideration, and make allowance for the natural feeling of a big Irish heart like Robinson's. He could not help raising his voice for the cause of humanity and of his stricken kindred. But Thornton took offense and Belmont—Prince of the House of Rothschild and President of the National Democratic Organization, takes the cudgel for his friend Thornton, and issues commands to his subs in the Third (Brooklyn) District to slaughter Robinson—he was accordingly slaughtered in the Congressional Convention last evening "by order of her Majesty's government," and of the Democratic party. There, fellow-Fenians, is our intrepid and gifted champion struck down by that Anglicanized organization for daring to strike at the corroding irons that are slowly but steadily eating into the souls of our captured brothers—the flower of our race. Be not blind. The pro-slavery party is pro-monarchial and especially pro-[illegible]. It is the British Government keeps this Belmont at the head of one of the great parties as a conduit through which to inject the pernicious influences and policy of the oligarchies into the body politic of this Republic. The Belmont, Rothschild, oligarchial and reactionary party should be impeached and removed (from existence) by the aid of the liberty loving sons of Ireland. Lend us a hand at once.

IRISH REPUBLICAN.

Jersey City, Oct. 17, 1868.

Personals.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH sails for America on Tuesday, the 27th.

Some of the Canadians think D'Arcy McGee is not dead, but in Europe.

LITTLE PATTI'S husband has already mortgaged her income for two years in advance.

JENNY LIND, it is said, longs to return to this country, where she has so many friends.

HER MAJESTY has conferred the vacant ribbons of St. Patrick upon the Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Erne.

THE Right Hon. Gathorne Gathorne Hardy, M. P., succeeded the Premier as Minister-in-Waiting on her Majesty at Balmoral.

THE wife of the Orangeman Murphy has been lecturing near Manchester, and the authorities [illegible] her husband [illegible] her to [illegible]

MR. GLADSTONE has completed his personal canvass in South Lancashire. It is believed that the Ministry will only retire before a large Liberal majority in the next House of Commons.

FRANCIS II., ex-King of Naples, having asked the Emperor of Austria for permission to settle near Innsbruck, M. de Beust replied that Austria was not disposed to receive fresh agitators.

A CURIOUS paragraph, which recently appeared in the foreign journals asserted that Pope Pius IX. is a Freemason. It is now said that the Emperor Napoleon is a canon of St. John of Lateran.

JOHN BROUGHAM, the distinguished actor, was among those naturalized at New York last week. He declared his intentions in 1850, but neglected to take out his final papers until Tuesday.

LOUISA MENLEACH, a daughter [illegible] actress in Berlin, was recently hissed on the stage. She sat down and cried, when the audience good-naturedly dried her tears by [illegible] applause for hisses.

MURPHY, the English Anti-Popery agitator, proposes to stand as a candidate for Manchester in the coming general election, and wants his friends to contribute £3,000 toward his election expenses. He says he is determined to go to the polls, and, once in Parliament, means to "say such things as have never been heard there before."

JAMES McDERMOTT denies being a Fenian bond holder, as stated in a paragraph in the *World* on Sunday and he offers to pay the holders the principal and interest at the rate of two hundred per cent for every Fenian bond which he sold. He also denies having been paid in $1,000 to keep the peace toward John Dolan, with whom he has recently had a difficulty.

ONE of the Spanish Infantas is married to a young poet of very indifferent ability, and said to be the son of a pedlar in Havana. She made the acquaintance of the young man through one of her maids, fell in love with him and ran away with him. There was no help for it, and the Queen, though very much incensed at the two young lovers, consented to their union. They are said to live very happily with one another, and the Infanta, for a wonder, is a pattern of conjugal fidelity.

THE Right Hon. Wilson Patten, the recently appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, assumed his duties this day at the Castle. The Right Hon. gentleman, who is a member of the English Privy Council will be sworn in a member of the Irish Privy Council at its next meeting.—*Freeman.*

MR. JOHN THYNNE, who acted as Private Secretary to Colonel Wilson Patten, when he filled the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has accompanied the new Chief Secretary to Ireland, in the same capacity. It is understood that a very decided push is being made by certain friends of Mr. Bourke, to secure for him the position of conjoint Secretary with Mr. Thynne.

THE farewell appearance of Mdlle. Titjiens in Dublin at the Theatre Royal, on the night of the 3rd, is said to have caused more enthusiasm than any similar event within living recollection. Upward of two hundred persons paid high prices for places behind the scenes in despair of finding room in the body of the house. A hundred constables escorted Mdlle. Titjiens to the theatre to prevent the crowd from taking the horses from her carriage. On the return journey even this escort was of no avail; the coach was stormed, the coachman lost his seat and the constables were overpowered after a "tremendous encounter," in which staves were freely used. The excitement was so great that a fear began to gain ground that the revolt against authority had a political significance, and telegrams were sent off in hot haste to the various barracks, though they were afterward countermanded.

THE DUBLIN IRISH WORKING-MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE usual weekly meeting of this useful and important association was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, on Sunday evening, Oct. 14, Mr. J. D. O'Shea in the chair. Among those present were:—Mr. John M'Corry, Hon. Secretary; Mr. O'Cahill, Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Shanley, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. H. M'Devitt, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Dwyer, &c.

Letters were read from Mr. James Haughton and other gentlemen, approving warmly of the objects of the association, and a letter, formally accepting the presidency of the association, was read from Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C.

The Chairman, Mr. M'Corry, and other members, spoke warmly of Mr. Butt's kindness, and expressed their appreciation of the honor conferred on the association by Mr. Butt.

Mr. M'Corry said a portion of the business of the evening was the proposing of new members, and he was glad to find that many gentlemen outside the ranks of the working or artisan class were ready to join them, and to assist their infant society in every way in their power. Mr. Thomas Francis MacCarthie of the *Irishman* (applause), who was one of those gentlemen, was present. When the association was merely in embryo, he mentioned the project to Mr. MacCarthie, and that gentleman warmly approved of it, and promised his hearty co-operation. He was also in a position to state that MacCarthie had always held and advocated democratic principles, and he was sure that he would give the society every assistance in his power. He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the election of Mr. MacCarthie as an associate member.

Mr. Shanley seconded the resolution, which was also supported by Mr. O'Connell, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. MacCarthie briefly returned thanks. He believed that the association, if properly managed, would be of very great advantage not only to the working classes of Dublin, but also to the working classes of Ireland generally. He used the term "working classes" not in its conventional, but in its widest sense, as including every man who had to earn his living by the toil of his brain or hand. He trusted that the association would include representatives of every class in the community, and that each member would use his influence to induce others to join it. For his own part he intended to do so. (Applause.)

Dr. J. C. Waters, Mr. J. E. Casey, Mr. J. Kavanagh, Mr. H. M'Dermott, Mr. G. Hopper, and other gentlemen, were also elected members. The gentlemen who were present returned thanks, and promised active co-operation.

Mr. Shanley stated that Mr. Butt had kindly consented to deliver a lecture in connection with the association on the Guilds or Trades Unions of the Italian Republics. (Applause.) The subject was a most important one, and would, of course, be treated by Mr. Butt in a masterly manner. It would be desirable that the lecture should be delivered at the Mechanics' Institute. The Commissioners of Police should receive notice before the Hall could be let for any lecture. Sir Arthur Guinness, a gentleman ambitious of Parliamentary honors, had refused the annual subscription to the Institute because the Hall had been let to Mr. J. E. Casey for his lecture on Irish poetry. (Shame.)

The following gentlemen were appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Board of the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, on behalf of the association:—Messrs. T. F. MacCarthie, John M'Corry, Kavanagh, Shanley and O'Cahill.

The Secretary stated that at the next meeting he expected to be able to lay before them Mr. Butt's decision as to the date of his lecture, and also the constitution of the association, which Mr. Butt was preparing.

Mr. Shanley proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—"That our Secretary be authorized to summon a general meeting of the association for next Sunday evening to carry out the wishes of the association—viz., to appoint officers of a committee and four vice-presidents for six months."

Mr. Kavanagh proposed, and Mr. G. Hopper seconded, "that the marked thanks of the meeting be and are hereby tendered to Mr. John M'Corry for his very able and instructive lecture, in the Mechanics' Institute, on the Rights of Labor."

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. M'Corry, in responding, referred to the very short time which he had to prepare his lecture, and the gratification which it afforded him to know that it had met with cordial approval, not only of their distinguished Chairman, but of the entire audience. Mr. M'Corry also stated that the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Trim had been in communication with him with a view to have him deliver his lecture in Trim. It was probable that he would do so, not only in Trim, but in other towns, and he hoped that several of the members of the association would accompany him. (Applause.) Not only on his own part, but also on that of the association, he considered that a debt of gratitude was due to Mr. Pigott for the full and accurate report of the lecture which had appeared in the *Irishman*, the zealous and faithful advocate of the people's rights. (Cheers.) The *Irishman* was the only paper to which the working-men of Ireland could look for the honest advocacy of their rights, and he was certain that it would never play them false. But there were published in Dublin two *pseudo* National journals, from which the working classes need expect nothing but contempt. The *Nation* and *Weekly News* had deliberately insulted the working classes by ignoring the existence of their association, and by not making the slightest reference to the lecture which he had the honor of giving, to some extent, in connection with it. The conductors of these papers could not say they were unaware of the existence of the association, or ignorant of his lecture, for the lecture was advertised in them, and the advertisement stated that Isaac Butt, the greatest lawyer and orator in Ireland, was to take the chair at it as President of the Working Men's Association. All Ireland was proud of Isaac Butt—proud of his sterling patriotism and unequaled genius (hear, hear), and he (Mr. M'Corry) felt that when the *Nation* and *Weekly News* ignored an association, of which Isaac Butt was President, and a lecture at which he took the chair, and spoke on behalf of the working classes, they deliberately insulted not only Isaac Butt, but the working classes of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Not a solitary line in reference to the association, his lecture, or Mr. Butt's noble address, had appeared in either the *Weekly News* or the *Nation*; and he, who had battled for the rights of the working classes, considered that they should brand such conduct, and teach these journals that they could not insult with impunity the working men of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kavanagh—The *Nation* and *Weekly News* acted in a similar manner toward the National schoolmasters on a recent occasion. The daily papers sent reporters to the last meeting of the National Teachers' Central Association. I, as Secretary, was requested to send slips of the report to the *Nation* and *Weekly News*. I did so, but they refused to insert a line in reference to our meeting. However, I think that we should take no formal notice of their conduct. They are not read by the working classes of Dublin, and, therefore, their praise or censure is of no importance, indeed, their opposition is the best recommendation the association can have.

Mr. Shanley—I think so too. It would be honoring them too much to notice them. Let us thank the *Irishman* for its splendid report, and also the other papers that noticed the lecture, without minding those which ignore the association.

Mr. O'Cahill agreed with Mr. Shanley.

The Chairman said he had taken the *Irishman* since 1862, and he had subscribed for its defense when Mr. Sullivan thought to crush it. They should thank the *Irishman*, and not mind the papers which had refused to help them.

Several other members having spoken to the same effect, the marked thanks of the meeting were passed to the *Irishman*, *Flag of Ireland*, and the other papers which had noticed Mr. M'Corry's lecture.—*Irishman.*

Wit and Humor.

WHAT roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

"HALLOO, Bridget! what o'clock is it and where's the pigeon pie?" "It's *eight*, sir."

LORD DUNDREARY says the only parting that ever troubled him was the parting of his back hair.

WHY is a marriage certificate like an article the public could not do without? Because it is a *noose*-paper.

"SHALL I cut this loin of mutton saddle-wise?" said a gentleman. "No," said one of his guests, "cut it bridlewise, for then I may chance to get a bit in my mouth."

A YOUNG man advertises in a city paper for a place as salesman, and says he has a good deal of experience, having been discharged from seven different warehouses within a year.

A SPORTING man remarked of a belle, in the habit of wearing low-necked dresses, who carried off a matrimonial prize in the shape of a rich old widower, that "she won the race by a neck!"

A MUSICAL critic, in speaking the other morning of the vocal performance of a certain singer, said, "We *hung* upon every note!"—a remarkable proof of the singer's power of sustention.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper was lately circulated in a rural parish, with the following object in view: "We subscribe the amount opposite our names for the purpose of paying the organist and a boy to blow the same."

"WILLIAM," said one Quaker to another, "thee knows I never call anybody names, but, William, if the Mayor of the city were to come to me and say, 'Joshua, I want thee to find me the biggest liar in all Philadelphia,' I would come to thee and put my hand on thy shoulder and say to thee, 'William, the Mayor wants to see thee.'"

A TEMPERANCE lecturer descanting on the superior virtues of cold water, remarked: "When the world had become so corrupt that the Lord could do nothing with it, He was obliged to give it a thorough soaking in cold water." "Yes," replied a toper present, "but it killed every critter on the face of the earth."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Two Bucker girls, driving in a buggy on a plank road, were stopped and asked for the toll. "How much is it?" "For a man and a horse," replied the gate-keeper, "the charge is fifty cents." "Well, then, git out of the way, for we are two gals and a mare. Git up, Jenny." And away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

A CLERICAL correspondent writing from Philadelphia, relates that not long since at the breaking ground for a railroad in a certain town in the Southwest, a clergyman, on being called upon to open the proceedings with prayer, took from his pocket a manuscript supplication, prepared for the occasion, which he read. A colored brother present, leaning upon his shovel, noticing the movement, remarked, with a grin, "Golly! dat's de fust time dis darkey ever knew de Lord written to on the subject of a railroad!"

"DANIEL WEBSTER," remarked old Col. Gumpy, as he trimmed a quid of niggerhead and fastened it securely between two decayed teeth in the left side of his mouth, "Darnel Webster was a great man. There wa'n't nothin' mean about him. I've heern him talk, but 'twa'n't his talk so much as his generosity that tuck me. He had a kinder careless way like, that kept him from gettin' rich. He never seemed to think what things cost. I was a comin' up the Hudson River along with him once, and in the mornin' Darnel Webster and me was washin' our faces and slickin' our ha'r in the cabin, and he took out a tooth brush and brushed his teeth. I didn't see no other tooth brush around so I borrowed his'n. And after I used it I handed it back to him, and what do you think? Why, Darnel Webster just slung that tooth brush right inter the river. And I s'pose next day he went and bought him a new one. That's all he cared about money! There ain't no such men as Darnel Webster living now," concluded the Colonel, meditatively, as he squirted a stream of tobacco juice into the fire-place at the other end of the room.

TENNYSON ON THE RAIL.

Break, break, break!
Oh! where can the brakesman be?
And to the ladies' ears I cannot utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

Oh! well for the "Railway Arms,"
Where the brakesman is smoking, they say;
Quaffing huge draughts of ale,
And forgetting the "permanent way."

While the stately train goes on
To destruction under the hill,
And the blame is laid on a vanished hand,
Or a signal-man's feeble will.

Break, break, break!
I hope no collision may be;
For compensation when I am dead
Will bring small comfort to me.

IT has been positively asserted and generally believed that the late Miles O'Reilly wrote the verses entitled "Tear down the Flaunting Lie," and published in the *Tribune* some years ago. William O'Land Bourne, poet and editor, now claims to have written them and sent them anonymously to the *Tribune* with the title "Hail to the Stars and Stripes." Why did Bourne postpone his claim until this late day? There seems to be here material for another lively controversy such as that carried on by Florence Percy and the celebrated Ball. Bourne has this advantage over Ball that O'Reilly is dead, while Percy is living and backed by strong friends.

MR. J. S. MILL, M. P., ON THE RELATIONS OF MASTERS AND WORKMEN.—Mr. John Stuart Mill, M. P., has addressed the following letter to the *Illustrated Weekly News*, in whose columns the system of small percentage partnerships between masters and men has been advocated as a means of adjusting the differences at present existing between labor and capital:—"I am quite of opinion that the various forms of co-operation (among which the one most widely applicable at present to production, as distinguished from distribution, is what you term the system of small percentage partnerships) are the real and only thorough means of healing the feud between capitalists and laborers, and, while tending eventually to supersede trade unions, are meanwhile a natural and gradually increasing corrective of their operation. I look also with hope to the ultimate working of the foreign combination. The operatives are now fully alive to this part of the case, and are beginning to try how far the combination principle among laborers for wages admits of becoming international, as it has already become national instead of only local, and general instead of being confined to each trade without help from other trades. The final experiment has thus commenced, the result of which will fix the limits of what the trade union principle can do. And the larger view of questions which these considerations open up and which is already visibly enlightening the minds of the more advanced work people, will dispose them more and more to look for the just improvement of their condition rather in becoming their own capitalists, or allying themselves on fair conditions with the owners of capital, than in their present uncomfortable and often disastrous relations with them.—J. S. MILL."

"SPIRITUAL" NOTIONS.—The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Spiritualists lately in session at Rochester: "Resolved—That woman and man have been equally endowed by nature, and that they should have the same political, social and religious principles. Resolved—That the object of all reformation may be best and most easily gained by proper formation; that the human being rightly generated, will not require a special regeneration, but is capable of spontaneous growth and unending progression in harmony with natural law. Resolved—That the first and most important department of education is the ante-natal in its influence through the parents upon the child, and as such should receive the careful attention of parents, teachers, and scientists, to the end that a correct knowledge of the requirements of the case may lead to an observance of the laws of nature and the establishment of proper conditions of artistic maternity, that every child may be conceived 'without sin' and born in the 'most excellent spirit' of conjugal love and purity, thus securing the formation of a perfect individual character. Resolved—That we are spiritualists, and know no other name under which to live and have a being, and that any other prefix is calculated only to retard and injure us before the world. Resolved—That the varied phenomena and developments of spiritualism constitute the foundation of a universal system of science, philosophy and religion, and that we consider the subject of mediumship entitled to a candid and critical examination by those best qualified to classify its facts, elucidate its principles, and popularize a knowledge of the same, to the end that a scientific psychology and physiology may be developed, the sufferings of humanity mitigated, and a rational philosophy of life and its relations established for the benefit of mankind."

A THIEVES' MILITIA REGIMENT.—A London correspondent gives us some strange information about a scandal which, he states, is well known to military men, although scarcely to civilians. There is a certain militia regiment coming from the East End of London, whose martial appearance is satisfactory enough, but whose morale is lamentable. The privates are for the most part costermongers and thieves. When out for training they pick each other's pockets, mercilessly rob their officers of watch and chain and such like valuables, and when they receive their pay the paymaster has to keep them at a distance, while each man comes forward separately to receive his money, or the regiment would seize the treasure *en bloc* and rush off with it. Latterly the men who had been standing in the front rank during several days' drill came forward and declared that they would no longer do so, as their comrades behind stole everything from them. Another occasion, when they happened to be out for their month's training during an event which brought a large number of persons into the London streets, one of the privates demanded leave, and on being refused by his commanding officer, insisted that he must have it, because he would otherwise be five pounds out of pocket. Being asked how he could make so large a sum in a single day, he admitted without hesitation that he was a professional thief, and could not afford to lose such a day's harvest as that. Some weeks ago this precious regiment was down at Aldershot, and took to quarreling with another militia regiment. The fight began to grow serious, and at last it was necessary to call out a regiment of line-men and separate the combatants. After the month's training is over it is usual to see the militiamen driving away in donkey carts, having doffed the military uniform for the costermonger's costume.

Sewing Machines.

—REMOVAL.—

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 294 BOWERY,

Between Houston and Bleecker Streets. Their new Factory is now in full operation which will enable them to fill all orders promptly. Their improved No. 1 and No. 2 Machines for Family and Manufacturing purposes is not only equal but superior to any other Machine in Market.

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DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

Articles Surgeon, respectfully offers his services in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office,

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The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all [illegible] regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. S. as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved and many, to their great joy, restored to a sound body.

None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's Appliances, and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person, or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Trusses to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest, remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of two 3 cent stamps.

Medicines.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH:

Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible] which is the great centre which influences the health [illegible] of the system—Abused or debilitated by excess, indigestion, offensive breath and physical [illegible] are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver [illegible] and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, &c. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent; to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints.

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Burns,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chapped Hands,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Chilblains,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Fistula,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Gout,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Lumbago,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all
Piles,	Sore Heads,	kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions [illegible] the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, [illegible] New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world.

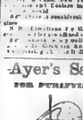
[illegible] There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

[illegible] Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys [illegible] cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. [illegible]

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

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John Callahan & Co. offer for sale their new superb stock of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, at prices which defy competition.

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40 Broadway and 29 South street.

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STEAMERS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
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At reduced rates by Steamers twice a week,
also by Sailing Packets, from
LIVERPOOL and LONDON,
By Weekly Line of Packets.
DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
Steamships Weekly to and from
NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander
FRANCE	3,500	Grace.
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ENGLAND	3,400	Thompson.
HELVETIA	3,315	Cutting.
ERIN	3,310	Forbes.
VIRGINIA	3,373	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,872	Hall.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Webster.

Cabin Passage, $100. Steerage, $30.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37 currency.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at corresponding rates.
Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.
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Chartered 1854. Deposits $1,000,000
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RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

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CHARTERED 1853.
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SIX PER CENT INTEREST PAID
INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF NEXT MONTH.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
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New Publications.

"THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS"
A BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR MEMORIAL, JUST PUBLISHED, IN MEMORY OF
ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN.
The picture is green and gold with the old Celtic Cross in centre, around which are entwined many emblems of the Old Sod. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom exclusive territory will be given. Address immediately the Publisher, J. T. FOLEY, 112 Nassau street, New York.

BOOKS IN NUMBERS,
From all the Publishing Houses in the United States and Europe. The largest assorted stock in America. The Trade supplied at publishers' lowest prices. Bookbinding for Agents and Country Booksellers five or ten per cent. less than they are paying to other binderies in New York. Store and City Agents given for the sale of our Books in Numbers (protection guaranteed). Agents wanted in every State and City of the Union and Canada. Send for Catalogue.
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No. 6 Barclay Street, New York.

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DEDICATED TO THE
MANCHESTER FENIAN MARTYRS.
A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING, 18 by 24 inches, published by SMITH & CO., No. 31 East 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
This is a most beautiful engraving of the marble of the Cross erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, to the memory of the brave and noble men that were murdered at Manchester, England, by the British authorities. The Cross is surrounded by a number of figures descriptive of the past, present and future of Ireland.
Every Irish family should decorate the walls of their best room with one of these beautiful pictures.
Agents wanted. Address SMITH & COMPANY, No. 31 East 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sole agent for New York City and vicinity, JOHN J. O'DONOGHUE, No. 42 Nassau street, New York City.

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No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, $80 per ton in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
LINEN'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER, in barrels, per ton, $[illegible]
PURE GROUND BONE, in barrels, per ton, $[illegible]
BONE MANURE, in barrels, per ton, $[illegible]
FISH GUANO, in barrels.
ALTA VELA GUANO, $[illegible]
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE, in bags, $[illegible]
GROUND PLASTER, per barrel, $[illegible]
SWAN ISLAND GUANO, in bags or barrels, $[illegible] per ton.
SULPHATE OF SODA, in barrels, per ton, $[illegible]
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO, $[illegible]
BEST SUPERPHOSPHATE, containing [illegible] per cent soluble phosphate, in sacks and three per cent ammonia, and put up in bags or barrels. Price $[illegible] per ton.
CUBAN GUANO, from caves, containing—besides the usual phosphates and organic matter—five to six per cent of nitrate of potash, an excellent application for potatoes, tobacco, cotton, &c. Price, in bags, $[illegible] per ton.
SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE, ground and put in bags or barrels.
NAVASSA GUANO, by the cargo, in lumps, or ground.
For sale by
GEO. E. WHITE,
160 Front Street, New York.

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to November 1.)

A FENIAN OUTRAGE.

[illegible]

ANOTHER FENIAN OUTRAGE.

[illegible]

(By Mail to October 17.)

THE RUMORED RELEASE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Westmeath.

[illegible]

Wexford.

[illegible]

Letter from General Prim.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Antrim.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Leitrim.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S READINGS, At the Brooklyn Athenæum, ON THURSDAY, November 5th. [illegible]

A. MULLER, [illegible] MEERSCHAUM PIPES No. 881 Bowery. PORTRAITS CUT ON PIPES. [illegible]

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED OF [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF [illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 148. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

THE HUMILIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY W. M. C.

As the conclusion of the Great War, after we had put forth our strength and shown the world the might of the United States as a military nation, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "PACIFIC DECREES AVENGE."

[illegible]

A LOWER DEEP.

[illegible]

OTHER CHARGES AGAINST ENGLAND.

[illegible]

THE FALL OF ADAMS.

[illegible]

THE WILLING SUBMITTED.

[illegible]

REVERDY AGREES ON TO HIS DOOM.

[illegible]

LE DISCOURS DIPLOMATIQUE.

[illegible]

THE LATE GEN. CHAS. G. HALPINE.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

[illegible]

VINEGAR HILL.

BY TOM BARR.

Oh dear, Father Tom! how you're panting! I'm sorry I hurried you so,
But my heart was red hot in my bosom to see the old Hill ere I go,
To stand on its top as I'm standing, the town huddled there at my feet,
Some eyes, I dare say, in its houses that looked on the rebels' retreat.

Very dark is the green of the grass here, and sullen it shows to the brutes;
But we know what it's drinking for ever from under the sod where it shoots—
We know, but we're not going to mention, the flesh and the blood and the bones
Hidden here since our Wicklow was widowed, and Wexford was glutted with groans!

Do you mind, Father Tom, how around us the land stretches flatly for miles,
You can see every road winding whitely—no rocks, and no sheltered defiles;
O God! how six brave rifled cannon, rammed home with the vengeance of years,
Had shattered the skulls of the Saxons till Ireland rang round with her cheers!

But, you see, the poor rebels had pitchforks and pikes, and a pistol or two,
And friends from afar had not risen to teach their rude hands what to do,
So they came here to die, dimly dreaming the will was as good as the deed,
And that Ireland will honor her children, who know not to fight but to bleed.

And the poor fellows too were half-starving. They tell of a thousand or more
Whose food for a week had been turnips—raw turnips and soft at the core:
Bad stuff in a stomach that's stationed to stand against bayonet and ball,
Bad stuff when the heart must be steady, the feet rooted fast like a wall!

...

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

...

"HISTORICUS" ON IRELAND.

...

COL. O'CONNOR AND MR. FARLEY.

...

DEATH OF GEORGE PIGOTT, ESQ.

...

[illegible] ASSOCIATION.

...

A Quaint Advertisement.—The following advertisement is from an old English paper: To be Sold—A fine gray mare, full fifteen hands high, gone after the hounds many times, rising six years and no more; moves as well as most creatures upon earth, as good a road mare as any in ten counties, and ten to that, trots at a confounded pace, is from the country, and her owner will sell her for nine guineas, if some folks had her she would fetch near three times the money. I have no acquaintance and money I want, and a service in a shop to carry parcels or to be in a gentleman's service. My father gave me the mare to get rid of me and to try my fortune in London, and I am just come from Shropshire, and I can be recommended, as I suppose nobody takes servants without, and I have a voucher for my mare. Inquire for me at the Talbot Inn, near the New Church at the Strand.—"A. R.," in the *Public Advertiser*, March, 1759.

A very old man died recently, whose young wife had led him but a sorry life. He frequently stated that he would be revenged. On reading the will his vengeance was too well felt. He left all his property, about $100,000, to his wife, on condition that she passes every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. in his tomb. Should she miss one hour the whole fortune reverts to the natural heirs.

An old minister up-town the other day asked a woman what could be done to induce her husband to attend church. "I don't know," she replied, "unless you were to put a pipe and a jug of whisky in the pew."

Printing.

O'Sullivan, McBride & Marral,

STEAM

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PRICES CURRENT,
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BOOKS,
BY-LAWS, &c.,

SHOW CARDS,
ORDERS OF DANCING,
TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES, &c.

Give us a trial, and we are sure to please.

Don't forget the Number!!

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Sewing Machines.

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Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

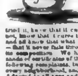
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Eruptions on the Skin.

Female Complaints.

Piles and Fistula.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

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OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS,

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LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN

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NEW YORK to QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
FRANCE	3,400	[illegible]
DENMARK	3,117	Thompson
THE QUEEN	3,317	[illegible]
ENGLAND	3,400	Thompson
HELVETIA	3,318	[illegible]
ERIN	3,310	[illegible]
VIRGINIA	2,876	[illegible]
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Hall
LOUISIANA	3,100	Webster

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

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SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

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ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN.

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$10, $12 AND $15,

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SAFES

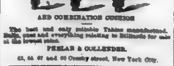
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH AND PRICE.

265 Broadway, New York.
721 Chestnut Street, Phila.
108 Bank Street, Cleveland.

Please Send for a Circular.

Billiards.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE



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ROBERT WILSON,

KATHLEEN WITH THE GOLDEN HAIR.

BY JAMES KEEGAN.

Beside the limpid brook we played,
In childhood's happy, happy hours,
Or through the dells and valleys strayed,
And gathered bright and beauteous flowers;
But ne'er grew flower in the dell,
That to my fancy seemed so fair
As she my young heart loved so well,
Sweet Kathleen with the golden hair.

Beneath the green and spreading oak,
That by the little streamlet grew,
One eve our vows of love we spoke,
And, parting, promised to be true;
For I must sail o'er ocean wide,
A sailor's stormy life to dare,
To win a guerdon for my bride,
Sweet Kathleen with the golden hair.

I sailed afar o'er many seas,
In quiet calm and furious storm,
But still her voice spoke in the breeze,
My dreaming eyes beheld her form.
At length returned to meet my love,
My gathered wealth with her to share;
But the willows droop and grieve above
Lost Kathleen with the golden hair.

I sit again 'neath the old oak's shade,
And the moonlight falls on the limpid brook,
As it shone on the eve when our vows we made,
And a parting kiss from her lips I took.
For her light footstep I list once more,
But she ne'er again will meet me there;
She waits, I hope, by the heavenly shore,
Loved Kathleen with the golden hair.

THE ORATORS OF IRELAND.

LECTURE BY DR. WATERS.

Magnificent Speech of Mr. Butt Q.C.

SPIRITED DENUNCIATION OF POLICE RULE

On Monday evening, October 12, Dr. John Charles Waters delivered a lecture in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, on "The Orators of Ireland." The attendance was [illegible]

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. RICHARD PIGOTT.

"MILES O'REILLY" AND "THE FLAUNTING LIE."

PLAYING AT SHUTTLECOCK.

Wit and Humor.

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Scenes in Frank McDermody ... Page [illegible]
Where he sat Waiting ... 13
Around the Guillotine ... 13
At the Brink of Death ... [illegible]
Karl Koenigstein ... [illegible]
The Poisoned Cup ... [illegible]
Scenes in The Governess ... [illegible]

HISTORICAL & POETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Go where Glory Waits Thee ... 9
The Death of King Dathi ... [illegible]
Clarence Mangan ... [illegible]

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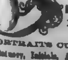

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IRISH NEWS.

SUMMARY OF Home and Foreign News.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 149. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

THE ISLE OF OUR OWN.

BY A. E. B.

AIR—"*Shawn Buidhe.*"

Oh! ne'er tell me of lands 'neath some far distant sky,
Where Nature is teeming with splendor;
Where each man carries pride in his dark flashing eye,
And each maiden is lovely and tender.
Would ye gladden the eye?—for sad lips do ye sigh?
Why fly to the far torrid zone, boys?
Sure the best of all places for fair scenes and [illegible]
Is the dear little isle of our own, boys!

For the best of all places for sweet scenes and faces
Is the dear little isle of our own, boys.

Ah! that green little isle in the bright Western [illegible]
How sad is its desolate story!
Once home of the Hero and land of the Free—
How fled are the days of its glory.
Her has sons driven forth from the land of their birth,
Or in prison-cell destined to moan, boys!
See the stranger hold sway in our island to-day,
Sure we hardly dare call it our own, boys!

For the stranger holds sway in our island to-day,
And we hardly dare call it our own, boys!

But Liberty's spirit is up through the world,
Our hearts to its summons are bounding—
Proud Tyranny soon from its throne shall be hurl'd—
Hark! already its death-knell is sounding!
There be men o'er the wave, pledged and ready to save
The birth-land of Emmet and Tone, boys;
And we'll come o'er the main to Green Erin again,
And we'll make it an isle of our own, boys.

Yes! we'll come o'er the main to Green Erin again,
And we'll make it an ISLE OF OUR OWN, boys!

THE PROSPECT IN IRELAND.

BY W. M. C.

The aspect of things at present in Ireland is mournful in the extreme. The reign of terror, though professedly somewhat mitigated in its severity, still prevails. The spy and the informer still ply their detestable trade. The police still persist in their repressive measures, disregard the sanctity of the domicile, harass the inoffensive citizen with their overbearing edicts and malicious suspicions, open people's letters and forbid the right of public assembly. The garrisons are still swarming with soldiers—representing the link which "unites" Ireland with England. Disraeli's "No-Popery" cry is creating the full measure of bigoted disputation and division which it was artfully intended to produce. Business is at a stand-still, money scarce, taxation enormous, and men's faces reflective of every degree of dejection—from stolid despondency to wild despair ... [illegible] ... the melody of human life. The tourist in Ireland can not resist the feeling of desolation which comes over him when he looks on the evidences of desolation and depopulation around. He feels in green and beautiful Ireland as Crusoe must have felt in his desert isle. He exclaims:

"O solitude, where are the charms
Which landlords have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place!"

The fell design of England to exterminate the Celtic race has been fulfilled; her fatal work is accomplished in Ireland—whose condition is now, according to the Premier, a subject for the "sincerest congratulations," for Ireland is at peace—*Solitudinem faciunt, Pacem appellant.*

"Waste are her pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed!
Scattered like dust and leaves when the mighty blasts of October
Seize them and whirl them aloft and scatter them far o'er the ocean!"

THE FUTURE.

But though the present aspect of Ireland be cheerless and gloomy, her present prospect is full of brilliant promise and encouragement. Thus it is also in natural as well as in political phenomena—the darkest hour of night is that which just precedes the dawn.

The elections in the United States are over, and we can give our whole attention to those in the United Kingdom, which are progressing with vast results so far as concerns Ireland especially, but whose influence will be deeply felt throughout the Empire at large. There is every prospect of an overwhelming majority of members being returned in favor of Gladstone and Gladstone's great plan for disendowing Church and State in Ireland. Before the end of the year we may expect to learn that the battle of liberation has been fought in Parliament and won by the party which is in the majority. Then Disraeli's resignation will follow as a matter of course, and Gladstone will become Chief Executive of the British Empire, with Bright for Home Secretary. The disestablishment of the Garrison Church cannot be effected in a day, nor in a year; but, although the liberation of religion may be somewhat delayed, there is another liberation which may come earlier and which will give even greater satisfaction to the people of Ireland—I mean the liberation of the State prisoners so unjustly and cruelly condemned to the companionship of convicts in English dungeons. If John Bright be admitted to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department, he will be the Minister who will have the direct supervision of Ireland and the Irish patriots. Hanging Hardy, at present, to our misfortune, occupies this post; but the change from the Oxford hangman to the Birmingham philanthropist will be as great as from the blackness of the hour before the dawn, that I mentioned, to the resplendence of the opening day. The Home Secretary has the superior control of the convict establishments of England, and the government of Ireland also belongs to his department. He is the constitutional superior of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and therefore of his Excellency's Chief Secretary, Colonel Patton.

I do not think that it is unreasonable to hope for much—much mercy, much liberality, much good sense, much democratic sympathy—from the administration of John Bright. And if I were in a position to offer words of counsel to the Irish people, I would advise them to give John Bright and W. E. Gladstone a fair trial ... [illegible]

A PATTERN FOR OUR FRIGHTFUL "EXAMPLES."

ONE GOOD EFFECT.

THE FENIAN CRY.

BY WILLIAM H. LOUGHLIN

Raise the slogan cry of freedom,
Battle bravely 'gainst the wrong,
Call the sons of truth and honor
And the noble fight prolong.
We must win, our cause is holy,
Ireland's sons have scorned to yield,
And we ne'er shall cease our labor
Till we hold the conquered field.

Call your little ones around you,
Whisper in their youthful ears,
That their fathers battled bravely
In the good old cause for years.
Tell them of the martyrs sleeping
On the brow of yonder hill,
How they died to save their country
From the tyrant's iron will.

Tell them when our heavenly Father
Calls the gray-haired man away,
They must buckle on his armor
And be ready for the fray.
Point them out the the loathsome dungeon,
Walk them by the scaffold's side,
Where the youth and aged [illegible]
In the cause of freedom died.

And the banner of their country
In their tiny fingers place,
Till their hearts contain an impress
That e'en time cannot efface.
Tell them look upon it proudly
And revere its sacred folds;
For all that's bright in liberty
Our suff'ring nation's flag upholds.

Let us burnish up our armor
And be ready for the fight.
Foes to us are foes to freedom,
And we'll fight them with our might.
We will have no despot rule us;
We will fear no tyrant foe;
But we'll breast the furious tempest
Till the enemy lies low.

Then united, firm and steady,
Fenian men in bright array,
'Mid the marshaled hosts of freemen
Labor for the glorious day
When our people, free, united,
In one solid phalanx stand,
And no despot, knave or traitor
Breathes within our blessed land.

Lowell, Mass.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

FROM GUAYAQUIL TO TALCAHUANA—THE ROMANCE OF A ROSE—THE CHILIANS AT HOME—OLD ERIN'S NATIVE SHAMROCK.

I arrived at the house of Don Jean Chevalier for several days, expecting that some tidings [illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE MODERN VIRGINIA TOURNAMENT.—[illegible]

Foreign Miscellany.

[illegible]

THE PRIVATE HABITS OF HORACE GREELEY.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

A SINGULAR VOTE.—On election day a man appeared at the Rochester polls and presented a piece of paper indorsed "My Vote," upon which the following was plainly written. The inspectors declined to receive the paper.

MY VOTE.

I was once a guilty *rebel* against the best Government in the universe, but have been freely pardoned.

I was also an *alien* from God and the Commonwealth of Israel, but have been brought nigh by the blood of Jesus, and am now a fellow-citizen with the saints.

For several years my name has been "*registered*" in the "Lamb's Book of Life."

I hereby vote for *Jesus Christ* to come back to this revolted realm, ascend His majestic throne, overturn the kingdom of darkness, destroy the works of the devil, gather His scattered people and reign as *King* of the saints—not four years merely, but forever and ever!

A. A. PHELPS.

SOLID COMFORT.—Stoves once were held to be a necessary nuisance. Half a dozen small boys, carrying coal and wood all day to keep them going, were indispensable. Science has stepped in and done wonders for us in the heater line. These new inventions are so consummated that no heat is wasted, economical consumption of fuel is insured, and the interminable [illegible] of feeding the heater is reduced to just once a day in the very coldest of weather, and once in two days to the Fall or Spring. [illegible]

[illegible]

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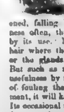

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JAMES O'BRIEN, Port Henry.—Your noble and generous letter has given us much encouragement. You may rest assured that we will not falter in our course. You can tell your Democratic friends that we have not changed our religion. The assertion is a simple falsehood. I suppose the cowardly rascals will next say that we were accused of sheep-stealing in the old land. Now, we do not believe in any man who makes a parade of his religion. It may suit such fellows as P. James Meehan. Religion and politics should be kept apart. None but bigots and knaves speak of them in the same breath. We despise a turncoat as much as we do an Orangeman. But it is simply absurd to say any more on this subject. Let vile tongues slander away. We only laugh at them.

"SHAMUS."—If you have any hope of winning your "Fannie," don't let her see the lines you have sent to us. If we printed them they would not only shame you but shame us, "Shamus."

"J. M. S.," Philadelphia.—The Naturalized Citizens' Protection Bill has been passed into law, and it is now on the Statute books of the United States. It was passed by the Republicans in spite of the leading Democrats, and the only "Democrat" who gave it any support, William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, has been "switched off" by the leader of his party—for which statement we have the authority of Mr. John Mitchel, Democrat and anti Fenian. Adams and Reverdy Johnson were both appointed by the Republican party. Adams was a Republican when he got his appointment; but he was induced by his associates in England to turn Democrat, which he did, and was called home accordingly. Johnson was always a Democrat and is a Democrat still. He was appointed by his namesake and brother Democrat of the White House, and the Senate confirmed his appointment to get rid of him. He will be called home again as soon as General Grant takes his seat.

"A SUBSCRIBER" wants to know the name of the Fourth Auditor, Washington. Will somebody be kind enough to tell him?

"P. J."—The Catholic Publication Society, Nassau street, New York, Lawrence Kehoe, General Agent, are the agents for the sale of the Illustrated History of Ireland you speak about. It is written by a Sister of the Convent of the Poor Clares, Kenmare, county Kerry.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MEEHAN has grown tired of abusing O'Mahony, Stephens, Mitchel and other good men, and now pays his respects to Richard O'Gorman and George Francis Train. We can readily understand why he attacks Mr. Train. Meehan's scorpion pen is ever ready to assail every good man that raises his voice or his arm for Ireland. George Francis Train, in an English prison, could not escape him. But why does he assail Mr. O'Gorman? Ah, Pat, you know the reason well. Mr. O'Gorman would not give your friend that fat job. He snubbed you, Pat, as every honest Irishman should, and now, reptile like, you spit your venom at him. You have not the manliness to resent an insult except through the columns of your filthy rag. What position is your friend after now, Judas? One would suppose that the pap you receive from Tammany Hall and Bowling Green would satisfy you and your vile clique. But a hungry dog like Meehan is never satisfied.

JOHN MITCHEL says that Fenianism has killed every man who has had anything to do with it. Fenianism might well retort and say that Mitchel has killed everything he has had anything to do with. John is a crack hand at pulling down, but he has always been a botch at building up. Give him an axe and he will hew down the sturdiest oak. Give him all the acorns in the world and he will not be able to raise a tree. What a pity!

PALMERSTON pronounced Roebuck's speech advocating the policy of severing up the United States as "devilish clever." There may be two opinions held in regard to whether it was clever, but there can be no doubt about its being devilish.

THE University of London has instituted a new degree—that of "Lit. D.," or, Doctor of Literature—thus recognizing the literary man, schoolmasters and journalists as forming a distinct learned profession. It is expected that Oxford, or Cambridge and Dublin will adopt the new degree. The examination to obtain it consists of two parts—the former comprising the classics, and the latter comprising a course of English literature, with French or German, and Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian and Icelandic in addition. The last three are voluntary. What is remarkable is that *Irish and Welsh are totally ignored*. And yet Dublin University is expected to confer this degree.

WHILE Disraeli is bragging of the great success of the foreign policy of his Government—making this, in fact, the "Warrior target" which is to defy the artillery of his political rivals and form his sole excuse for claiming the confidence of his countrymen, we find Baron Von Beust, the great Reconstructor and statesman of the Austrian Empire, thus speaking: "Austria is also on very friendly terms with England; but he must regret that Great Britain and the statesmen who now direct her policy have no longer a defined and clearly marked line of conduct, as had been the case in other times and with other Cabinets, the consequence of which is that the words which have been spoken in London in favor of peace no longer have the same weight as they would have had formerly."

THE Rev. Dr. Anderson, an English convert clergyman, has of late been engaged in lecturing for the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city. Such an object has our warmest sympathies, but we must take leave to dissent from the Rev. Gentleman's doctrine that the destiny of our race is simply that of being scattered over the face of the earth by the British Government for the purpose of spreading the Faith. This is an old trick of Englishmen specially prepared to benefit their Government, but too old nowadays to produce the effect intended. Long before our country was cursed by English connection, Ireland sent forth her missionaries to all parts of the world to carry the banner of the Cross. She still continues the good work and will so continue it but not in the manner, let us hope, so repeatedly specified by Dr. Anderson, Archbishop Manning and Cardinal Cullen. To our mind the destiny of our race is to labor for the independence of our country unceasingly and without fail, to punish the arch-enemy of human progress, even should that country be the beloved England of Dr. Anderson.

In reply to our question as to what became of the MILLION AND A HALF of dollars confided to William R. Roberts for Fenian purposes, a correspondent calls our attention to the following extract from the sales-column of the *Real Estate Record* under date of November 21:

Amity st., N. E. corner Mercer st., 50x100. H. Abbott to W. R. Roberts - - - $126 000

Mr. Roberts may be worth that sum, and a good deal more, legitimately acquired. We cannot say, of course, whether Mr. Roberts' business has been prosperous or not since his ill-omened advent into Fenianism. He has industriously spread a report himself that his losses during the past three years have been considerable owing to his partial neglect of his private affairs and his devoting nearly all his attention to the duties of the "Presidential" office. He and his friends know best whether he was able to spend so large a sum on the purchase of real estate three years ago. We cannot give any information whatever on the subject.

SIGHT-SEERS who visit New York from the rural district have to rejoice at the removal of the Loew Bridge from Broadway. Since its erection it has been used as a rendezvous for all the pocket book droppers and other disreputables of the city to despoil the rustics who mounted the bridge to see the sights. Yesterday (Monday) we believe, was the last day of the portrait-taking, and the material for a splendid rogues' gallery was secured.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INTERESTS MUST EVENTUALLY REVOLUTIONIZE ENGLAND—AMERICA WANTS PROTECTION TO PLACE HER IN THE POSITION SHE OCCUPIED ANTERIOR TO THE WAR—HOW IRISHMEN CAN BEST ASSIST AMERICA.

HAVING finally, and I hope satisfactorily, disposed of the question of Revolution, and shown that the elements of this great change are to be found in Great Britain as well as in Ireland, we have now to consider in what respect America must needs enter into the programme.

Previous to the late war American credit stood in the highest scale in every civilized nation of the world. At the termination of that terrific struggle—which would have blotted half the nations of the earth out of existence—American credit stood sentimentally high, but substantially that credit was and is at the present moment at a low ebb, so low, indeed that in the great questions which affect the destiny of nations the moral strength of America is considerably weakened, irrespective of all we hear about the recognition of Spain in the present juncture of affairs in that Peninsula. This fact may not please the political palates of some Americans, but there it stands and will stand unpleasantly prominent till, such time as this country is raised to its former dignity.

If we wish to feast our eyes on the grandeur of a great mountain we must go backward in order to get a proper stand-point. The closer we approach it the less we see and the more inaccurate will be our estimate of that which we wish to examine. In like manner when we approach the question under consideration we must stand back, right back into the past, or the chances will be that we can see only a fractional part of the subject we wish to examine.

The polity of nations has ever been to make other countries like unto themselves. No country is deserving of the title of Nation unless this be its FIRST LAW. For this the Romans swept over the western world and raised the universal creed that Rome was the centre of all civilization. In like manner Spain left its impress on the entire south of this great Continent. France under Napoleon carried Liberty beyond the pyramids, and at the present moment the Napoleonic idea is revolutionising half of Europe. Scandinavia gave to the people brought under its rule the free spirit of the Norsemen. The Goths and Visi Goths planted their distinct nationality wherever their standard floated. Ireland—glorious Ireland, *in sole conterrea*—being a lover of liberty and peace, carried learning and religion into the heart of every nation of Europe. In those days when the light of science was required to dispel the half Pagan darkness of European nations, Ireland was first to speed on the holy mission as she was first in after ages to dazzle the world by the brilliant achievements of her sons in arms. England too has tried to make her impress on the nations subject to her control. She has managed to do so in a style quite different from that of any other country. Finding, I suppose, that all her attempts were met with repulses instead of acceptance, that country, in the fullness of its pride and arrogance, determined that English civilization should be forced on those under her rule *volens volens*. In her attempt to Anglicise the Scots, she got disgracefully beaten at Bannockburn, and rather than allow so unruly neighbor to keep up predatory excursions "over the border" had the wisdom at the time of the Scottish Union to leave the Scots in full possession of their religion and laws from that day till this. In Ireland her treaties were no sooner made than they were violated, and although we had wiseacres among the Catholic advocates of Irish "questions" who unappiably bid us be quiet with regard to the past we take leave here, parenthetically, to tell them, that we will never forget the damning facts of history recorded against England so long as our country is subject to her. English cruelties are repeated to this day, and the bloody acts of former times would be as plentiful as ever but that England is restrained, not through love or a desire for amendment, but that the "moral force" of other nations forbid the resuscitation of her former enormous cruelties on the olden scale.

America has her mark yet to make among the nations. Washington gave her the glorious heritage which belongs to a republican nation and that heritage America must propagate, or become a traitor to the mission she was destined to fulfill.

It was natural that a portion of the leaven of the old *regime* should stick to this country after its separation from England. The sudden bound of America from English thraldom into the full blaze of freedom was too much for those who were begotten of English blood. The greatness of this country and the unlikelihood of its ever being trodden by the foot of any European tyrant, gave a full sense of security to its people who immediately flung themselves heart and soul, body and bones into the great struggle of acquiring immense material wealth. That state of things was natural, and men gave themselves little over to thoughts of propagandism so long as the necessity of acquiring wealth remained unsatisfied.

Times are changing, however, the country is bearing the weight of an enormous debt, and that weight must speedily either be removed by additional taxation or by making other countries bear a portion of the burden indirectly, and this may lead to the propagandism of republicanism in a manner not yet patent to the eyes of the multitude.

The first method of reducing our national debt, viz, by additional taxation, is next to impossible, the only plan therefore left us is that of making other countries bear a portion of our burden. This may seem unreasonable at first sight, but when examined closely it will be found that we do not desire to *force* other countries to bear any portion of our disabilities unless they so choose. What we propose in the first place is to protect our own manufacturing industry, and if other nations will insist on having this country as a market for their goods, they must "pay the custom" for the use of the market. At present there is some advance made in this respect, but it is merely child's play in comparison to the great national interests at stake. There are some duties leviable on foreign manufactured goods, but so long as a yard of English broadcloth or a blade of a pen-knife can be purchased as cheaply as the products of American looms or American workshops, so long have Americans a just right to feel dissatisfied.

Without America as a market English manufactures must decay. There is no opening in France, for both French and Belgian workmen can outstrip the English workmen, and of late we find the proprietors of English workshops getting locomotives and such like articles manufactured on the European Continent better and cheaper than England can produce them. Taking away France and America, the chief markets for English trade are closed. India and China are of course open but the distance enhances the value to such an extent that native products of manufacture in those countries can never be influenced to any great extent. To America, China will shortly be the greatest consumer of every species of goods, and England need never hope to run the race with this country in that respect.

PROTECTION, in the fullest acceptation of the word, to all American products, taxation to the uttermost farthing on all exports, so as to insure high prices to our producers, this, and this alone, will remove the enormous debt under which we labor, and this alone is quite sufficient to insure the propagandism of American liberties in England.

Without an immense field, such as America has been heretofore, for the consumption of English manufactured goods, England must become revolutionized and the day that beholds the revolution in England that day sees the star of Ireland's freedom in the ascendant;

Can Irishmen assist in this consummation? Most assuredly they can, and it is their duty to render every assistance in their power—for, in America they have found that which was denied them at home, and, they are further bound by every tie of fidelity to their country to assist in the humiliation of that country who forced them to become wanderers on the face of the earth, outcasts from the land of their nativity, outcasts from the society of those whom they loved and outcasts from every phase of civilization so far as England could make them so.

How, then, are they to assist in this desirable change? First, by joining with that large and conservative element in America that seeks to make this country what it should be, and, secondly, for forswearing the use of any article that ever left the shores of England.

Patriotism consists in deeds and not in words, and the Irishman who professes love of Ireland, or, love of America, and scruples not to sustain as far as in him lies the supremacy of England by supporting the trade and commerce of that country to the loss and injury of America, is undeserving of the name he bears and unfitted to enjoy and partake of the freedom of this glorious Republic.

In plainer language still, the Irishman who supports Democracy, as at present understood, supports with his whole strength the power of England and her well-paid agents in this country.

The elections are now over and Irishmen can afford to weigh and examine these things at their leisure, I call upon them fervently and honestly to do so, and if they but give me a patient hearing I promise, as far as in my power, to make these things clearer to them week after week. But Irishmen cannot hear unless they see and read. One voice cannot reach all, unless they adopt the usual means at their disposal, and for that purpose they will require to peruse carefully the columns of the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper. I am anxious for a large audience, the larger the better for the dissemination of political truths, and those who wish to assist me in this work must act the part of propagandists themselves.

I must not be misunderstood in these last remarks. That man is not living who ever knew me guilty of a selfish act toward my countrymen, therefore, when I ask them to extend the platform from which I speak it is that thousands and tens of thousands may come nearer to hear the Gospel of Irish liberty preached by one who claims the right to preach it.

IRISHMEN, rest assured that what at first sight may appear a little egotism, will, on due consideration, prove itself the reverse.

I will return to this subject again and treat it more fully in my next. PETER McCORRY.

FENIANISM AND STEPHENISM!

IRISH VOTERS AND IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

By M. J. Heffernan.

To the Readers of the Irish People:

I AM not altogether a rock of political wisdom, nor do I claim to be a finished statesman yet awhile. By far the greater portion of my political knowledge has yet to be acquired, and as I am very eager to learn, I may be more competent, some years hence, to advise my compatriots in America as to the surest and readiest way of aiding our brethren in Ireland to fling off the yoke of the stranger, and make their country free. I have not been idle up to this, however. I have made it the great business of my life to study this question of Irish independence *versus* English domination; of popular government *versus* tyrannical oppression, of freedom *versus* slavery the world over. I have been fortunate enough to secure the aid of the ablest instructors that have ever given the subject their attention, and if I do not one day reach the dignity of being a reliable authority among those who struggle to restore the blessings of liberty and prosperity to Ireland, it must be because I am affected with a natural stupidity by no means common among Irishmen. I have learned a good deal already, and I can very easily remember the time (not very long ago either), when I knew a great deal less than I know now. My opinions may, of course, be very different a year or two hence from what they are to-day, for I do not profess to be one of those extremely consistent gentlemen, who conceive some congenial notions at their birth which they carry with them into the grave. In the light of passing events, my ideas of things in general change with time and experience, and so will those of every man who was not born a fool and destined to die one. Somebody has said that every man who takes the trouble to think at all over a subject that interests him, is sure to be right at some period or another; and it may be—as far as this new phase of the Irish question is concerned—that I am right now. At all events, I mean to give you the result of my hard thinking so far for what it is worth. I am not, of course, insist that I am infallibly correct this time, or that I shall be so at any other time. I do not ask my readers to jump at conclusions with me, nor to take everything I say for granted. I only want them to hear what I have to say and then judge for themselves. I have had but one object in favoring the ambition of any man or in striving for the success of any party in this country. The triumph of a Republican or of a Democrat can bring no personal gain to me. I owe no compliment to any politician in the land, nor do I ask favors at any man's hands. I am perfectly *neutral* to them, and it would make no difference to me personally if all the professional politicians in America were to go to — Congress to-morrow. I simply desire that we who are more concerned in the success of Ireland's cause than in the elevation of one set of American place-hunters, or the disappointment of another set—I desire that we should all arrive at the truth for Ireland's sake, and act upon it like one man. It is in this spirit I now remind you of the promise I gave the Fenians of Manhattan some time ago, to give you my reasons for opposing the Tammany "Ring" and the great Circle of which it is the rotten and poisonous kernel.

WHAT IS FENIANISM?

I remember the time when my estimate of the resources needed to make Ireland free, and my ideas of the manner in which it was to be done, were very limited and narrow indeed. I once thought that the one thing necessary was to enroll so many thousand men in Ireland "sworn to take up arms at a moment's notice," and to form as many Irishmen as possible into Circles in America for the purpose of collecting funds wherewith to supply the enrolled army with money, material of war and trained soldiers from this country. But that was not, and *is not* Fenianism, it was simply "I. R. B."-ism, or more properly, *Stephenism*. Fenianism contemplated the banding together of the Irish millions in America in one solid, compact organization, and the employment of their wealth, their intellect and their influence with their fellow-citizens of all nationalities, as well as with the *Government* of the nation of which they form so large and important an element, to place their native land in a position to recover and hold her own, and to injure, humiliate and finally destroy the power that oppresses her. In the prosecution of this laudable purpose it was intended that every honorable means within reach of the "Irish Nation in America" should be resorted to—in fact *every means* that might prove necessary to counteract the disreputable courses which the British Government was sure to pursue when she once put forth her hand to crush the Fenian enterprise. Fenianism was devised among other praise-worthy institutions, to keep alive in the American mind a burning hatred of Great Britain, to blazon forth to the world the infamous character of the Great British hypocrite, to consolidate every element of hostility to British power and influence on the American Continent, to make it worth the while of American statesmen to become the sincere foes of British supremacy everywhere, and to show the entire American Nation that it was her interest as well as her duty to extend the blessings of freedom and Republican institutions to every land under the sun, *beginning with Ireland*, and that her own safety and her very existence as a great power on the earth demanded the destruction of the British Government. *That* was Fenianism as founded by O'Mahony, Doheny, Corcoran and their companions. To be sure, it ultimately took the shapes of Stephensism, and Sweenyism, and Meehanism, and it was quite naturally misunderstood, in consequence, by men who delight in sneering at "Canadian raids," "abortive risings in Ireland," and "Clerkenwell explosions," and who are but too willing to judge Fenianism by the worst features that its enemies may select for their inspection. Indeed, in the whole Organization in America even in its brightest days, though there were thousands of Stephenses who had but one idea, and thousands of Robertses who had none at all, and thousands of Sweenys who were overpowered with ignorance and good intentions, and thousands of Meehans who were cursed with very bad intentions, and brains enough to carry them out—though there were thousands of such men in the Brotherhood there were very few genuine Fenians, very few men who realized the fact that the contribution of ten cents a week and the pledge to hold themselves in readiness to go to Ireland when called upon, did not embrace their whole duty to the cause they had espoused. Among all those thousands, I say, though the great majority of them would freely offer up their lives, there were very few indeed who were ready to tear out from their hearts, even for Ireland's sake, those prejudices implanted there by American demagogues and their Irish abettors—unreasoning prejudices which our people have too often mistaken for fidelity to principle.

THE END AND AIMS OF FENIANISM.

There were a few, however (and there are now a great many), who would boldly use all the power their American citizenship conferred upon them to secure for their cause the friendship of American publicists, and to punish those who dared to scoff at their patriotism. Two years ago, for instance, the Irishmen of St. Louis summarily ejected a "Democratic" Congressman from a district in that city, who dared to fling an insult at Fenians and Fenianism, and then elected in his place a Republican (General Pyle) who has since shown his gratitude by the noble efforts he has made to procure the release of those American citizens now suffering in British prisons. That is surely an example worth imitating; but though all our professing Fenians are not as far advanced as the men of St. Louis, they are scarcely to be blamed for their tardiness. They were never instructed in the proper use of the ballot—the most powerful missile, next to the bullet, that can be hurled at the foes of Fenianism. Their leaders never taught them the value of the American franchise to the Irish cause; but neither were the leaders in this country to blame for that apparent neglect or omission, or whatever it was. So many difficulties beset their endeavors to inculcate the very fundamental principles of Fenianism, nothing but a signal failure could attend an effort to make American politics in any degree subservient to Irish interests. So doubtful were the Irishmen of America of their power to do anything at all to serve Ireland, and so wedded were they to their idols in American politics, it would take years, in the first place, to inspire them with the hope that they could in some way benefit the cause of their native land, and not until that hope had become bound up with their very existence, could they be even approached with the idea that the vote of an American citizen could affect the projects entertained by the Fenian leaders. It would therefore take years of Fenian propagandism to prepare the Irish-American mind for the second lesson to be learned in the science of revolution; and it would have been a blessed thing for Ireland if the Fenian leaders in America had patiently spent those years in giving instruction to their followers and biding their time until their Organization should be built on a foundation too solid to be undermined by the rashness of a few fools. But the American leaders had no choice in the matter, and the blame cannot therefore be laid at their doors. Every year since '63, James Stephens and the "I. R. B." *would* take to the field next year without fail—no postponement on account of the weather or the absence of aid from America—let us go or stay, with our help or without it, Mr. Stephens could not hold his men in check any longer—they would rush into the breach, and on our heads be the bloody consequences if they failed, and much more to the same effect. What could have been the object of such insane ravings it is hard to find out, but we all know what the results were. The Organization here, instead of attaining a position superior in power and influence to many an independent nation, as it might have done, was prematurely turned into a mere draw-farm for the "I. R. B."—the plant was forced into an unhealthy growth—the goose was killed that laid the golden egg—the seed was eaten in the Spring-time, that in due season would have produced a beautiful harvest—the well was pumped dry that would one day have come to be a noble river—the sap was extracted before the blossoms were blown, and the tree withered—the promising young giant was over-worked in his infancy, and he became a weak and vicious dwarf! In a word, the Organization in America was diverted from its original high purpose, and its professors had neither the time nor the opportunity to instruct their followers, who have scarcely learned the simplest and plainest axioms of Fenianism yet. They got as far as the "asses' bridge" three years ago, and they have "*stuck* right there" up to this day.

THE END OF STEPHENISM.

Well, "I. R. B."-ism has been tried and found wanting. Stephens was a great man undoubtedly—great as an organizer of determined spirits bent upon a certain course of action—great in the ability to turn the minds of his followers ever to the one idea, and great, unfortunately, in turning their eyes and ears from every counsel but his own. What John Mitchel said of Fenianism was but too true of Stephenism. The "C. E." would have but one road, and he found the end of that blocked up by Mitchel's "stone wall," at the back of which was the whole power of the British Government. Brought to a stand-still in front he could no doubt have drawn off his *forces* and retreated in good order if retreat were then possible; but it was not. The faithful allies of Great Britain, Messrs. Meehan & Co., treacherously burned the bridges behind poor Stephens, and not only withheld the support he depended on, but devastated the entire ground over which he had passed and might have retraced his steps. Had Stephens been permitted to retire then in safety; to continue in his position as leader of the "I. R. B.;" to reorganize his forces; to teach his followers (as he only knew how to teach them) the vast difference between a reverse and a defeat; to instruct them to expect disaster as a matter of course; to show them that revolutionists can have no chance of success under heaven unless they are ready to endure a hundred bitter reverses before the glory of success can glint upon them; to lay down a new plan of action, and to return to the charge with all the light and wisdom of his past experience to guide him; had James Stephens been permitted to do this, a different story would be told of the Irish cause in connection with his name to-day. As it is, he is blamed by some for what he could not help, and others are condemned as the architects of a pile of blunders for which he alone should be held responsible. Stephens himself was in the habit of throwing all the blame of his "failure to meet his engagements" in 1865 on the heads of Meehan and his faction. They have their own share of crime and folly to answer for; but their conduct was not the cause of Stephens's defeat three years ago. He was the author of his own failure; he failed because of his own mad policy—if reckless promises and threats involving sheer impossibilities could be called a policy at all—and he would have failed all the same if every Irishman on the face of the earth were as devoted to him as Meehan and his gang were false and treacherous. They encouraged him in his blind schemes and hurried him on to the "stone wall," against the remonstrances of O'Mahony, who was denounced as a "drag-chain" because he refused to believe that the "I. R. B." could not only fight the whole *decrepped* power of the British Government, but could perform that wonderful feat after giving the enemy all the odds and advantages of knowing when where and how the "little affair" was "to come off." Mr. Meehan and his *confreres* sundered Stephens every assistance in his head long race for the "stone wall," and when they got him there, they cut off all retreat and left him to the mercy of his enemies. It is true that without their assistance and encouragement he never could have succeeded in "running the machine" to its destruction; but it is also a fact that his eagerness to reach that "stone wall" was second to none. He is not, therefore, entirely correct in blaming the Meehanites for preventing his going on with the fight. He would not have gone on, I repeat, even if they were with him; but he could have retreated safely and completely recovered his lost strength, if they had not basely turned upon him in his hour of need.

"OUR JAMIE BACK AGAIN."

Mr. Stephens knows all this himself. He knows that he has but one idea as to the manner of destroying the British Government; he knows that when his one plan (if anything so directly stupid and absurd could be called a "plan") failed, *he gave up the ship*, he knows that his flight from Ireland, which he so fondly spoke of as a "triumph," was a run for bare life; he knows that his promises in '66 were never meant to be acted upon by him, he knows that his quarrel with his military staff at the end of that year and their consequent mutiny were entirely of his own contrivance, and he knows in his heart that his removal from the post of leadership and his retirement from the organization altogether, was a sort of "godsend" that enabled him to escape the unpleasant consequences that might possibly ensue from his formal avowal of the deception he had been practising on his followers, and his voluntary renunciation of all his former works and pomps. I am told, however, that Mr. Stephens has had his eyes opened during the past two years; that he plainly sees the error of his former ways; that he has taken a broader view of the requirements necessary to make Ireland a nation, and that he would like to get one more chance of retrieving the past and of finishing the great work he had begun so well. I wish from my heart that this were true. I firmly believe that *if he were once on the right road*, he has all the qualities which a revolutionary leader requires. It is easy for "the hurler on the ditch" to find fault with the man who fails to reach the goal. Any ordinary person with a very limited share of brains (like you or me, good reader) can do that better than he can do the hurling himself; but it takes a man of Stephens's calibre to be even so successful as he was, and we may all feel assured that the man who went so far on the wrong road can go a great deal farther when he takes the right one. I wish, I repeat, that Stephens were back again in his place. We owe it to him for all he has done, to let him have one more chance to right himself and the suffering land which I am sure he loves, and I fear that unless Stephens *does the work*, it will remain undone during the present generation, for there is not one other man alive to-day who, having the will to undertake the job, has the ability of James Stephens to complete it. Fenianism or "I. R. B."-ism, without O'Mahony or Stephens is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted. Since the unfortunate day on which the first of them left his place, the organization at both sides of the water has steadily fallen into decline. Their successors (with perhaps one exception) have brought anything but honor to the Irish name at home or abroad, and not a single man of them has shown that he could even understand the simplest requirement in an attempt at successful revolution. I am no blind worshiper of Mr. Stephens; I can *see* his faults as clearly as any chronic carper and growler in all Feniandom; but I believe his virtues were his own and his faults were mostly thrust upon him, I believe, moreover, that he never had a fault that cannot be mended if he likes. I dare say there are many of my readers who will disagree with what I have just said, as they have a perfect right to do; but, before they write back to the IRISH PEOPLE to hurl their condemnations at the head of the poor old "Chief Organizer," let me request that they will diligently search round the whole Irish horizon and *come prepared to tell us where we can do better*. Oh that Stephens would only become a Fenian—what he never was in the true sense of the word!

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

Demagogues and disruptionists have deafened us with this shout of "Principles, not Men." In revolution, I believe in the *men*, for "principles" (that meaningless parrot cry of the heartless demagogue!) are not "worth a Moriarty's curse" without the men to carry them out. It was this odious shibboleth that so flattered the vanity and evoked the moral cowardice of Fenians and "I. R. B.s" alike, that they grew ambitious to show themselves "independent of all leaders"—they liked to prove that they could not be "led" at all, anywhere or by anybody—they would change them, not in a regular, constitutional way, but each individual would change leaders *for himself*, still fondly contemplating himself as a disciplined member of some organization. In fact, the fools believed in the end that no leadership was necessary at all—the very words "leader" and "chief" were uttered with contempt, as they often are to-day, each conceited ass setting up his own ignorance as his guide and prophet, until at last the solid, disciplined, Fenian cohorts became a demoralized mob of "all officers and no soldiers"—all from having this hypocritical balderdash of "Principles, not Men" dinned into our people's ears by a dozen of scoundrels who used it to cover the black vomit of perjury and betrayal that drivelled from their lips. Since the first day it was uttered by the man (be his name always forgotten!) who first voted against the election of George Washington, that prostituted expression has never yet been quoted by any but a rascal who used it to whitewash his treachery toward a friend, or to dilute the odium that attends the betrayal of a good cause. I always suspected the man who raised this shout of "Principles, not Men," and since it was pressed into the service of the Fenian disruptionists and "secessionists" it has become particularly odious and offensive.

SWAPPING HORSES.

I say again, I believe in the MEN, and I contend the necessity will arise much oftener for changing the "principles" than for changing the men. With these variable principles, I do not, of course, include *the* great principle, for instance, that we should never cease our efforts to rid Ireland of British domination. That is immutable; but the principles by which are meant our opinions as to readiest and most effective means of accomplishing that pious task, may be honestly and wisely changed at any time, for they are, or they should be, wholly dependent on circumstances over which we can have little or no control. Men, on the other hand, seldom change, except to become improved. The wise man to-day will be a wise or a wiser man to-morrow. The clever and accomplished man will be at least as clever and accomplished next week as he is now, and the genuine patriot of this hour will be a patriot forever. We have, of course, instances to the contrary, but they are the exceptions which prove the rule. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any man who was once a genuine patriot ever became a traitor or a renegade. We may from time to time discover that certain professors of the *art* patriotic were knaves and shams; but a true, Irish love of liberty, like genuine Irish whisky, only improves with time. It is therefore indisputable that while we may change our principles for the better, we can scarcely ever change able and honest leaders except for the worse; in fact, if we once get sincere and earnest men of acknowledged ability at the head of a revolutionary movement, we cannot remove them without manifest loss to the cause. We fling away an experience that is worth millions of money, and that cannot be compensated for by any amount of mere untried talent or inexperienced knowledge of revolutionary politics. All the practical wisdom acquired by the very blunders of which we complain, is rendered valueless the moment we remove the men who have been shipwrecked by such accidents as only experienced pilots can avoid, and in sailing through the same shoals over again, the old captain is more to be trusted than the mere landsman who never "rowed in the same boat," or the raw deck-hand who never handled a tiller. The trade of revolution is like any other trade, at which an apprenticeship and practice of a dozen years is of infinitely more value than all the book-learning in the world. No sensible man would engage a common laborer or even an awkward professor of mathematics to repair his watch; yet how readily the Fenian wiseacres, who go in for "Principles, not Men," were persuaded to discharge their skilled and experienced workmen, and to employ an illiterate clown or a bellowing "stump-orator" to tinker up the wrongs of Ireland! Ah, if we only thought as deeply of the welfare of Ireland, and gave it as much of our attention as we give our watches, tinkers and botches of all denominations would have to give Fenianism a wide berth. "Never swap horses when crossing a stream," said poor Father Abraham. We swapped our horses *for asses*, and here we are yet—in the middle of the river and going rapidly down with the current toward the drowning ocean. *If we would dream of reaching the shore ever again*, WE HAD BETTER GET BACK OUR HORSES AS QUICK AS WE CAN.

FENIAN TAXATION—HOW TO FILL A YOUNG NATION'S TREASURY.

I find I have wandered away from my text. I had no intention, when I set out, of canvassing the merits of Fenian leaders; but this question, somehow or other, always does send me off at a tangent.

Let me return. I have said that the founders of Fenianism in America never intended that it should be a mere money-making machine for James Stephens and his "organizers" in Great Britain and Ireland. It was of course arranged that the Fenian funds should supply the "C. E. I. R." with the means of completing his organization; but the dues of ten cents a week or so, paid by each member of the F. B., would and should have been amply sufficient for that purpose. Nobody dreamed at the outset that any such outrage as a "Final Call" or a "Special Call" would ever have been inflicted on the poor Irish working-men of America; nobody was mad enough to think that an enormous tax of that kind would ultimately have been levied on the members of the Fenian Brotherhood to equip an army for field service and set the Government machinery running in Ireland. The utmost that the founders and the chief of the Brotherhood hoped for was that the little initiation-fees and dues of the members here would support the republican propaganda in Ireland, and enroll the unequipped army of liberation here and at home, and that the officers and members would succeed in securing friends for the cause everywhere, particularly among the American people, and still more especially in the Cabinet and Congress of the United States. The *hundreds* of dollars necessary for the traveling expenses of organizers and propagandists were to be raised within the Fenian Circles. The *millions sterling* were to be raised elsewhere—just as General Prim raised them a few days ago. When the Fenian leaders were prepared to show *sensible* men that they were ready and able to strike an effective blow; when England was entrapped into a quarrel with some powerful nation or in the agonies of a civil war between the mercenaries of her oligarchy and her own people, and when some one recognized leader of our race could prove to the proper parties that at his word a hundred thousand men would grasp the arms thrown into their island, either the Government then at war with Britain, or private capitalists interested in her downfall, would fill the Irish Treasury to repletion.

How many men of the thousands who have hitherto called, and who now call themselves Fenians, are aware that the was Fenianism as Fenianism was intended to be, and that what they were led into (in spite of the Fenian Head Centre) was a very common place and absurd species of Molly-Maguire-ism! How different was the Fenianism of O'Mahony and Doheny and Corcoran from Mr. Stephens's most simple and notable project of levying an aggregate tax of seventy-five thousand pounds on the poor Fenians of America, for the purpose of building "cannon-factories" in Dublin under the nose of the British Government! And yet that tax was levied, in the shape of a "Special Call" and a "Final Call," by Mr. Stephens and his tools in the Fenian Central Council of America, against the earnest remonstrances of John O'Mahony who has been since accused (what a world we live in!) by the very men who called for and gathered and spent the money, of robbing the poor Irishmen of America and "squandering their hard earnings." You may (some of you) doubt the accuracy of the information I have received on this subject; but when you remember that I was Central Secretary of the F. B. at that time, you will admit that I ought to know something of what I am now writing about.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

To return again. It would have been little use for the Fenian leaders to be able to enroll an ambushed army in Ireland and an equipped auxiliary in America, unless the politicians—the men who held office—the public servants of the people in this country, were friendly to our cause, and prepared, if not to give us open help and encouragement, at least to wink at our movements and close their eyes to what nobody asked them to take notice of. Every thinking man will admit that it is the interest of British statesmen to fill every public office in America, particularly the Presidential chair, the Cabinet, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, with men who dislike the Irish race and nation, who are hostile to any movement in the direction of Irish freedom, who dote on English supremacy and English institutions, *a la* Reverdy Johnson and James Brooks and Charles Sumner, and who will be prepared to frustrate any attempt on the part of the Irish in the United States to aid their native land, or to injure England in any manner whatever. English statesmen undoubtedly consider it the interest of England to have all this done; and everybody who knows anything of the rulers of Britain or of the history of British intrigue in foreign countries, would laugh at the idea of their neglecting to do whatever their interests require, or as much thereof as they can accomplish. That they have done their utmost to secure the good offices of our public men is beyond a shadow of doubt, and if they have succeeded to any considerable extent, we may as well abandon all hope, not only of aiding the cause of Ireland, but of elevating our people above their present unenviable condition and standing in this country. This English influence—this struggle to outbid us in American favor—must be defeated by the Fenian leaders long before their time came for active service. How was it to be done?

(*To be Continued—when I have time.*—M. J. H.)

THE MEEHANITE CONVENTION

To the Editors of the Irish People:

GENTLEMEN—You are aware that Gen. John O'Neill has issued a call for a convention of his Fenian adherents throughout the United States in particular and the whole world in general. The encouraging tone of the General's late Address to the People of Ireland, and also the tenor of the call to this convention, lead many of us to expect that there are developments silently in progress within the Organization of which he is President which will shock those who are weak in faith and approximate the great day of Ireland's deliverance.

I know that you do not favor the policy of what you call the "Canadian party," but I hope you will at least give them fair play. It is stated on what seems excellent authority that no less than fifty-five thousand dollars have been collected by this Canadian party since the Cleveland Convention. I ask that we be patient and watch what will be done with all this money, subscribed by those who have full confidence in their chiefs, as the largeness of the sacrifices they are willing to make to carry out their policy does incontestably prove.

It is true that the leaders of the Canadian party have judged it wiser to withhold direct aid from the I. R. B., believing that it is on this Continent that the battle for Ireland's freedom must be fought—that it is charitable to save the fettered subjects of England's despotism in Ireland from the tremendous risks of the contest—and that here England can be struck with more facility and by an army of Irish volunteers which can organize in perfect safety on American soil. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," is all very well; but what, I ask, is the difference between a fight by Irishmen on a Canadian battle-field and on an Irish one?

If your party of the Brotherhood do not believe in an attack on Canada, they need not take any part therein nor give it any support; but you should allow those who are willing to wrest this extensive portion of Queen Victoria's dominions from her away to pursue their chosen task unthwarted. I ask, then, only a suspension of judgment for awhile until the Convention assembles and General O'Neill's statement of his work is laid before the delegates, and then, if the long promised invasion be indefinitely postponed, or if the large revenues collected be foolishly squandered, I shall think the strongest reprobation on your part justified, and you will find yourself heartily seconded by

URBANUS SYLVAN.

[The above letter was received a few minutes before going to press. We shall deal with the entire question next week.—ED. I. P.]

Obituary.

DIED—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday night, October 28, Agnes, wife of Denis O'Donovan, Esq., 7 Dover street, New York, aged 24 years. Mrs. O'Donovan was a most amiable lady, an affectionate mother, a loving wife, and a devout Christian, and her sorrowing family have our sincerest sympathies in their great affliction. The remains of the deceased lady were carried from the residence of her husband in this city to their final resting-place, on Sunday, Nov. 1st, by a large funeral of mourning relatives and friends.—R. I. P.

A NEW JOURNAL.—We have seen a copy of Col. Duganne's new journal, "*The Week*." It is one of the ablest, handsomest of the high-toned, better-class journals published in this city, just what we would expect to see "turned out" by its accomplished editor. Among other paragraphs in "*The Week*" for this week, we noticed the following kind welcome to our friend and *collaborateur*.

MR. PETER M'CORRY.

Among recent additions to New York journalistic society Mr. Peter McCorry, late editor of the Glasgow *Free Press*, is mentioned with commendation. Although comparatively unknown in this country, his writings as a journalist, poet and novelist are familiar to Irish, English and Scotch readers. A series of popular letters which he wrote under the *sobriquet* of "Shandy McSharry," were printed in Scotland some five years ago, adding much to his reputation and securing for him offers of permanent appointment upon various newspapers, out of which he selected the editorship of the *Free Press*. This position he filled with distinction until recent political events compelled its abandonment, and his own precipitate flight to this country. The blowing up of Clerkenwell prison in London aroused the horror and indignation of all civilized people, and the English authorities seeking properly to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice, contrived to fasten the guilt upon an innocent man—Michael Barrett. Mr McCorry was so satisfied of Barrett's innocence that he swore upon the latter's trial, to an *alibi*, declaring that the accused was in Glasgow the night the explosion took place. In spite, however, of Mr. McCorry's testimony, another sacrifice was offered up to the blunders of English jurisprudence—and Michael Barrett was hung. McCorry still continued to assert the innocence of the dead man, and this brought upon him the threatened "vengeance of the law," before which he judiciously retired beyond the shadow of its stockades. Mr. McCorry comes to seek his place in literary ranks, and we doubt not that, like others of his compatriots, he will speedily find it.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—Our countryman, Daniel E. Lyddy, will lecture at the Cooper Institute on the 1st December, on the "IRISH IN AMERICA." To trace the flight of our race from their fatherland to their resting-places on this great Continent, to follow their aspirations, in the land of their adoption, to eminence, wealth and power, to recognize and present their characteristics and their abiding influence on the thoughts and institutions of their new homeland, are exercises which deserve all our attention, and when executed with warmth and in a kindly, sympathetic manner will be an intellectual treat of the highest and pleasantest kind.

Mr. Lyddy has all the ability to do justice to his grand subject, and, filled with the fire and enthusiasm of the race from which he has sprung, we are satisfied that our readers who will hear his lecture will be treated to a rich intellectual feast.

Mr. Lyddy, who is yet a young man, has already secured a prominent position in public estimation, and we are pleased at this opportunity of expressing our opinion that a brilliant career is before our exiled countryman in America.

Special Notices.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Officers and Delegates of the District of Manhattan will be held on Sunday, 22d inst., at 8 ½ Bowery, at 3 P. M. By order of

ANTHONY A. GRIFFIN, District Centre of N.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL PHELAN, of Longford Pass, parish of Gortnahoe, county Tipperary, Ireland, who left for America about thirty years ago, when last heard of he was living in the State of Wisconsin. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his grandson, Matthew Morris, who now resides in Tarrytown. Direct in care of Mr. Denis St. John, Tarrytown Post Office, Westchester County, State of New York. Wisconsin papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANNIE BRANAGAN, a native of Clare, county Louth, Ireland, who came to New York, America, in the early part of 1867. She did then meet the age of any person knowing her whereabouts by calling her or sending to this will confer a lasting favor on her brother Edward Branagan, late of Dublin. Any information of her will be thankfully received by addressing Sergeant Edward Branagan, Company E, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, Camp Lowell Tucson, Arizona Territory.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT HENDRY, late of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, when last heard from he was in Rockford, Illinois. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by addressing John Morrissey, No. 49 Washington street, New York city.

MOTHERLAND.

BY JAMES KEEGAN

Air—"Our Union Right or Wrong"

Weep no more, dear Motherland,
Thy days of shame are o'er,
Thy ancient crown of nationhood
Shall grace thy brow once more
Then no more, O beauteous Queen,
The stilton's slave shall be,
But proudly stand, dear Motherland,
A nation great and free

But proudly stand, dear Motherland,
A nation great and free

We vow by all the patriot chiefs,
Who for thy sake have bled,
Whose deeds of valor on thy name
Unfading lustre shed
That to the hated foreign lord
No more thou'lt bend thy knee;
But proudly stand, dear Motherland,
A nation great and free

But proudly stand, dear Motherland,
A nation great and free.

Then fear no more the tyrant's sword,
The tyrant's whip and thong,
The glorious day is coming fast
When Right shall trample Wrong.
It dawns upon thy pillar towers,
Its radiant beams we see,
Then proudly stand, dear Ireland,
A nation great and free

Then proudly stand, dear Ireland,
A nation great and free.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

[illegible] Lord Stanley have settled the Alabama [illegible] But [illegible] The American people must have a [illegible] in the matter yet, and we are much mistaken if the policy of the coming Administration as set forth in the New York [illegible]

England's responsibility in the matter of the Alabama claims will be referred to Prussia for arbitration. If the decision is in favor of America the commission will then investigate the claims. America has withdrawn the question of the recognition of the Southern States by Great Britain during the war. The San Juan business will be referred to the President of Switzerland for arbitration.

There is the greatest reason to believe that the statement of the Convention made for the settlement of the Alabama claims published in the *Times* this morning is incorrect. The fourth article of the Convention, to which the *Times* particularly refers, reads in fact as follows:

The Commissioners shall have power to adjudicate upon the class of claims referred to in the official correspondence between the two governments on the Alabama claims; but before any of such claims are taken into consideration by them the two high contracting parties shall fix upon some sovereign or head of a friendly State as an arbiter in respect of such claims, to whom such class of claims shall be referred in case the commissioners shall be unable to come to a unanimous decision upon the same.

This opens every question involved in those claim—whether that of the right of the English government to acknowledge the South as belligerents or any other.

The *Times* speaks of distinguished publicists whose judgments will aid the King of Prussia. These are, doubtless, Gessler and Heffter, both leading writers on international law, and engaged in the Berlin administrations (the former in the Foreign Office), who have since the war advocated the American views of pending questions. They concurred at the time in [illegible] Mason and Slidell [illegible]

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The latest improvement in the G[illegible] is the Roman wriggle.

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[illegible]

HISTORICAL & POETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

[illegible]

PORTRAITS.

[illegible]

SCENERY.

[illegible]

EDITORIALS.

[illegible]

CARTOONS.

[illegible]

HISTORICAL & BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[illegible]

DESCRIPTIVE PROSE ESSAYS.

[illegible]

GENEALOGY.

[illegible]

SCIENCE.

[illegible]

REVIEWS.

[illegible]

HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROSE PIECES.

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POETRY.

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MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS [illegible]

WILLIAM GARDNER [illegible]

NOTE

The issue for November 28, 1868 (Vol 6, No. 150) is not available for filming.

IRISH NEWS.

(By Cable to November 10.)

IMPOSING FUNERAL OF A PROMINENT FENIAN.

Cork, Monday, Nov. 9.—A great popular demonstration took place here yesterday, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. James Mountain, who is supposed to have held a prominent position in the Fenian Organization. A procession of over six thousand men and women followed the remains to the cemetery. Mr. Mountain formerly resided in the United States, and was a delegate to the Fenian Convention held at Chicago in November, 1863.

[Mr. Mountain, a venerable patriot, was the first Fenian enrolled in the city of Cork, where he carried on an extensive shoe and leather business. He spent some time in this country, in 1863-4, but he was not at the Chicago Convention of 1863.—Ed. I. P.]

[illegible]

London, Nov. 11.—The Queen's proclamation dissolving Parliament was promulgated today. The writs for the elections have been issued. They appoint the 10th day of December for the meeting of the new Parliament. The elections commence on Saturday, the 14th instant.

(By Mail to October 31.)

Robbery of Arms near Mitchelstown.—An outrage of this nature was committed in the neighborhood of [illegible] on Sunday evening [illegible]. Shortly after eight o'clock a man [illegible] at the residence of Mr. William [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

[illegible]

SOCIAL EVILS.

[illegible]

The Emerald, an illustrated Irish literary weekly journal, published by D. O'Sullivan & Co., 5 Spruce street, New York, continues to be the moral and enterprisingly conducted paper we have heretofore recommended it as.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 151. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

LET US BE FRIENDS.

BY W. E. C.

If I interpret aright the signs and sounds which are given forth from the ranks of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day, I would form them into the well-known watchword Let us have peace. There has been a sad time of it in the retrospect, and quarrels, recriminations, slanders, and all kinds of offenses short of personal violence have marked the mutual relations of men calling themselves Fenians. It is deplorable! It is shameful that Irishmen will not cease attacking their brothers and confederates, and turn the whole force and violence of their pugnacity against the common enemy. And it is positively criminal at such a time as this, when the revolution of Ireland is in progress, when the fate of our beloved country is staked on the cast of a die, when by our acts must be made or marred the fortune of our nation—it is deeply criminal on our part to waste our time, talents and energies in promoting or abetting divisions—those hateful divisions through whose perpetuation England continues to reign.

At last, it is a happiness to herald the return of peace. Irish nationalists have become thoroughly tired and disgusted at beholding their great power and resources frittered away in the game of mutual depreciation. They have sounded the hollowness of the doctrine "If you will not work for Ireland in my way, you shall not work at all." What they wanted is to see the national work done, no matter who does it. They reject the egotistic cry of "Whoever is not with us is against us," and now rationally, charitably and patriotically exchange it for "Whoever is not against us is with us." They crave for war with England, and they know

[illegible]

somewhat mitigated, and in [illegible] do better for the future. We [illegible] even without union, there ma[illegible] and without co-operation in [illegible] may still a consentaneous [illegible] progress made by all the org[illegible] tionalists toward a common [illegible] single end.

A free Ireland is the sum [illegible] and the consummation of all [illegible] the altar of a common pat[illegible] voutly bow; on this altar w[illegible] sacrifices.

"At this altar we all mu[illegible]

[illegible]

ROBBERY BY TAXATION.

Mr. Fisher and his society are still pursuing their efforts to excite public attention to the robbery committed on Ireland by the present system of taxation.

We have already placed before our readers the incontestible proofs of this injustice which the industry of Mr. Fisher has collected from Parliamentary documents. The demonstration is complete. By the new system of finance, inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone in 1853, the [illegible] ation of Ireland has been increased one-half, and, under that system, Ireland is, at this moment, contributing to the imperial Exchequer upon each pound of the income [illegible] the country double as much as England does upon each pound of English income.

Within the last fifteen years Ireland [illegible] contributed to the imperial expenditure thirty millions more than her fair proportion. That is, in fifteen years, thirty millions of pounds have been unjustly wrung from impoverished Ireland.

Far less than this provoked the revolution which separated the American colonies from the British crown.

Yet, the fact is undeniable, Mr. Fisher can hardly get a hearing on the subject. Everybody acknowledges he is right, and there the matter ends. Every Irishman knows that his country is robbed of an amount of money far

[illegible]

that in proportion to our resources we are taxed double the amount that England is. It is not the only instance in which uniformity of law is injustice. The land laws which in England allow at least some practical independence to the tenant, in Ireland grind down the occupiers to the most wretched serfdom in Europe. It were easy to follow out the enumeration into almost the great political and social questions which influence the welfare of the two countries.

The fault lies, as Lord Kimberley has had the sense to discern, in the "impossibility" of a satisfactory management of Irish affairs by Englishmen. Cato concluded every speech he delivered in the Roman senate with the memorable phrase, "*Delenda est Carthago.*" To every speech upon Irish grievance there is but one natural conclusion—"the Union must be repealed." Mr. Disraeli went a little further when he said that for Irish grievances the remedy was revolution. Irishmen, at all events, must make up their minds to this, that while they submit to be governed by an English parliament it is useless to waste time and energy in cavilling at grievances. All Irish grievances are reduced to one—our alien government. While this lasts it must bear its natural and inevitable fruit. Our laws must be injustice, our government a despotism, and our taxation robbery. As we have one grievance, there is [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM JAMES O'CONNOR, FENIAN CONVICT.

[illegible]

me, I know not, but I feel that I can sit here patiently in my cell until the time arrives for me to go home, without making any effort to hasten it. I have had no communication from you nor any other person, since May, '66; John's letter of November in that year, having been suppressed. This reminds me to express a hope that you keep a copy of anything you may write to the prison. As my writing space is limited, so also, am I confined to almost a single subject—my health. But this, I'm sure, is the all-important topic to you. It does not require a brace of adjectives to express my physical condition, not being in "rude, robust health," yet, I have never, thank God, been ill, except in July last, during the hot weather. This slight failure occurred here, having been brought from Portland on the 20th May. Though kept in the closest confinement, I don't regret the change; because, for a few reasons, I can pass a more tolerable existence here. My health will not, of course, be improved by it, but it is a singular fact that men have even preferred to lose this incomparable [illegible] in order to save their [illegible]. Being [illegible] lucky in having always had very fair [illegible], I am equally, if not more fortunate in regard to spirits, of which I am never without as much as I [illegible]. As it is so long since I [illegible] a letter from home, my anxiety to learn something of those dearest to me is very great. I sincerely hope that my mother's health is holding good. She [illegible] no painful apprehensions regarding me, nor fancy that I must be constantly failing under my cross, for I can bear it strongly; yet not of my own [illegible], but by the power of Him that up[illegible] me. For many reasons no one occupies my [illegible] Michael and [illegible] I send my love. Give me full information concerning them; and of Bridget, her husband, and young ones; also of Terence and his family. As I've not heard from Ter. since my arrest, I wish you'd let him answer this, and urge him to send me an [illegible] reply.

Your affectionate brother,

James O'Connor.

The Mortmain.—"Some years ago," says the *Presse*, "a deputy of Paris (i. e., a member of Parliament) was applied to by a young man who presented a letter of recommendation. He stated that he came from the country and was hard up. The deputy thought he looked intelligent and gave him speeches to copy. He performed the task well, so the deputy employed him further on several occasions, and eventually made him his secretary. Little by little the deputy conceived a real and paternal friendship for the young man, and let him into all the family secrets. Moreover, he clothed, lodged and fed him, and treated him like a son. This intimacy lasted four years. At the end of this time the young man [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EDITOR'S SONG.

The editor sits at his table,
Writing as well as he's able,
Paragraphs, leader and ...
His scissors beside him are lying,
While he is in agony trying,
Of copy to furnish enough.

Toil, toil, toil!
What a weary life is mine!
Wasting the precious midnight oil
On leader and column and line.
Working from morn till night,
Working from night till morn,
Oh! why was that steam press ever made,
Oh! why was the editor born?

Toil, toil, toil!
And whose is the gain when won?
Whose are the trophies we achieve?
And for whom are the laurels won?
To stand in the foremost rank
Of each hard fought party fray—
To toil and toil and only get
Abuse and neglect for pay.

Toil, toil, toil!
What a thankless task is ours,
To bake the bread and press the cheese,
That Senator Jones devours!
To sit on a three-legged stool,
While others have hair-stuffed seats,
To prepare the hash and cook the stew,
But never to taste the meals!

Toil, toil, toil!
As the constant drop on the stone,
So the ceaseless, endless wore,
Wears away body and soul!
Though the poet splutter and write,
Though the orator bully and brawl,
If it were not for the editor's pen,
What were the use of it all?

Toil, toil, toil!
Christians, Mormons, and Jews,
Is there a man on this weary earth,
But grows richer by reading the news?
Richer, richer, richer,
As they read it by sunlight and taper—
An yet there isn't a soul of them all
But grudges to pay for his paper.

Toil, toil, toil!
There's a row in the very next street!
Somebody is going to murder his wife,
And I must be *tome subis*.
Yesterday at this time,
Two policemen got choked in a riot;
And so it goes from morning till night,
And an editor never knows quiet.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

CHAPTER XIX.—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AN INHUMAN PHYSICIAN.

[illegible]

OUR PRISONERS AND THE "LORD" MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

[illegible]

THE CHILD'S POCKET ETIQUETTE.

BY GEO. F. TRAIN.

[illegible]

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

(From the Derby Transcript.)

[illegible]

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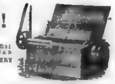

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UNA MAGUIRE.

It might have been the sunlight's gold
That nestled in her flowing hair;
It might have been the berries red
That on her cheeks had left its stain;
But all is past, above the dead
She mourneth with a face of pain.

"O Ballintubber's towers are high,"
(Thus spake my comrade by the fire),
And blue as Connaught's arched sky,
Of the same that that filled the eye
Of Una og Maguire.
Ah, me! that name of long ago,
So sweet, and now so full of woe.

I loved her—in that word is all—
I loved her with an earnestness,
A fiery, passionate, fervent love
That never yet was known to bless.
And when the pasture felt the dew,
And the red moon of harvest shone,
Among the wildwood's thickest leaves
I lay to watch her face—alone;
Her face that shone with angel light
As pure, as glowing in the night
As the bright Summer moon,
When streams sing in the starry noon.

I yet can almost hear her voice
Sing in the twilight by the door
Enough! We met, I told my love,
She loved another, and I wept—
With all my passion vainly spent,
With soul spent, wrecked and poor—
Out from her presence, filled with hate
For him who left me desolate.

And then I went to work revenge.
Man! how the Devil plies his art,
When hatred's serpent drives the dove
Of love from out the human heart.
The gallows-tree stood grim and high
For all who dreamt of freedom then,
And he was banded for the cause,
And we were foremost, leading men.

Hush!—a terrible tale I brought
The red-coats round the spot, and he
Was taken before the Saxon judge,
And hanged upon the gallows tree,
While his poor Una clung to me,
And lifted up her moon-white face,
All washed with tears, until the last
Breath from his manly form had past.

But in the night the demon, guilt,
Hounded me for the blood I spilt,
And every breath awakened fear,
And hissed "black traitor" in my ear.
And when we met I thought she read
The murderer's secret in my face—
The secret known unto the dead.

Don't glare!—I asked her love again;
Again was spurned, and sneaked away
Across the sea, until the woods
Waved o'er me here in Paraguay
And many a daring, reckless deed
I've done, yet death will never come,
To pluck the pulses from my heart,
And grant me even a traitor's home—
A grave where blackest weeds shall grow
Out of the shriveled [illegible]

Call me no more thy comrade, [illegible]
Should let you know the [illegible] part
I acted, when I strangled one
And broke the other's heart!
But fancy eyes of [illegible]
And hair like sunlight [illegible]
And cheeks where berry's softest red
In many a varied hue was spread
Then [illegible] the ruby turned to snow,
And the soft [illegible]
A broken heart, a [illegible]
And then [illegible] the wrecker here.

—*Irishman*. LEO.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF JAMES MOUNTAINE.

Under a good portrait of Mr. Mountaine, the *Irishman* publishes the following sketch of the deceased, after: [illegible]

[illegible]

... hardly be expected to disbelieve in it in '58, particularly when ... were banded together in America, prepared to give every aid and assistance.

Europe appeared on the verge of a volcano, and, although ... war was lost ... and then ... Surely, James Mountaine believed this and worked for its realisation ... the Irish People ... stood forth ... narrow ... felon's dock.

[illegible]

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE LAMENTED AND PATRIOTIC MR. JAMES MOUNTAINE, OF CORK.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

JAMES STEPHENS: HIS BOOK.

[illegible]

... service for the triumph. Plant the acorn; your reward will be in the remembrance of those who sit under the oak.

NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARIES.

At George Francis Train's levee, held in the Four Courts Marshalsea, on the 31st ult, the talented "Special" of the *Irishman* recited the following page of the National Almanac for November

My memory is not of the best, Captain, but I remember most of the anniversaries to which the Irish people should attach importance. To-day is the last day of the month. To-morrow comes a new one. The coming month is one teeming with anniversaries. Every day of it is pregnant with meaning to the Irish people. To-morrow, the first day of November, will be the anniversary of the sentencing to death, at Manchester, of Allen, Larkin, gallant Michael O'Brien, Shore and Maguire, for the so-called "murder" of Sergeant Brett. Of the five the English Government hanged but three, Captain, and these three have been more useful than three times three thousand to the national cause. Monday, the 2nd, will be the anniversary of the day upon which the trials of O'Connell and his brother "traversers" (isn't that the phrase?) commenced in 1843. The 3rd will be the anniversary of the birth of soda-water-bottle-pitching, Fenian-alluring, honest, patriotic, impractical John Mitchel, at Camnish, in dear old Protestant Derry, in 1815, and of the return to Ireland of the Papal Brigade, after their—well, patriotic—campaign in 1860. The 4th will be the anniversary of the landing in Ireland, in 1688, of William III., and of the proclamation in Dublin of peace with France, in 1697. The 5th, of the capitulation of Ballysakill, in 1646, of the death of the gifted and, (so far as he knew) patriotic Charles Lucas, in 1771 ... [illegible]

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6th. Doctor's Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.

7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

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9th. Use of Library, $1.00 per annum.

10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters, who have charge of the Infirmary.

11th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

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13th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money of Canada.

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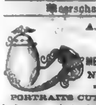

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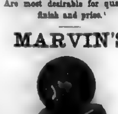

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

BY W. H. O.

The Fortieth Congress is about to hold its last session, and as all its former legislations was done with a view to effect, so as to influence the Presidential election, we may hope for some honest and dignified and useful legislation in the last stage of its existence, now that the great event which determines the character of the administration of the country for the next four years has been decided.

The Irish citizens of the Republic look to the action of Congress during this session with intense interest, for their fate is in some measure likely to be fixed for years to come by its action. Among the many subjects which will occupy the attention of the legislators there is not one which does not greatly concern our countrymen in their character of either American citizens or Irishmen. I shall, therefore, in a cursory way, glance at some of the questions sure to be brought before Congress, without deeming it at all necessary that any effort of mine should be made to awaken Irishmen to their importance.

THE NATIONAL PRISONERS.

First, we have the question of the release of American citizens who are pining in British jails for acts alleged to have been committed in this country—outside of Queen Victoria's jurisdiction. It is the duty of our Government to attend to their case; and a resolution of Congress, calling on the President to demand their release—and an indemnity, too, should be demanded—will not be idle nor inefficacious in the present state of the relations of our Government with that of the United Kingdom.

THE NATURALISATION TREATY.

The next question relates to the naturalization treaty affecting British subjects. Having the fear of never-die Johnson before our eyes, and knowing how basely subservient he has proved himself to the dinner-givers among whom he makes America and diplomacy ridiculous, and having, also, had a warning of the way citizens' rights are sold in the Bancroft treaty with Prussia, we are naturally very dubious of the protectiveness of the treaty which we hear has been negociated by the great American toady with Lord Stanley. Let us be watchful to guard against the ratification of any treaty AFFECTING US AND US alone by the Executive or the Senate, except it be of a bona fide character, efficient to give us real protection, and conceding the whole right of those who have fled from the bondage of Egypt to offer their allegiance to the government of the great country which offers them a home. Let us be ready and organized so as to make our voice heard and our influence felt in the halls of Congress in case this treaty should turn out to be a sorrier sham than that which provides a qualified semi-protection for our German fellow-citizens. We should not allow ourselves to be sold as they have been—and if we are so, it will be entirely our own fault. If we be not vigilant in the preservation of our rights and liberties, we deserve to lose them. But if the Irish community in America so will it, they cannot be defrauded in this matter. And they have a great advantage over the Germans—for the United States have a greater advantage in dealing with England than in dealing with Prussia. We could not go to war with Prussia, nor harm her to any serious extent; while England is, so to speak, at our mercy. We can destroy her commerce, we can invade her colonies, we can wrench Ireland from her grasp, and compel her to accept our terms.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The election of General Grant to the Presidency is the ratification of the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress since the war. These measures require the States lately in rebellion to set themselves right with the rest of the country by adopting a Republican form of government, and by putting loyal men into office. As these conditions are now indispensable and the sine qua non preparatives to the complete restoration of the Southern States to their former privileges, it is probable that their citizens will have the practical good sense to submit to these conditions, don the free Republican uniform, which they flung off by their secession ordinances, and resume their places in the ranks of the commonwealth. Irishmen must be consistent in their devotion to liberty; and while they denounce the rule of one part of the United Kingdom over another part, they must equally oppose the continuance of the domination of the Northern over the Southern section of the United States. The question of negro suffrage still stands in the way of the restoration of the lately revolted States. It is a bitter pill for them to swallow. But this is a Democratic country, and universal suffrage, in the widest sense, should be established throughout the land. The Federal Congress should have power to prescribe the qualifications of voters for President, Vice-President and members of the House—these being Federal elections. States should be allowed to prescribe the qualifications of electors who vote for State functionaries. Congress might create every negro in the land a citizen "of the District of Columbia," and as such claim for him the right of suffrage at all Federal elections. And then the question of foreigners comes up. If ignorant negroes are allowed to vote, should not foreigners be naturalized in a shorter time than five years, and allowed to vote for Federal offices after they have taken out their preliminary papers?

TAXATION.

But a more important matter by far is the financial question. Taxes press heavily on the people and their enormous weight prevents the expansion of our manufacturing industries and commercial enterprises. THE TAXES MUST BE REDUCED, for they are at present insupportable. There must be more economy in the administrative departments, and there must be greater care taken in the collection of the revenue. Every citizen is guilty of gross immorality who winks at the defrauding of the government, for by this course he increases the burdens of the people. It is every citizen's business to see that the collectors of the revenue do their duty. But these remedies for the financial pressure will not be sufficient. Congress must frame some measure which will largely and sensibly relieve the taxpayers. The five-twenty bonds should all have been paid off in greenbacks, but M'Culloch, to benefit his stock-jobbing and bond-holding friends, hastened to convert them into other bonds, payable in gold. Somebody has been cheated here; somebody has done the cheating. The Austrian government, finding the people unable to pay six per cent. interest in gold on its bonds, lately reduced the interest to two per cent., with the understanding that the balance would be paid at some future time if the country could afford it. Why should not we compound with our creditors, reduce taxation for the present—thereby promoting the industrial prosperity of the country—and wait for twenty years, when the country will be so much richer and more populous—rendering taxes proportionally lighter on all—to pay the bondholders the balance of their gold interest as well as the principal of the matured notes? Why? Because we are afraid of displeasing the foreign holders of our paper—people who will always lend to those whose resources are as ample as ours, and to whom we know no gratitude for assistance during our hour of difficulty.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

There is a great and senseless clamor raised in some quarters for a speedy return to specie payments. "Hard money" is the cry. "Gold for the working-man as well as for the bondholder." The motives of those who favor resumption at an early date of specie payments are selfish in the extreme. It is not the working-man who would gain any benefit by the restoration of hard money. The first effect of it on him would be a fall in his wages correspond ing in the difference in value between greenbacks and gold. If he earns three dollars a day now, he would then receive but two. He would not be one a whit better off with hard money in his pocket than he is now, for his wages now buy for him as much as his wages then would purchase. His position is, in fact, sure to remain unchanged, whether paper or gold circulates. Let him not believe the demagogues nothing but an increase of wages can increase his comforts, and Congress cannot increase his wages by any financial operation.

Who, then, are to be benefited by specie payments? Why, the bondholders, to be sure—and the national banks—and all the holders of Government securities. I would emphasize the word HOLDERS. Every man with a few greenbacks in his hand holds Government securities, in one sense, but in reality they only pass through his hands; he cannot afford to lay them by in his strong-box until some morning he opens it and finds every paper note transformed into a golden dollar. It is only the great capitalists who can have such a stroke of good luck as this. And these men are in a double sense the empire of the Republic, for they are constantly sucking its life-blood in the shape of coin interest, and, by locking up their money instead of employing it in commerce and manufactures, are robbing the working people of so much labor, i.e., so much bread. Let us be in no hurry to have hard money. But let us hasten by all means the reduction of taxation. And we all can understand that if specie payments are resumed in five years taxation must be twice as high as if the resumption is postponed for twenty years.

PROTECTION.

The manufactures of the United States have suffered so much from the paralysis of the war and from the crushing load of taxes since imposed on them, that they are in a very low and struggling condition, ill able to compete with the plentiful capital and cheap labor of Europe. This is a matter which demands the most earnest attention of Congress. "Protection" is acknowledged to be the remedy for this evil. That is to say, differential taxation is the only means to remove it. John Bright and other fanatical free-traders oppose protection in every form, forgetting, or pretending to forget that it was by a most minute system of protection that England reached her present high position as the first manufacturing country in the world. Manufactures are like children—requiring to be nursed in their infancy, and allowed to go about freely, without any leading strings, when they have attained maturity. England's industries had reached their adult stage, and were ripe for emancipation. But ours are not so. Ours require to be fostered still, for this is a better word than protected. Imposts should be placed on all manufactured goods imported from other countries, and on all raw material exported from the United States; and all taxes should be removed from our own manufactures and from our exports of manufactured goods.

If we could succeed in relieving American manufactures from protection, that is—if we can influence Congress to remove all taxes now accruing from business and from income, and at the same time maintain the customs' duties on imported goods, we may be sure that American manufactures would be invigorated with a new life, and would start forward rapidly in competition with the world. . . And how would this affect England? Every yard of calico woven in the United States is a yard less on the looms of Manchester, and a blow inflicted on England's commercial position—which is the key to her greatness and the source of her immense wealth.

RECIPROCITY.

The Mercury Post lately regretted the postponement of negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. It professed to regard the conclusion of this treaty as the only solution for the discontent of Nova Scotia. If this be so, we pray Congress to postpone indefinitely the conclusion of a treaty which would only tend to cement England's power, and prevent Nova Scotia and New Brunswick following the natural direction of their true interests AND ours which leads to annexation to the United States. We should not be foolish enough to bolster up a monarchy on our frontier, or to strengthen England's position on this Continent in any degree. It is our duty to fulfill our destiny; and our destiny is to obtain the right bank of the St. Lawrence.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The settlement of the claims brought against England by citizens of the United States who suffered from the depredations of privateers, is said to be nearly effected by a treaty negotiated by the man whom we sent to lick Lord Stanley's boots. But Lord Stanley is now out of office, and as one of the principal characters has retired we ought to consider the farce as over. As for the previous treaty it ought to be severely let alone by this Congress, and left for Gen. Grant to deal with. The great question at issue Was England justified in allowing the privateer to be fitted out and sheltered in her ports?—remains unaffected by the treaty. If Americans have any self-respect or any regard for their national dignity they will not sink this great issue in a paltry chaffering for so many dollars and cents. Wendell Phillips was not far wrong when he said, "Cursed be the soul of Benjamin Franklin for persuading this people that the noblest of all human actions is the saving of cents." And, according to all accounts, when the English counter-claims are put in, there would be due to the United States the magnificent balance of two-hundred-and-fifty thousand dollars! That is the exact sum for which we are willing to sink our honor, to abandon our just vengeance and to pledge ourselves to be England's faithful satrape for the future. Perish the money! If we want to repair the losses which we have suffered through England's bad faith, and at the same time to raise our draggled flag—which cannot be done save by the humiliation of England—let us claim not money, but territory, and this we can take if England demurs to our terms. It is not by the payment of money, but by the surrender of Vancouvers' Island that England may properly settle the Alabama claims. That splendid island was basely surrendered by a Democratic Administration of former times, and the American frontier on the Western coast must be restored to its old line of "Fifty-four-forty." We must connect Alaska with California, and shut out Canada from the Pacific. If we do not do so soon, we shall find a British Pacific railroad and line of steamers competing with our own in the Chinese trade, and that with the advantage of a shorter route.

It is the United States and not individuals which has suffered through the depredations of the pirates, and it is to the Republic only that reparation is due. The merchants and ship-owners have been repaid for their losses by the insurance companies, and these have been remunerated by the increased premiums they charged. But the honor of America has been stained by British arrogance and unscrupulous hostility, and under our War President we hope to see England brought to her knees, and the annexation of Vancouver's island covering o'er the stain.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—This talented and distinguished lady is reaping a bountiful harvest of success at present in the nutmeg State She has visited the leading towns throughout Connecticut where her reception was in every case most flattering. She will now proceed through the State of New York, and we trust our friends in the various cities and towns will accord her a befitting reception. She will give readings in the following cities on the days named:

TROY—Thursday, Dec. 10, and Friday, Dec. 11.
UTICA—Monday, Dec. 14.
SYRACUSE—Thursday, Dec. 17.
OSWEGO—Saturday, Dec. 19.
AUBURN—Monday, Dec. 21.

THE SHAMROCK, an illustrated sheet devoted chiefly to Irish art and Irish literature, another of our exchanges, is also a very entertaining paper and conducted with a good deal of tact and enterprise. It is very handsomely gotten up and many of its stories and sketches are worthy of Carleton or the lamented Griffin himself.—Pittsburg, Pa., Daily Dispatch.

THE WEEK.

SUMMARY OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.—It is credibly stated that the Emperor Napoleon is suffering from an attack of diabetes, that he cannot give his full attention to business, and that the Empress takes daily a larger share in the details of the administration, relieving the Emperor of many of his burdens.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.—Senator Sumner recently, in conversation with a *Herald* correspondent, expressed himself as determined to take a stand in Congress for the immediate resumption of specie payments. Nothing more, he thinks, need be done with the Reconstruction laws, as General Grant will enforce their provisions. With Reverdy Johnson he was utterly disgusted, and was sorry he had ever consented to his confirmation as Minister to England.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.—Whelan, the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, will pay the penalty of his crime in Ottawa, Canada, on the 10th.

Wednesday, Dec. 2.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—The Charter election yesterday passed off very quietly, and without unusual excitement, and resulted as everybody knew it would, in the election of Mr. Oakey Hall to be Mayor, Mr. O'Gorman to be Corporation Counsel, and of all the other candidates on the Tammany ticket. Out of a total vote of 96,014 Mr. Hall received 75,054 votes, and Mr. Conkling 20,960, giving the Democratic candidate 54,094 majority over his Republican competitor.

FORT LAFAYETTE.—This old relic of a bygone mode of warfare was burned to the stones last evening. It caught fire from the burning of a chimney, the soot of which ignited while some workmen were engaged in preparing their meals. Several shells exploded, but the magazines are safe. Total loss to Uncle Sam, about $250,000.

THE INDIANS.—A decisive battle occurred last Saturday at the Cheyenne village on the north fork of the Wachita river between General Custar's command, the Seventh cavalry, and the Cheyenne Indians under Black Kettle. One hundred and three Indians were killed, fifty three taken prisoners, the village destroyed and a large number of horses and mules, with arms, ammunition, etc., captured. On our side Captain Lewis Hamilton was killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Barnitz wounded, perhaps mortally, and Major Elliott is missing.

TROUBLE IN THE EAST.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte contemplates withdrawing the Turkish Ambassador from Athens, unless recruiting for the Cretans is stopped in Greece.

SPAIN.—A meeting of citizens at Valladolid, Spain, in favor of establishing a monarchical form of government, was broken up on Monday last by the Republicans. General Prim has published a letter in Paris, declaring that the Provisional Government of Spain will have no dealings with the Bourbons, and, denying indignantly the report that he intended to usurp the Spanish throne.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

ENGLAND.—At a Cabinet meeting held yesterday Mr. Disraeli tendered the resignation of the Ministry, such a step having been rendered necessary by the result of the recent elections.

DISRAELI'S ADDRESS ON THE RESIGNATION.—Prime Minister Disraeli has published an address announcing and defending the resignation of the Ministry. He reviews the progress of the resolves in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Believing the country would not sanction such a measure the Government waited the elections, for the holding of which expedition was used. The result shows that the Ministry cannot command the respect of the New House of Commons. Therefore they feel it due to their own honor and to the policy supported by them not to continue unnecessarily in office a single day, deeming it more consistent with the attitude they hold, the convenience of public business and the influence of their party to resign at once instead of awaiting the meeting of a Parliament in which they must be in a minority. While taking this course they do not modify their opinions, and are more than ever convinced that Mr. Gladstone's proposition is wrong in principle and probably impracticable, and one which, even if practicable, would be disastrous to the nation. They are ready to support reform in the Church of Ireland, but will still offer uncompromising resistance to the policy enunciated by Mr. Gladstone.

MISCEGENATION.—The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill repealing all laws against the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Judge Marshall has published another long letter against Mr. Howe. The repealers believe that on the accession of the liberals and Mr Bright to power in England a petition for repeal will be successful. Should it fail the Government of Nova Scotia will have decided on a plan of operation which the party can unitedly approve and give it a prospect of success.

Friday, Dec. 4.

ENGLAND.—On Wednesday evening a banquet to Minister Johnson was given by the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham. Speeches were made by Mr. Johnson and Mr Bright. The latter deplored the action of the British Government in recognizing as belligerents the rebels in our late war, and rejoiced at the prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties existing between England and the United States. It is said that Parliament will assem-[illegible] the [illegible] inst., and immediately adjourn to Feb. 15, to afford time for the formation of a new Cabinet. The London *Times* denounces Mr. Disraeli's action in resigning the Ministry as a cowardly retreat, and the *Post* compliments the Premier on his prompt action in relieving the Queen and his party from serious [illegible]

FRANCE.—It was anticipated that a popular demonstration in honor of Baudin would be made in Paris yesterday, and consequently a large number of policemen were placed on duty at the cemetery. A large crowd assembled in the neighboring streets, but was dispersed with but little trouble. One of the newspapers, which appeared with a black border around its pages, was promptly seized. The [illegible] Parisian printers has ended.

SPAIN.—The Provisional Government of Spain has established a fixed Customs tariff, to take the place of the existing tariff. It is reported that Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. Annand, publishing another letter in reply to Mr. Howe, says that the leaders of the Nova Scotia Government desire only to recover their lost constitution, and occupy the same position that they enjoyed two years ago, as a self-governing Colony of the Crown. None of them desire annexation, nor will they make an effort in that direction, until all constitutional means have been exhausted, to regain their liberty But the time may come, if the British Government continues its opposition, when the sincerity of the Americans in their professions of determination to maintain the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and not to allow any community on this side of the Atlantic to be coerced into a state of vassalage, may be put to the test.

Saturday, December 5.

ENGLAND.—The Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone had an audience with the Queen on Thursday afternoon, and formally accepted his appointment as chief of the Ministry. There was a great gathering of the Liberal chiefs at the house of Mr. Gladstone on last evening. The *Times* yesterday morning, in an editorial on the Cabinet about to be selected, thinks Lord Romilly, the present Master of the Rolls, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Roundell Palmer Master of the Rolls. Sir Robert P. Collier will probably be Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Mr. John Bright has been asked to join the new Ministry.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* gives an account of the attempted demonstration at the Montmartre Cemetery, on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The *Moniteur* says the crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

THE MURDER IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—A man named Denis Reene decapitated his brother-in-law, named Denis Cronan with a cleaver, this morning, in Charlestown. The tragedy occurred in Forebush's hat manufactory, where the men were working together. The murderer has delivered himself up. It is said that Cronan was to appear as a witness in some petty case against Reene.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The resignation of Disraeli and the British Ministry is regarded in diplomatic circles here as a virtual postponement of the Alabama claims for some time to come. It is believed that the fall of Disraeli and Stanley relieves Reverdy Johnson from a very embarrassing position, and that he will claim that success had nearly crowned his efforts when, unfortunately, the change in the British Ministry occurred. As to the course the new British Ministry will pursue, those who are acquainted with the views of the liberal leaders are of opinion that they will not [illegible] terms as the American people reasonably expect. As to John Bright's position, there is a curious document from him in the last volume of diplomatic correspondence, in which he says to Charles Francis Adams that he would never support the demands of the United States Government in regard to the recognition of the belligerency of the Southern States. On the other hand, however, a prominent American statesman who [illegible] had frequent intercourse with him and his friends, affirms that of late he has changed his position in regard to that question.

Monday, December 7.

A TERRIBLE steamboat collision took place on the Ohio river on Friday night, resulting in a fearful loss of life. The regular passenger boats America and United States, plying between Cincinnati and Louisville, came in collision near Warsaw, owing to false signals having been sounded. Immediately upon coming together a quantity of petroleum on board the United States caught fire and enveloped both vessels in flames. A scene of horror ensued among the passengers, many of them jumping overboard to escape the flames. It is thought that between seventy and eighty persons, many of them being ladies, were either burned to death or were drowned. Both vessels are reported as entirely destroyed.

DISPATCHES received in London from Paris yesterday announce that everything is quiet in the latter city.

The *Imparcial*, printed at Madrid, urges the Spanish government to concede the Liberal reforms demanded by Cuba, and to guarantee a speedy settlement of the slavery question. It says, however, that the existing insurrection, instigated by American fillibusters, must be put down at all hazards. Carlist movements are said to be on foot in Catalonia and Aragon.

The Sublime Porte has, at the instance of Russia, consented to continue diplomatic relations with Greece, but has sent his ultimatum to that government.

The London newspapers are busying themselves making Cabinets for Mr. Gladstone, and no two are alike.

A NEW WAY OF POPPING THE QUESTION.—The following advertisement, which at least, possesses the merit of plain speaking, appears in a Glasgow newspaper "Matrimony—I beg to intimate that I want a respectable woman to become my wife. She must have a good character, as I be a good writer, not less than thirty, and not more than forty years of age. Having been ill-used by a few of the fair sex, I now wish to settle down in life. This is the last time any woman will have this offer. If they don't apply now, they will lose the chance. Having published three volumes of my life, and having traveled through the three kingdoms and a part of the United States and Canada, there is no doubt but I will make a very interesting husband. Apply by letter, inclosing carte-de visite, or personally, to ——."

THE Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says that when Gen. Grant was in [illegible] he was visited by a friend, who was [illegible] by a son of some six years. The [illegible] fellow had arranged a few words to say if the General should notice him. In its brevity the speech bore a striking resemblance to the efforts of Grant himself. It was this. "General, I am a republican, and am very sorry I could not vote for you." To this Grant replied: "Well, my little man, you had just as good a right as many who did vote."

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, meeting Rev. Dr. Boynton in the street in Washington, casually observed that the reverend doctor was a liar, and the Doctor retorted by stating that if the General had two arms he would "thrash" him.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected contribution.

"EVERARD."—Your elaborate Ossianic contains nothing that has not been said a thousand times by friends—*and by enemies*—of Ireland.

DANIEL McGRANE, Roundpoint, N. Y.—Your letter in vindication of Mr. Masterson has come to hand too late for this issue. It shall appear in the next.

NOTES.

THE New York *Herald* commenting on Disraeli's resignation suggests that it would be well if our Cabinet ministers would resign whenever public opinion is decidedly opposed to their administration. We think it would, too. But the *Herald*, with amusing inaccuracy, suggests that our President holds a position similar to that of Queen Victoria. Here the *Herald* displays its ignorance of republicanism, as, in the next column it shows its innocence of mythology by remarking that *Mercury* sprang complete from the brain of Jupiter. The fact is that the President of the United States is the exact counterpart of the Premier of the United Kingdom, and he and his advisers should stand or fall together.

THE old established Banking House of Messrs. DeTonge & Co., No. 92 Broadway, deserves the attention of our readers. These gentlemen draw on the Royal Bank of Ireland, and on the first banks in Scotland England and the Continent. All those who wish to make remittances to their dear ones in the old country would do well to avail themselves of this means, for they will deal with one of the most honorable firms in this city.

UNDER the new Prime Minister Gladstone, George Douglass Campbell, Duke of Argyll takes the portfolio of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain for the third time. Persons afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi* in the correspondence line during the existence of the Gladstone ministry, are requested, when they commence to "scratch off a letter to a friend," to open all communications with his Grace before writing, and fervently pray, "Lord bless the Duke of Argyll!" There seems to be a chronic itching for Postmasterships in that noble family. One of the most famous of those Dukes having failed to secure that *post* under the crown, *went* into the business on his own hook, and sets up a number of posts with neat and numerous knobs for frictional purposes all over his vast estates, whereby he secured for himself and all his heirs male in the direct line the fervent prayers of every true son of Auld Scotia—who, by the way, is accustomed to this day, whenever he pours forth the vials of his wrath against a post, to open the proceedings with the above prayer, and to accompany the last scratch on his fiddle with a grunt, which is Scotch *for* "Amen."

CHANCE TO SPEND A PLEASANT EVENING.—Lovers of genuine Celtic music and song will do well to visit Steinway Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at or before 8 o'clock. We are glad to see it announced that, at the above time and place, Kennedy will give his Scottish countrymen "Anither twa hours at hame," one of which will be spent with the immortal Burns, *the* poet of the Celtic race, and the other with those incorrigible and delightful old Jacobites whose devotion to a base and cowardly stock has filled every corner of bonnie Scotland with music and romance. Between the "twa hours" Mr. Kennedy will recite "Tam O'Shanter" in his own inimitable manner, and the accomplished Miss Kennedy will preside at the piano during the evening.

AS soon as Parliament assembles Mr. Disraeli has promised to ask for a large increase of pocket money for the fast youth who is called the Prince of Wales. A trifle of £50,000 additional is to be obtained for him to indemnify him for certain expenses incurred in keeping up the credit of his position—as successor to George the Fourth. The poor fellow has lately lost £20,000 which he wagered on the Derby, £10,000 on the Cyarewich, and £10,000 spent on the diamond suit which he presented to Mlle. Schneider, in admiration of her *can-can* performance. If W. S. Lander were now alive he would amend the last lines of his epigram.

"George the *First* was always reckoned
Vile—but viler George the Second;
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth descended,
God be praised! the Georges ended."

DISRAELI, modest man, has distinctly declined the honor of a peerage, which, as Premier, he had the felicity of offering to himself. He knows that if he were a peer he should be shelved in the House of Lords, and this would terminate his political career. But he does the next best thing—*for* he creates Mrs. Disraeli a Viscountess in her own right. A plain old Roman would say, "Uxoremduco," but the cunning Asiatic Mystery who rules England is satisfied to stop for the present three steps below a dukedom, and say, "Uxorem viscountesso!"

EVERYTHING seems to turn out in Spain exactly as we predicted. We said that the jealousy of republicanism in Europe would bar the creation of a republic in Spain, and that a Limited Monarchy would certainly be the form of Government finally adopted by the Spaniards. The accounts from Madrid inform us of the coalition of the three factions of the Liberal party, and the adoption by them of "A MONARCHY WITH DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS" as their platform for the approaching elections. As the revolution in Spain is likely in many things to form precedents which will govern the revolution in Ireland, every nationalist ought to watch and try to understand what is transpiring in the Peninsula, and particularly remark the difference between an absolute monarchy and a limited monarchy, and between a limited monarchy founded on the feudal doctrine of divine right (like that of England) and a limited monarchy with Democratic institutions—that is based on the will of the people, expressed in plebiscitum.

JOHN MITCHEL has fallen into a very absurd mistake which is partly attributable to the equivocal style of a late telegram, announcing that Mr Gladstone's defeat in Southwest Lancashire was mainly due "to the local dislike of the Irish in that district." The Editor of the *Irish Citizen* interprets this to mean that the Irish voted against Mr Gladstone; but the true state of the case is that the English voters so thoroughly detest the Irish people that they refused to support the man who heads his political programme with JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

"What a change was there my countrymen!" Not content with seeing Calcraft Barry, Counsel for the Crown and slanderer to Dublin Castle, "kicked out" of Dungarvan, the 'prentice boys of Derry thought proper to make an M. P. of the able and fearless Dowse, who was Counsel for the Fenian prisoners, and Bandon—Orange Bandon, of Turk-Jew-or-Atheist in-preference-to Papist-fame—caps the climax of ascendency tribulation by electing Mr. Shaw, the liberal candidate, and beating Lord Bandon on his own dunghill. Verily there is a large screw very loose in Toryism somewhere.

WE are happy to see it announced that Mr. John T. Foley, the enterprising picture publisher, 119 Nassau street, is about to bring out a magnificently engraved plate (of 28x22 in.) containing faithful likenesses of the Manchester Martyrs, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, on a ground of shamrocks and other appropriate Irish National devices. We are confident this work will find a large sale, and we know that Mr. Foley deserves the fullest success, for his enterprise has done much to preserve and foster the spirit of Irish patriotism in this country.

IT has often been a source of wonder to us why some gentleman endowed with a little national spirit would not produce an entertainment in New York city of a character to merit the warm indorsement and enthusiastic support of the Irish population. We have had so much of the roaring monster, said to be a true representation of Ireland, that one recoils with disgust from a bill which announces the appearance of some would-be great comedian as a delineator of the Irishman as he is. More than five-sixths of such individuals have never seen the beautiful old land, but presume to have learned enough for their business for having come in contact with some of the lowest of our countrymen. When we desire to have Moore's Melodies sweetly and touchingly rendered it becomes necessary to patronize Italian opera. There are few Americans who have ever heard anything more soul-inspiring than "Finnigan's Wake" or "Lanigan's Ball" accredited to Ireland. "The Last Rose of Summer," or "Rich and Rare were the Gems She Wore," which they have heard with so much delight in Italian operas, are seldom recognized as the productions of Thomas Moore. A legitimate Irish entertainment has long been overlooked; but there is now a prospect of having the want filled by the organization of a first-class troupe of Irish singers and artistes, male and female, possessed of considerable talent. They make their debut at the new and beautiful Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on the 22nd inst., and we advise all our friends to give them a reception worthy of such an enterprise.

UNDER date of the 2d inst. the cable man sends us a dispatch which the *Herald* with its usual acumen prints under the caption, "A Significant Election." It is to the effect that Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., who was deprived of the commission of the peace by the Government for his known and avowed sympathies with Fenianism, and whose residence was visited by the "Peelers" in their search for Fenian arms, has appealed from the ukase of the Castle officials to the people of his native city, and that they have rendered their decision in a manner worthy of them and of him by electing him to the proud position of Mayor of Cork. This is truly "a significant election." It is a conclusive proof that the man who is held in highest esteem not only by "the worthless masses," but by the intelligent burgesses of the most intellectual and enlightened city in Ireland, is he who was banned by the British Government as a person hostile to its rule and willing to get rid of it. British statesmen have more than once boasted that if the perpetuation of English rule in Ireland were left to the vote of the entire population of the island, a large majority would declare in favor of Queen Victoria and the London Parliament, and that that majority would include all the worth, wealth and intelligence of the country. Whereupon gallant Cork makes answer to the lords and gentlemen of Dublin Castle: "Here is a gentleman whom you have done your best to disgrace, and we, 'the select men' of 'Cork's own town' delight to honor him and we *will* honor him. Because and for the reason that you deem him unworthy to hold your commission as a loyal J. P., we declare him most worthy to hold our commission as chief magistrate of our 'beautiful citie,' and our chief magistrate he must and shall be. Wherefore we do hereby make and proclaim Daniel O'Sullivan Mayor of Cork, and long life to him!" Bravo, Cork! May the Bells of Shandon sound still more grand on the pleasant waters of the River Lee!

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1868.

TO THE READERS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

IRISH PEOPLE OFFICE, Dec. 7, 1868.

IT was announced in the last number of this paper that an important change had taken place in its ownership, and that Denis O'Sullivan, Esq., its enterprising founder and part proprietor, had resigned the management and control of its editorial department, having discharged the onerous duties thereof with rare ability and unswerving fidelity to the cause of Ireland during a trying period of nearly three years. Every Irish-born reader of this journal, who loves his native land in truth and earnestness of heart, must have learned with sincere regret that Mr. O'Sullivan had deemed it advisable to retire at this crisis from his eminently useful labors as a patriotic Irish journalist. The members of the Fenian Brotherhood, of whose public action and policy he had ever been a fearless, intelligent and uncompromising advocate, must feel greatly distressed that their organization should be deprived of his services on the press for even a limited time. He has indeed shown himself a watchful and zealous guardian of Fenian interests and, I will add, a most successful defender of the Fenian movement against all assailants during that horrible ordeal through which it has been passing since the close of 1865. As a public man he has thereby won for himself the respect and gratitude of every honest and clear-headed Irish revolutionist whether at home or in this country. As a generous friend he must command the love and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of being associated with him in the private walks of life.

Within the past few days I have been somewhat unexpectedly requested by the present proprietor to take charge of the position which had been thus left vacant. Knowing this gentleman to be an Irishman after my own heart, and being already conversant with the principles and management of the paper through my intimate connection with it as a frequent contributor to its columns, I willingly accepted that honorable and important position. I therefore feel called upon to inform my friends, my fellow-countrymen and all whom it may concern, that the complete control of the editorial department of the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper is now vested in me, and that, till further notice, I alone shall henceforth be held both morally and actually responsible for its conduct, policy and teachings.

To those who have paid any attention either to the origin and development of the Fenian Brotherhood or to the revolutionary progress of the Irish nation since 1847, it ought to be unnecessary for me at this time of my life to make any public declaration of opinion upon Irish politics. To such of them as are cognizant of my political antecedents for a longer period, and they are not a few, I might appeal for corroboration of the fact that I have been intimately connected with every movement for the regeneration of my country which has been made for more than thirty years, and that though in early life I was personally less prominent before the general public, and though my sphere of action was less extensive, my exertions were not less strenuous and my devotedness was not less marked, while my material sacrifices were far greater in my more youthful days than they have been at any subsequent period of my career. I might add that from the hour when first I began to understand her wrongs and her sufferings, I have never wavered for a single instant in my love and fealty to Ireland. My past record as an Irishman ought therefore to be received as a guarantee of my future.

However, for the greater satisfaction of the supporters of this paper, I shall state that while under my direction the policy and teachings of the *Irish People* upon the duties of Irishmen toward Ireland shall be to all intents and purposes the same as those promulgated in its columns while it was under that of my worthy predecessor. Some trifling shades of difference may become perceptible here and there, for every individual worker if he have any distinctive personal character at all, and if his heart be in the labor whereupon he is engaged, must unavoidably impress some portion of his own individuality upon his work. But these differences shall not affect the special object for which the IRISH PEOPLE has been established, neither shall they be at variance in any important particular with the general principles and policy which have been hitherto advocated in these papers.

The extension and defense of the FENIAN MOVEMENT and the propagandism of the FENIAN IDEA shall be my first and most imperative duty as Editor of the IRISH PEOPLE. To this duty, every other question shall be considered of secondary importance, and nothing shall be advocated herein by me which is calculated to prevent its successful performance. But here I must define what the *Fenian Movement* really means. IT IS AN ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF POLITICAL, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY ACTION ON THE PART OF THE IRISHMEN OF AMERICA, AIDING AND CO-OPERATING WITH AN ALLIED BODY OF REVOLUTIONISTS IN WHAT ARE CALLED THE BRITISH ISLES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF WINNING BACK THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND. Of the political movement whose programme and object are thus defined in its original purity and integrity, the IRISH PEOPLE has several well-founded claims to be pre-eminently the exponent and defender in these United States. But though asserting its right to this high position on the broad and general principles which I have just laid down, I neither assert nor solicit for it the official organ-ship of the established association which is known as the Fenian Brotherhood—and by the Fenian Brotherhood I must be understood as referring to the organization which is presided over by that honest, veteran Irish patriot, my valued friend of by-gone years, John Savage; for I cannot acknowledge as such any of those apostate bodies which have recently abandoned the original Fenian idea and stolen and usurped the Fenian name. The IRISH PEOPLE can serve the cause much more effectively by continuing independent of official organship or official patronage and by fighting out the battles of orthodox Fenianism after its own fashion and at its own proper risk. The experience of its position for the last two years and more proves the truth of this assertion. For its faults and mistakes, if it made any, no one could be justly held responsible but its editor, while its merits and services have at all times redounded to the profit and welfare of the Fenian Brotherhood. For these reasons I shall never pretend in my editorial capacity to enunciate the sentiments of any Fenian Executive; neither will I submit to any control in my published words or acts while conducting this paper from any influence, except my own sense of what is most for the benefit of the Fenian movement as a whole.

I shall, nevertheless, be always most happy to receive suggestions from the regularly constituted authorities of the Brotherhood upon every subject which they may deem of essential importance to the general welfare of the cause; and it shall not be my fault if the most cordial and friendly understanding be not maintained between them and my readers. I shall also give these authorities my hearty and undivided support as long as they shall remain faithful to the principles which were propounded at the first General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, which was held in the city of Chicago in the year 1863.

In the domestic politics of this Republic there is no but one important question before the world in which I take any very great interest either as Irishman or an American citizen, and that is the PRESERVATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THEIR COMPLETE INTEGRITY UNDER ONE SUPREME FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. But this is really no ordinary domestic question. The integrity of the American Union affects the future of the whole civilized world. It is pregnant with fast approaching destruction to the tyrannies of Europe. Their oppressed subjects regard it as the beacon of their redemption from misery and degradation. The wily and unscrupulous "Man of December" and the Statesmen of France were fully cognizant of these facts, when during the late Southern rebellion they sought to establish a Monarchy on our Southern border upon the ruins of a neighboring republic for the very obvious purpose of taking advantage of our intestine discord at an opportune moment and thus aiding in the destruction of our free institutions. Palmerston and the oligarchical rulers of England knew it when they covertly encouraged the fitting out of pirate cruisers to prey upon the commerce of America and to give aid and comfort to those brave and generous but infatuated and parricidal sons of this soil, who were then striving to ruin their native land. Roebuck has recently told the tale. As far as regards the success of the Fenian movement is concerned the safety of the Union is of most immediate and most vital interest. Were it once destroyed, Fenianism would indeed be a vain and absurd dream. Ireland can scarcely be liberated without the energetic co-operation of the Irish masses on this Continent; and were it even possible for her to succeed in expelling the British garrison by a sudden uprising of her sons, she could not maintain her independence many months without the prompt aid of either America or France; and France will never help her while she groans herself under the iron heel of an unscrupulous despot. HENCE THE PRESERVATION OF THIS UNION IS AS MUCH AN IRISH QUESTION AS IT IS AN AMERICAN. Hence I feel bound as a Fenian journalist to oppose any statesman or any political party who would directly or indirectly encourage its disruption.

Apart from this one all absorbing question, the IRISH PEOPLE shall hold aloof from any partisan connection with either of the political organizations that are contending for the government of this country. It shall never be tied to either the Republican or Democratic car. Ireland and liberty have some sincere friends and not a few bitter enemies among the leaders and the followers of both parties. So have England and tyranny. It shall be the province of the IRISH PEOPLE to teach its readers to sustain none but tried friends of their native land by their suffrages in the electoral contests of the Republic, irrespective of all partisan associations. It shall also be its province to point out the enemies of Ireland and the friends of England, and both are synonymous, whether Republicans or Democrats, for their most strenuous and unrelenting opposition.

In its relation with that class of less advanced but well approved Irish patriots, of whom John Martin is so estimable and honorable a type in the old land, the action of the IRISH PEOPLE shall be one of courtesy and respect. The propagandists of Fenianism have too often heretofore inflicted serious injury on their cause and have materially impeded its progress by making public and private attacks upon upright and honorable men, who loved Ireland just as much as they did themselves, but who would not go the whole length of the Fenian programme in order to redress her grievances. We should be tolerant of the acts and opinions of every man who strives honestly to promote the welfare of our common country according to the lights and opportunities wherewith he is favored, provided he be equally tolerant of ours. We are all striving for one and the same end, though we seek it by different roads. Why then should any of us [illegible] of his own direct road [illegible] the absurd purpose of quarrelling with and obstructing another?

With the exception of its late principal the editorial staff of this paper is unchanged. I am, however, happy to inform its friends that arrangements have been made to secure as more regular contributors as writers on our national affairs some talented and distinguished gentlemen whose names are household words as patriotic Irish journalists.

Before concluding, I wish to proclaim to my personal friends and my more intimate associates in Fenianism, too many of whom have ceased to be active workers in the cause for a long time past, that my principal, if not my sole object in assuming this arduous and responsible position is to restore the brotherhood to its pristine vigor and singleness of purpose. I earnestly adjure them in the sacred name of Ireland to return at once to their several circles and place themselves in communication with our Chief Executive. I request them also to rally one and all round the IRISH PEOPLE and to aid me in my efforts to make it in every way worthy of the high enterprise to which it is devoted. I mean to make the Fenian movement once more the hope of Ireland and the terror of her tyrants. And, with their aid, I shall.

JOHN O'MAHONY.

OUR [illegible]

THE announcement that Mr. John Savage has been appointed American Consul at Leeds, England, appears to excite a good deal of comment in political circles at Washington and elsewhere, and some of the newspapers are discussing the matter in various moods and tempers. Our clever contemporary, the *Scottish American*, is rather angry on the whole, and puts the question very clearly and honestly from its own stand-point. Arguing against its being "a test appointment," our contemporary wants to know what it is that is to be tested—the willingness of the British authorities "to forgive Mr. Seward's bad manners" in making such an appointment, or "to receive as an American Consul one who was formerly a British subject." For ourselves, we know very little, one way or another about Mr. Savage and this Leeds Consulship, but we are rather inclined to think that it is a "test appointment" after all. That it was accepted by Mr. Savage for his mere personal benefit we cannot bear to believe, for his seeking for and acceptance of such an office in such a spirit, would be a piece of unmingled baseness and perfidy on his part—would be a *crime*, in fact, of which John Savage could not be guilty, if we know the man and we think we do. That, on the other hand, he was not sent over by Mr. Seward to kindle the flames of revolt and insurrection among the Irishmen in England, is conclusively proved by the *Scottish American* to its own heartfelt satisfaction at least, *for*, speaking of Mr Savage as a man, and apart from his Fenian Head-Centership, our wonderfully keen and discerning contemporary says:

Personally, Mr. Savage is an unobjectionable man. He is an old journalist and writer, never remarkable for force of character or style, but always esteemed by those who came into contact with him for amiability and goodness of heart. He never set a river on fire in Ireland or in the United States, and *will never kindle a revolution in Leeds or elsewhere. The arguments of one branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, however,* made Mr. Savage its President. *He is no more fitted for the office than for that of President of the United States*, but he was offered it, accepted it, and fills it to this day.

Now, it is quite evident that if *our* estimate of Mr. Savage's character and that of the *Scottish American* be both correct, that is, if Mr. Savage be absolutely unfit for the position of a revolutionary leader and is too honest to make use of his prominence as a Fenian Head-center to secure a lucrative office for himself, it is quite clear that the appointment in question was intended to "test" something or another. Our Scottish neighbor thinks there are only two questions which Mr. Seward could possibly desire to test, to wit: British toleration of his own "bad manners" and British objections to American officials who committed the unpardonable offense of allowing themselves to be born on British soil. But *we* think there is another question—just one more—which our Secretary of State might naturally wish to solve, which can be solved most conclusively by John Savage taking up his residence in an English city, and the forgetfulness of which on the part of our usually shrewd and lynx-eyed contemporary seems to us passing strange.

The *Scottish American* must be aware that within the past three years several American citizens were tried as Fenians in British courts of law, and were condemned, some to death and some to various terms of penal servitude; that such of those American citizens as were not strangled to death by the common hangman, or were not killed by inches by the inhuman agents of an inhuman government, are still wearing out their young lives in untold wretchedness within the walls of British convict prisons; that many of those American citizens when brought to trial claimed the privileges usually accorded to aliens—chief of which was that they might be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*; that, *in every case*, they were denied any such privileges on the ground (as they were informed by the presiding judge) that, having been born on British soil, they were still British subjects and not foreigners, their certificates of American citizenship to the contrary notwithstanding. Above all, there were many cases wherein, though no evidence was forthcoming to show that certain of these "Fenian prisoners" had committed any violation of British law on British soil, they were convicted and sentenced and punished for acts done and words spoken within the limits of the United States, they being, at the time of the alleged commission of said acts, naturalized citizens of this country.

It is a fact, which we have repeatedly stated, that certain American citizens—John Warren and Augustine E. Costelloe, for example—are now suffering dire penalties pronounced upon them by British judges and inflicted by British officials, for acts done and words spoken on American soil. To this gross outrage on the rights of our citizens and insult to our flag, we have been most persistent in calling the attention of the Executive of this nation, who at length condescended to make "enquiries" on the subject. The inquiries were addressed to the Government of Queen Victoria, and Her Majesty's Ministers and Her Majesty's press made answer that the whole story was a device of the Fenian enemy; that no American citizen had been condemned and punished by Her Majesty's judges, juries and jailers for acts done or words spoken in the United States, and that the testimony taken in Her Majesty's courts relative to the manner in which the so-called Fenian prisoners employed their leisure hours in America, was given and admitted simply "to show the *animus*" of the accused—lest, we suppose, some enlightened jurymen might conceive that the landing of a ship-load of Fenian arms in Ireland was done with the sole purpose of aiding the inhabitants to repel a French or an Irish American invasion of Her Majesty's dominions! The evidence respecting the doings of those Fenians in America (said Lord Stanley and the London *Times*, in *effect*) was given not with a view to their punishment for anything they said or did in that country, but to prove that when they broke the head of an Irish "Peeler," or shot an English detective, or tried to run away with Chester Castle, or essayed to put arms into the hands of rebellious Irishmen and called upon them to fight like men for their rights—the evidence was given to prove that they did not do any one of those things through pure love of the British Government and devoted attachment to the House of Guelph!

Our President might have satisfied himself with the real facts of the case, or rather of all the cases, if he gave to the subject that share of even his distracted attention which was its due. He need not have relied either on our version of the story or on the explanations of the British Ministry, the British Press, British Lords, British Members of Parliament, *British Senators of the United States, or British Members of Congress.* He needed only to read over the proceedings at the trials of those American Fenians, as reported in the columns of the Dublin newspapers that were on the Government side of the question, and he would there find, *in more than one case and in more than one instance*, in the judge's charge and in the address of counsel for the Crown, the following words or words to this effect. "Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence brought forward to show that the prisoner was guilty of any violation of the law within Her Majesty's dominions is wholly unreliable and must be rejected altogether; but (if you credit the witness Devanny) it has been proved that the prisoner was a member of the Fenian conspiracy in America, and that he took a prominent part at Fenian meetings in that country. If you find him guilty at all, it must be for *that*." And the unfortunate prisoner (John Warren, for instance) *was* found guilty, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and was dragged from the dock to the dungeon with his appeal to Andrew Johnson for protection still echoing through the court!

Andrew Johnson might have seen and learned all this for himself had he been inclined to do his duty in the matter; but he was too deeply occupied in "swinging round the circle," in the shielding of revenue swindlers from justice, in the affairs of Collector Smythe and "the Washington woman," and in annulling the laws of the land at home, to look after the rights of American citizens and the honor of the American flag abroad, and so he was obliged to depend for his information on the specious falsehoods of Lord Stanley and the London *Times*. Seward, however (probably knowing by experience how readily English ministers and newspapers can cover English villiany with a downright "plumper"), may have had his doubts, as he undoubtedly "has had his losses," and it is hardly too much to suppose that he may have conceived and carried out the idea of sending over an American citizen—a veritable Fenian leader—who *had* offended the British Government by his conduct in America, and who could be depended on to *not* violate British law on British soil—just to see whether he would not be arrested and punished *for* acts done and words spoken in America, and thus "test" the truth of Lord Stanley's "explanations." For this purpose Mr. Seward may have selected John Savage as a prudent and safe subject for experiment, and as Savage was scarcely rich enough to go rambling around the British Islands for his own amusement, and as the Fenians would scarcely be satisfied to foot the bill of expenses for an experiment of whose result in former cases they [illegible] fully satisfied already, it is not wholly impossible that Seward may have hit on the expedient of appointing his agent American consul in an English town. The *Scottish-American* must not understand us as saying that all this is really the case as it stands. It is entirely a mere supposition on our part, and we put the matter in this way simply to remind our contemporary that there are some things which Mr. Seward *might* wish to "test" besides British appreciation of his own "bad manners," and British willingness to receive a man who was "once a subject" as an American consul, and to show all whom it may concern and who may be tempted to form hasty judgments on the matter, that this appointment *may* have another object besides "kindling a revolution at Leeds or elsewhere," and that John Savage may have had a higher aim in accepting it than his own personal aggrandizement. In reality, we have not received the smallest item of information ourselves, reliable or otherwise, regarding Mr. Savage's mission, beyond what every body has read in the Washington despatches to the morning journals. The whole story may be false, or our conjectures may be true we cannot tell. We only know that our heartiest prayer to heaven is that when Savage makes his appearance at "Leeds or elsewhere," in the capacity of United States Consul, may he be arrested and tried and condemned (or condemned without trial) and sent to Pentonville with John Warren! That would be a fitting end to his career in any case. It would gratify us, in the first place, if he so far forgot what was due to the Fenian Brotherhood as to accept a Government appointment of any kind while his Fenian honors were yet thick upon him—an infamy we do not believe him capable of; while, in the second place, if he has really gone over to carry out the object of this "test appointment," in the manner we have above supposed, we shall be glad that the British Government has arrested him, put his credentials in the fire, and otherwise vilely abused his certificate of naturalization as a citizen of "this great and glorious Republic." If anything Great Britain could now do would have the effect of trailing the Stars and Stripes still more ignominiously in the mire, perhaps such treatment of an American consul would be just the thing, and the result either way would be all we could wish for. It would either put an end forever to the blustering screams of "our American eagle, sir," or arouse the American people to a full sense of the indignities put upon them, and drive them into the footsteps of the men of 'Seventy six. For such a consummation we could spare even Mr. John Savage. May he, therefore, be arrested the moment he sets foot on British soil, and condemned immediately if necessary! Amen.

FENIANISM, THE CURE FOR IRISH SERVILITY.

ONE of the greatest difficulties encountered by those who have devoted themselves to the promulgation of principles, essential for the establishment of freedom in Ireland, has been to steer clear of anything that would encroach on the sensitive nature of the Irish people. Those who loved us best, who gave themselves up heart and soul for our amelioration, found out the difficulty of bringing the people to a proper knowledge of the training requisite to fit them for the enjoyment of freedom. In other words, they dreaded having to speak the truth lest by offending the prejudices of those whom they wished to teach, they should lose their hold upon them and thus defer the work of our national redemption. Weak-minded leaders and teachers preferred the pleasanter task of praising our people, identifying them with the heroism of a by-gone age, and making them proud of things they did not comprehend. By such means a false spirit was created, an unhealthy enthusiasm was begotten of this desire to please, and the self-love and vanity of brainless politicians found in all this a ready means of converting themselves into demi-gods for the time being, while the masses were gulled instead of being taught.

Until a very late period anything approaching to manliness of character, upright bearing, or display of the physical qualities with which nature has endowed the Irish, were only seen among the few. There was no cause for shame in this, for no people could be otherwise, emerging from the positive slavery which for centuries had ground down them and their ancestors. If any cause for shame existed, it was for continuing to bear the brand of slavery on our brows, when we were shown how to stand upright and glory in our manhood.

The first great inroad made into the servile ranks of the Irish was undoubtedly in '48 when the literature of young Ireland poured itself like an electric current through the homes of Ireland, and made the young blood of that period spring at a single bound from serfdom and servility to the position of men.

O'Connell did a good deal in this way during his glorious career, but the good he effected was more in the way of changing the servility of the Irishman into a blind adherence to his own political doctrines, and teaching them to rely on him more than on themselves. One step was gained, however. The hat was not so often raised to salute the hated land agent, the cringing fawning appearance so often visible in some of our countrymen was neither so painfully prominent, nor did it afford such a theme as formerly for the English novelist to caricature the Irish. There was a change even in the servility itself. It was accompanied by a sort of pawky humor which meant as plainly as acts could convey their meaning, that the Irishman was only tickling his own risibilities for the sake of gratifying the vanity of some *squireen*. Wherever the national teachings of that period reached there we had undoubted evidence of a vile habit dying out, and of a better spirit springing up among the people.

The holy doctrine contained in the words of Henry Tupper should be conned by heart and repeated from lip to lip until they sink deep into the hearts of our countrymen. "A nation's strength lies in the number of its population, and in the independence of the people in means, mind and character." By way of supplement to these words he quotes from Sir William Jones's translation the answer of the Greek poet Alcæus to the question—"What constitutes a State?"

"Men—high-minded men;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain;
These constitute a State."

But the teachings of young Ireland were after all circumscribed and produced fruit chiefly in those counties where education had prepared the minds of the people beforehand. The time was too short to give to these teachings a firm root in the soil; and the English Government knowing well that such teachings were likely to herald the dawn of Irish freedom instituted prosecutions to strike down the band of young apostles who dared to face its power and might.

Ireland relapsed: Famine and emigration, fever and poverty, broke the rising spirit, and the country fell backward into a state resembling national death. The spirit of servility showed itself again, not in the sickening sycophancy of former times it is true, but in that sense of desolation which is always greater because of the hopes that are blasted. Men were afraid to boldly look for independence, so many had suffered in the vain effort. So many had left the country, that the question was often heard, "Where is the use contending against a superior power?" That question has been too often repeated. Let us answer it by another—Where is the honor or credit of contending against a power only equal to our strength? If all things were equal the work of Ireland's redemption would be finished in a day.

The superiority of the power arrayed against us is more relative than otherwise. However, be that as it may, until such time as our people have put off every [illegible] of that slavery which owed its birth to the penal days, but little advancement will be observable in the gaining of our freedom.

But of all the lessons that have been taught to Irishmen, showing the god like advantages of self-respect and dignity as opposed to the servility even of an advanced period, those taught us by Fenianism are as high above all previous efforts as the heavens are above the earth. In the police cell, in the dock, in the jails, in the convict hulks, on the open hill-side, on the scaffold, before judges and juries, before friends and foes, Fenianism has been preached in a manner which for dignity challenges the world. By the noble bearing of our martyrs living and dead, the character of Irishmen has been raised from the slough of despairing servility to be the admiration of the world.

This is specially observable in those places in Ireland where Fenianism has taken the greatest hold on the minds of the people. Wherever Fenianism has not flourished the old servile spirit will betray itself unconsciously among the people.

In what does Fenianism differ from other Irish agitations and organizations so as to effect a desirable result? Simply by enforcing the doctrine that Irishmen must drill themselves and arm themselves as soldiers before they demand their freedom. When questions are asked at the point of the bayonet, they are at least respected. It is this that has lifted our people into the elevated position which they at present occupy in the presence of other nations. Fenianism and the old Irish spirit of craven servility are enemies; they are the very antitheses of each other; they abhor each other, and can never be reconciled. If Fenianism were dead to-morrow, the good it has effected will last forever. Brothers, let us cherish this regenerator of our race. Already it has lifted us from the despair that followed the attempts of ourselves and our fathers to regain our country's freedom. Emblazoned on the flag of Ireland are the words *Nil Desperandum*. The Fathers of Fenianism point the way, let us gird our loins and follow.

PETER McCORRY.

"THE O'DONOGHUE."

MASTER DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, commonly and improperly known as "The" O'Donoghue, having gone over to the English Government and denounced the Fenians and all other enemies of that blessed institution, the *Irishman*, in an article headed, "Hands off, I'm a Patriot," pays its respects to the "gallant Chieftain of the Glens."

If Mr. Daniel O'Donoghue had as much "brass" at his bankers as in his tongue, he need not want for anything. The purse of Fortunatus would be found again.

Feeling, no doubt, the excessive odium which attaches to a self styled "patriot" of the first calibre, when he [illegible] under the arm of a Castle hack, he thinks he must brazen the matter out. There were just two courses open to him. One was to feel his disgrace, and retrieve his error, by adopting a better course by remaining quiet at the least: the other was to drown the accusing voice of the Irish nation, and of his own conscience, by the "bow-wow" style of acting. If he can keep it up long enough, he think he will manage to cram his crooked courses down the throats of his hearers, and even make them relish them.

This is the secret of his manœuvres, poor and paltry as they seem, shabby and unsuccessful as every one regards them.

This is what made him rush to the papers with a letter against the *Irishman*, "in the interests of truth." And when the conductor of this paper replied, and showed that his note was stuffed with mistakes—Mr. O'Donoghue collapsed—collapsed like a wind-bag when a pin is thrust into it.

But, then, his policy being to brazen the matter out he must keep himself before the public, and take another opportunity of rushing to the papers "in the interests of truth" (of course, and of Castle Barry, and of Mr O'Donoghue). This time he rushes at John Martin. Flatly contradicts. Tells him he (John Martin) is totally mistaken, knows nothing about the question, has been bamboozled and deluded, and slandered his poor dear Barry. John Martin, disdaining to notice directly his "pray-excuse-me" colleague of the League, appended a short note to his letter, giving a quick proof that Mr. O'Donoghue's statements were [illegible]. What does Mr. O'Donoghue do? Does he apologise to John Martin? Does he promise to repent and amend his life? No; he collapses—collapses again like a pin-struck wind bag, and [illegible] no sign.

But, then, his policy being still to brazen it out, we shall hear of him again and again rushing forward, with a clatter, like Chinamen when they go to attack an enemy, and when they get a shot in return their clatter ceases in that direction, and they take to their heels.

In Kerry they call such a person a boolimsheath, which Gerald Griffin explains as a "buckler-beater," or "shield-striker."

Of course the boolimsheaths have a great horror of the men who don't make a clatter on their shields, and who venture to handle cold steel, and, of course, Mr. O'Donoghue takes an opportunity to make an attack upon them. It is, indeed, quite natural that an agent of Barry who slandered them, should rise to assail them. What one does grossly, the other does slyly: Siamese Twins or Corsican Brothers did not hit upon this device so far as we have heard.

Now mark the mean policy which dictated this last assault upon imprisoned men. Suppose Barry said to O'Donoghue: "I grossly calumniate these men; try you to do something to discredit them, to chill down the people's sympathy with them. That's the way you'll help me to get into Parliament, and I'll help you again." Suppose Barry, the recreant, had said this to O'Donoghue, his agent, could his agent have acted more servilely up to his orders than he has done?

This man who never did anything for Ireland, who for many a day was an absentee in Paris; this man who never shed anything but gusts of oratory, windy breath, for his country, attempts to sneer down those who shed their heart's blood! It is a miserable spectacle, a sight to raise a blush. For electioneering purposes he ever and anon alludes to his "uncle" O'Connell. He might let the great old man rest; one would fain forget any faults he had: remembering them, we still detest to see the tomb of a great Repealer made a hopping-stone for candidates to the English Parliament.

But his uncle had one or two faults. In his youth he was a "Yeoman;" and he denounced as cut-throats, the United Irishmen, poor gallant Emmet, noble Fitzgerald, Tone and the rest. If O'Donoghue has any of the blood of his "uncle" in him, it must be the "Yeoman" drop.

For, otherwise, he never would have stood outside the prison-gate, free and loud-voiced, to sneer at those within. Otherwise, he would [illegible] the Yeoman's musket against Ireland, and grasped hands with a Government hack who calumniated Irishmen worse than any of Cromwell's hell-dogs. Otherwise, he never would have had a [illegible] as his chairman, and [illegible] him declare [illegible] men who gave up all, life—liberty and [illegible] what they deemed the sacred cause of Ireland, were guilty of "infamous conduct." Otherwise, he [illegible] have sat in silent approval while his chairman declared, "I will watch them—I will denounce them." [illegible] them to the tender mercies of the Corydons, the Nagles, [illegible], the Barrys! Otherwise, he never would have worked to heap honor on a man who persecuted his countrymen, [illegible] the dock, by a foul slander, by the foulest, the blackest, the most brutal slander ever the Castle sink hole of England sped forth against the fair fame of Irishmen.

Ah, shame! let O'Donoghue, if he will, boast how happy he feels at keeping outside the prison gates, but we much mistake the feelings of Irishmen if they are not all disgusted at this man, who is free, flinging his sneers through the gratings at tortured men who knew how to suffer for a cause they deemed holy—for what they believed to be the sacred cause of Old Ireland.

☞ The human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born, every second some one dies. The prevalence of sickness in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would scarcely seem that there are throats enough to swallow the doses he issues daily.—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Ague Cure and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons, and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—*Northfield Telegraph.*

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"My friend," said Magruder, sternly, "do you know in whose company you are dining?"

"Company," replied Kentucky, "no; I used to be very particular about company, but since I got to be a soldier I don't care a red who I eat with."

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Literature.

SONG

O IRELAND! when the glancing rays
Of freedom round thee shine,
Forget not those brave hearts and true
That now in darkness pine.
When glory guards thy glittering throne,
And wreathes thy glowing brow,
Remember then the dauntless brave
That droop in bondage now.

What wrongs are theirs! what cruel woes!
Condemned to servile thrall,
Eternal gloom around them cast,
A dismal death like pall!
Nor warbling notes of early spring,
Nor summer's brilliant bloom,
Nor autumn's mellow tints, can reach
Their silent, living tomb.

But oh! sad Ireland, brighter days
In circling course speed on,
When thou, a sceptred queen, shall rule
Supreme from golden throne;
And nobly then forever more,
And still with queenly pride,
Thou'lt guard the sacred fame of thy
Brave martyrs sanctified.

Nation. CONNACIENSIS

THE SPALPEEN.

BY P. McTEAGUE, ESQ

CHAPTER I

READER, I am going to tell you a story about an Irish spalpeen, which I heard not long since in the county of Clare.

Doubtless you have heard of the county of Clare. It is one of the wildest in Ireland, and is most remarkable for its one hundred and twenty beautiful little lakes, and its hundred and twenty six ruined castles and monasteries.

I wish that some of those young ladies and gentlemen who take such delight in rambling up and down the Rhine every summer, or who trip it over the Swiss mountains or go through France and Italy with green veils and colored spectacles;—I say I wish some of them would come and look at the sweet county of Clare; as, by so doing, they would not only strengthen their eyesight, but greatly improve their health and complexions. ...

[illegible]

... kind of a bewilderment. "Indeed," he would add in a low voice, "what I thought of the business was this, that may be the d—l might have crept inside Fitzpatrick's waistcoat, and that I'd best get clear of the house, at any rate."

So, when the farmer had done speaking, Connor submitted at once, and declared that his mind was made up, and that he would "take the ADVICE in the name of God" and that he was ready to leave the money behind him, and *was done out of the business.*"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE WEDDING DAY

I cannot sleep, I tremble so,
And such a tumult fills my brain.
It must be joy I feel, I know;
But oh, how near it seems to pain!
The wind moans through the old pear tree,
The morn is cold and damp and gray,
Who would have thought the world would be
So sad upon my wedding day.

No less I love thee, Charlie Ray;
God knows my heart is full of thee—
So full, that if I kneel to pray,
Thine image only can I see.
And I would not exchange this morn—
Its cold, its mist, its hoary rime—
For all the splendors that adorn
The young day in some fairer clime.

Hark, hark, he comes! Be still my heart—
Be still! be proud! be blest! be gay!
What need hast thou to ache and start
When Charlie comes—my Charlie Ray?
He comes—he comes! and I must be
All smiles, and wipe these tears away;
It would be wrong to let him see
I've wept upon my wedding day.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FENIAN.

By Richard O'S. Burke.

CHAPTER XIX.—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

CHAPTER XX.

[illegible]

THE NATION'S FLAG.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

... we should anticipate a large sale for the *Religious Miscellany* among the Irish speaking people of the United States, and more especially among the Catholic portion thereof, were the book sellers who profess to supply them with congenial literary food aware of the immense popularity of Tigue Gaelach's religious hymns in the homesteads of the Catholic peasantry of Holy Ireland. Should any of these gentlemen be sufficiently smart and sufficiently cognizant of genuine Irish nature to realize this fact and order out a large supply of the little work before we feel certain that he would make what traders call a "good thing" of it.

DEAD!

ALLEN, O'BRIEN, LARKIN.

BY CAVIARE.

"Dead!" said the gray mother moaning
At night by the quick wasting fire;
"Dead!" said the shuddering children,
And clung to the knees of their sire;
Dead! a ... abhorred consummation!
Would, God, we had strength to forgive—
"False!" cried the storm in the house-top,
"Forever they live."

Pale student, with palm shaded eyebrows,
And lips white and rigid as death,
You see in the knout and the coffin
The emblems of hope and of faith;
Three graves in a vile British prison,
Where never shall bloom flower or leaf—
Three graves! they're the seed of our triumph,
Our Trust, our Belief.

Had they died for a dream they were noble,
Having died for the Truth they were grand,
Proud hearts that beat highest and swiftest,
As swiftest and darkest gloomed Fate;
We were told we were dead as a nation—
A corpse with its face to the sky—
O lordless, powerless, hopeless—
They gave it the lie.

And their blood to confession was witness,
Their deaths were the seal of their creed,
Translating the visions of ages
In actual substance and deed;
They fell, and they fell as befit them—
They died the brave deaths of brave men;
Let them leap from their ashes to-morrow—
They'd strike so again.

Ay, strike while above this good nation
One emerald tatter shall fly,
And God, though he quenches the starlight,
Shall leave us one mark in the sky;
One wreck from the enemy's pillage,
Though sodden with bloodstain and dust—
Oh, graves in the cloud-covered prison—
Three shrines of our Trust.

For if Ireland, cursed, beggared and slandered,
Had nothing to show for her cause,
Save protests, remonstrances, wailings
Against England, her lash and her laws;
The nations might blush for our meanness,
Or laugh at our eloquent might;
These corpses below have redeemed us—
They fought the good fight.

They fought it—they proved to our Masters
The truth that too long was unlaid;
No dungeon can hold or extinguish
[illegible]

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SCIENCE.

[illegible]

AN old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

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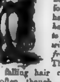

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JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

BY W. H. G.

For the first time in seven hundred years an English Government has succeeded to power on the platform of making concessions to Ireland. Truly, strange things are coming to pass in these our days! It is no use to deny that these are revolutionary times, for the fact of Gladstone's return to power stands by itself without a counterpart in the whole course of English history. Never before has any British Government been formed for the avowed purpose of making a concession to any British dependency. For this is what Gladstone proposes to do, although he silvers the pill for John Bull's deglutition by describing his policy as "Justice to Ireland." We shall not quarrel with the signature or the label, if the policy be swallowed. But we cannot be so blind nor so prejudiced as not to remark that a policy of concession to a dependency is a rare one with the British Government, and that, in regard to Ireland, concessions are never granted save when England is apprehensive of some serious danger befalling her through Irish disaffection. England's difficulty, or her apprehension of difficulty, is Ireland's opportunity to demand concessions, and to enforce these demands. The word "justice" does not accurately describe the demands of Ireland on England. If we ask for simple justice we should require England to undo all that she has ever done against us, to repair all the wrongs that she has inflicted, to reward all the sufferings she has caused, to restore all the plunder she has taken, and to expiate all the blood she has shed. This would be merely "justice" of the simplest kind. *But we do not ask so much,* although a professedly Christian, humane and magnanimous nation might be supposed to be ready to transcend the requirements of the barest justice in dealing with the nation which they have foully and cruelly wronged, and generously extend to misfortune benefactions far more ample than the law of righteous reparation prescribes. But England has no notion of being generous, whatever thought she may cherish of being just. And when we attempt to measure the immense pyramid of injustice which she has piled up as the monument of her rule in Ireland, we cannot be in our senses if we believe that even justice—thorough justice—can be done. It is too late to do justice to Ireland. It is too much for human power to make a perfect reparation for past wrongs. And we, Irish, neither expect nor require such a measure of reparation. We limit our demands within the bounds of reason. We ask for no generous treatment, for this is full justice and something over. If we asked for generosity, we should be but beggars craving a favor, instead of plaintiffs claiming a just right. Therefore, we beg for no generous concession, and as we will not stoop to go into court to reclaim our rights, we look not even for exact justice. We are profoundly sensible of the utter hopelessness of success in a cause with such an object. We know too well that it is impossible for England to repair her faults fully and equitably. Therefore we call for something less than justice—something which may be termed an instalment of justice—and the least that we shall take. This is a simple concession, and with this we shall be content. When this is granted, we shall burn the long catalogue of British iniquities enacted against Ireland, forget our passionate thirst for vengeance, and forgive all the trespasses against us committed in the past.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

I need hardly say that the concession is IRELAND'S INDEPENDENT AUTONOMY. This is a just concession to claim as well as grant. It cannot be thrown to us as an undeserved boon bestowed by generosity, but must come as a rightful claim tardily acknowledged by justice. And we do not want or wish England to do justice to Ireland, in the sense of carrying out any just measures toward her, saving always the ONE GREAT MEASURE I have mentioned. We want England to have *no more to do* with Ireland. We want the Irish *to do for Ireland* whatever the country requires. Seeing that it is impossible for England to do full justice to Ireland, we want her to let Ireland alone for the future; we want her to do this much justice and no more ...

... mote the welfare of Ireland." I have always advocated the latter policy, which does not, however, imply that I should trust to the professions or good feeling of British politicians. But I hold that it is rational and prudent to rely on the fidelity of public men to their own ambition and to the interests of the country in which that ambition must be gratified. I would rely on the human nature, on the self-interest, and on the patriotism (to England) of English party leaders, in dealing with them. It is not with any love for Ireland, or any romantic championship of abstract justice that I would credit them. I know that most of them would wish Ireland at the antipodes so that they might be rid of the "Irish difficulty" forever. But the Irish difficulty cannot be disposed of thus. It obstinately remains just where it was, and therefore it is the business of statesmanship to deal with it as an ugly, irrepressible fact—however disagreeable to recognize or to handle. Therefore, it is not for the sake of Justice that justice will be done. It is not through admiration or compassion for Ireland that her wrongs will be redressed. If any concession be granted, it is because this or that party is covetous of power, or because England's safety would be imperilled if it were refused. The road to Ireland's salvation must be paved with British selfishness. It was through the selfishness of Pharaoh that God wrought the emancipation of the Hebrews.

Considering these things, we must admit that the late Parliamentary elections decided a greater question than whether Gladstone or Disraeli should reign. We must agree with *The Spectator* that the fate of the Anglican establishment in Ireland was not the main issue. And we await, without absolute incredulity, the fulfilment of its prediction that "the removal of this injustice is only one of a series of measures intended to bind Ireland to the Empire and end the state of civil war which, under various disguises, has lasted for six hundred years, and to weld the Three Kingdoms into a compact realm, presenting toward Europe—and not less toward America—an unbroken front."

WHAT THE "SPECTATOR" SAYS.

It may not be amiss to give a fuller quotation from this very remarkable article in the leading Liberal weekly, which appeared just on the eve of the elections and was designed to influence them. It proceeds: "The suit is but for a cottage, but it involves the whole estate. To refuse to sweep away the Irish Church is to dismiss the Irish suit, brought into the court of the British nation, in the presence of the whole world, and declare that Irishmen cannot be equal partners nor allies with Englishmen—but are mere dependants, who may be treated kindly, but must wear the livery of their masters, go to whatever church they are bid, and regulate their lives by wills other than their own. It is to tell the Irish that their solitary hope is in rebellion, and that they who have helped to conquer India, to defeat Napoleon, to float the British flag on every sea, to ward the British Empire from every foe—never sparing their blood, never shirking their task, never betraying their trust—that these ever faithful Irishmen, with their brilliant and versatile talents and their unexampled services dedicated to the grandeur and glory of Britain, shall never be welcome guests in the house they have helped to build. The elections will determine the drift of British policy for years; and, if the Tories are successful, Great Britain will remain a land ruled by feudalism, where all are happy save the multitude, all claims are acknowledged save those of manhood, all rights are respected save those of free thought, all aspirations are welcomed save those which tend to equality. If the Liberal majority be not great enough to pulverize all opposition, the hope of reconciliation with Ireland shall have passed away forever, and Great Britain, solemnly called to do justice to that country, shall have deliberately refused. John Bright truly asserted that 'the Nation is now in power.' Therefore, it is the Nation, sitting in the judgment seat, which has to decide between the oppressor and the oppressed—between the *régime* of ascendency and the policy of freedom. The Tories are the irreconcilable enemies of English freedom, as well as of Irish liberty, content with things as they are—with the State of England 'as it is now ...

It is no secret. It is Fenianism which has done it. Fenianism has driven British Statesmen to their wits, and for expedients to deliver the Empire from the disruption with which Irish disaffection threatens it. They first attempted to smother the fire by seizing the Dublin *Irish People*, condemning the editors to the fate of felons, and suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. This failed, and coincidently with the proof of its failure came the evidence that the oppressed millions of England sympathized with the democratic doctrines which are inseparable from Irish revolution. Here was another *spectre rouge* for English oligarchs to shudder at, and it haunted their very doors. Therefore, as self preservation is the first law of nature, they—Tories though they were—determined to make an effort to lay the dreaded ghost of British disaffection first, and with this view they introduced the Reform Bill which lately became law and has greatly increased the power of the working-men of England. This was, Lord Derby admitted, a leap in the dark—but then the spectre was pressing! It was the lesser of two evils, and was consequently chosen. To some extent the expedient as a remedy for disaffection and democracy was successful. But the respite was but short. The rejection of all the "working-men's candidates" without an exception at the late election, the inconveniences of the rating clause, and the undemocratic effect of the three cornered constituencies, have re-embittered the feud of the poor against the rich. The reform has proved insufficient, for the character of the new Parliament is socially unchanged. The people are not yet in power. The upper ten thousand still rule the country. The old party hacks are back again filling all the offices. Hence the angry masses must renew their agitation and flourish their old banners of discontent. The Reform Bill as it is will not save the oligarchs, will not divide British democrats from Irish Fenians, will not entomb the revolutionary *spectre rouge*. And we, Irishmen, have no cause to regret it. It is all the better for us.

After securing, as they hoped, the British populace for the support of oligarchic government, the Tory leaders thought that they might venture to despise the efforts of the Irish to upset it. For Irish disaffection they ...

Disraeli. The court has decided now, and the verdict is duly rendered, and the policy toward Ireland advocated by the Liberals is now to be put into operation. As leader of the opposition it was impossible for the Mr. Gladstone to carry a measure of disestablishment through Parliament; it is necessary to be Premier, with the power of creating peers *ad libitum*, to get such an Act through the House of Lords. But now the Liberals return to office with a powerful majority over their opponents, and never before was the Liberal army so unanimous and devoted to its leader. With great discrimination the constituencies rejected those loose fish and crotchety members whom one never knows where to find; J. S. Mill, Roebuck, Amberley, Darby Griffiths, Bernal Osborne—for instance. The working-men's candidates—Bradlaugh, Odgar, Mason Jones, Howell, Col. Dickson, and perhaps Beales—were properly rejected, for the question before the country was the rights of Ireland, not the rights of working-men, whose representatives had other axes to grind than those of their party. The defeat of Milner Gibson and Stansfeld need not be much deplored, nor is that of Bull Run Russell much to crow over. P. McMahon, whose one idea is to assimilate every law in Ireland to its counterpart in England, is very well matched with Col. Knox, of the *Irish Times*. The Tory repealer, Bearden, is substituted by the Tory repealer Mathews. It is always a Tory who advocates the obsolete expedient of Repeal. Lawson, the jury-packer, and Barry, the Liar—with a large L—have been ignominiously kicked out of the ranks. Ball, the member for Dublin University, and Johnstone, of Belfast, are more liberal than conservative, while Dowse and Shaw have been elected in the Tory strongholds of Derry and Bandon.

On the whole, we cannot fail to be pleased with the general result. Though Gladstone is not so wily a tactician nor so temperate a debater as Disraeli, he has the advantage of being honest and earnest. The fallen minister is only a political charlatan, an unscrupulous trickster, a protean histrio, who plays many parts and is everything by turns.

"Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus, omnia novit."

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Miscellany.

A concern firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some pecuniary embarrassment, recently closed business, and the senior member gave to the public the following notice: "De dissolution of co-partnership heretofore re-sisting twixt me and Moses Jones in de barber profession am hereby resolved. Persons who owe must pay de scriber. Dem what de firm owe must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."

[illegible]

Steamship Companies.

1868. 1868

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DRAFTS

[illegible]

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BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS, [illegible]

NATIONAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY

[illegible]

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HAT STORE. [illegible] BOWERY.

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD

[illegible]

Financial, &c.

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[illegible]

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CHICAGO HOUSE—H. GREENBAUM & CO.

DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD, ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Information Wanted.

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WILL BE GIVEN TO HOUSEKEEPERS TEN MONTHS' TIME

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Pay taken by the Week or Month if Preferred.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD $15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20

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ROBERT WILSON, OF THE [illegible] REGALIA MANUFACTURER.

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Have You Seen Those Business Suits, FOR $10, $12 AND $15,

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HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER! FIRST PREMIUM [illegible]

THIS IS THE ONLY MACHINE [illegible]

We Warrant [illegible]

CALL AND EXAMINE IT OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH Testimonials, to NEW YORK LAUNDRY MANUFACTURING CO. 687 BROADWAY, N. Y. Agents Wanted

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MARVIN'S PATENT Alum & Dry Plaster FIRE PROOF SAFES

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Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS, VAULT DOORS, EXPRESS BOXES, FAMILY PLATE SAFES, COMBINATION LOCKS

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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

GUANO.

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GEO. E. WHITE, 150 Front Street New York.

Sewing Machines.

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THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 294 BOWERY,

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TORREY'S PATENT WEATHER STRIPS

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PORTRAITS CUT ON PIPES.

[illegible]

Medicines.

RUPTURES CURED

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

SECOND COPY

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 153. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

BY W. H. C.

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[illegible]

WHAT THE "SPECTATOR" SAYS.

[illegible]

SELF GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

THE LIMITS OF HISTORY.

[illegible]

THE VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

[illegible]

Disraeli. The court has decided now, and the verdict is duly rendered, and the policy toward Ireland advocated by the Liberals is now to be put into operation. As leader of the opposition it was impossible for the Mr. Gladstone to carry a measure of disestablishment through Parliament; it is necessary to be Premier, with the power of creating peers *ad libitum*, to get such an Act through the House of Lords. But now the Liberals return to office with a powerful majority over their opponents, and never before was the Liberal army so unanimous and devoted to its leader. With great discrimination the constituencies rejected those loose fish and crotchety members whom one never knows where to find, J. S. Mill, Roebuck, Amberley, Darby Griffiths, Bernal Osborne—for instance. The working-men's candidates—Bradlaugh, Odger, Mason Jones, Howell, Col. Dickson, and perhaps Beales—were properly rejected, for the question before the country was the rights of Ireland, not the rights of working-men, whose representatives had other axes to grind than those of their party. The defeat of Milner Gibson and Stansfeld need not be much deplored, nor is that of Bull Run Russell much to crow over. [illegible]

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

[illegible]

WOLFE TONE CIRCLE, PATERSON, N. J.

[illegible]

President of the Fenian Brotherhood, and we sincerely hope the propositions contained in the said address will be accepted by the latter gentleman. The Wolfe Tone Circle wishes a copy of this to appear in the IRISH PEOPLE, *Irish American* and *Irish Republic*. I remain, sincerely yours, ROBERT LOCHRAN, Secretary.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 7.—Congress opened its session here at 12 o'clock this morning. The only part of the Senate proceedings of interest to our readers was the introduction of bills by Senator Yates Morrill and Frelinghuysen relative to the naturalization of foreigners, which were tabled and ordered to be printed. In the House, Mr Morrill introduced a joint resolution declaring that the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister to England, is prejudicial to the interests and dignity of the nation, and requesting the President to order immediately his recall.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Penn.) moved to table the joint resolution, remarking that no facts justify such a declaration.

Mr. Banks, (Rep., Mass.) moved to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

[illegible]

Literature.

A DALCASSIAN WARSONG.

Addressed to Brave O'Brien, Isle of Cuba, I. R. A.

Wake! be there from your slumbers, can't you
Hear the trumpet's call?
Arise! it's a bugle of a new sweet kind
Sounds to all.
With our hearts proudly streaming from our
Hills and corners,
We will drive the foes of Erin and their stands
away "Ti strife dowl.
Then we'll hunt down the chief their hire in Erin
Lay in clay.
Our race shall be free, or we'll scatter to repay them for
the insult.
John Bull may have his castle and his shopkeeps
be not boasting.
We will show him Erin's valiant sons not for his
English sway.

Wake! brothers, from your slumber, for long
we've slept in chains;
We must battle for our freedom while a remnant
yet remains.
Up, brothers, let us hear no more of Orange,
Green or blue,
We will take the old Erin as all brothers ought
to do
We will raise the orange blossom with our
shamrock, verdure bright,
And show to the world Ireland's freedom all her
manly might.
The sons that she will honor will be those who
love her
The revive her ancient glory and will stand at
danger's post.

Arise! Dalcassian brothers, for to us that post
belongs,
And in the van of battle we'll avenge old Erin's
wrongs.
We will meet the bold invaders as our Brian did
before,
We will battle for old Erin and we'll chase them
from her shore.
Their hopes we will scatter as light chaff before
the wind,
And shame will rot on the coward slaves who now
would stay behind;
From the Lagenian shore the hill side the cry
sounds
"Up the Clans!"
The war-cry that we shout! he must come across
the sea.
Brooklyn, twenty Clars HARRY O'BRIEN.

THE SPALPEEN.

BY P. MCLAUGHLIN, ESQ.

CHAPTER I. (CONTINUED.)

Wrestling the farmer's money inland with joy, and, taking Connor by the hand, he told him to sit down upon a bench in the middle of the room, while he went to the cash and barter administrator, and wait for a bear.

"And now mavourneen and the farmer, if you don't be too much in a hurry, I'd like to have a word with you." said Connor, and I, thinking it was a word of your ear, I'd be the Cockney, if you strictly a there to what I am going to say, you will see and be a thriving man but one of the happiest among all yiz! Will you do my word?"

"I am," said Connor, "begin."

"Eat the pipe and kindel the mane book and the farmer

"Smoke the pipe, and fire the fire," said Connor. "Now are you satisfied master?"

"I am," said the farmer, "but you must not call me master, for you are a man as good as the poor owes master, and have men to dig your potatoes, to sow your oats and others have dug mine. And now sit quite steady, Connor, and what you think that you may not jump a spalpeen."

So Connor sat still, and shut his eyes, while the farmer began.

"Now, then, I will proceed upon the business at once. You have fairly surrendered all claim to the name by which were your rightful due; and, instead of the money, you are content to receive as full payment and satisfaction remuneration for assigning. Is it so?"

"It is," said Connor, adding, however, to himself, "I think I was well out of that."

"The three pieces of advice that I have now, therefore, to give you are, have about, Mind, and Forbear!"

"Never fear," said Connor; "I'll not lose a word."

"First—As you travel homeward, never stop to talk with common road, nor attempt to make acquaintance with ordinary folds by way of lessons of your station."

"I do," said Connor; "I have thirty word and (which is to himself) bad luck to me if ever I forget a word of common sense."

"Are you ready again?" said the farmer.

"I am," said Connor.

"Secondly,—Whenever you have occasion to stop at any house or farm on your road, be not know—particularly at night—look well about you, and if anything should happen to see that the owner of the house is an old man, and the children are grown and married, see why will you be some as you can! But be not in haste or stay a week in one place."

"Have you got this by heart?" said the farmer.

"I have it name off," said Connor adding to himself, "I had bad luck to me but I can and know!"

"Are you ready again?" cried the farmer.

"I am," said Connor, "it is as if I knew it off!"

"In the third and last place,—Never stay a thing in a hurry at night that you might be sorry for in the morning."

"Have you got this?" said the farmer.

"I have," said Connor, adding, however, to himself, "I wish I could get a commission for bargains, and I'd sell them cheap."

"Now, then, I'm drawing back nearer the fire but you kneel—not upon the sharp, but the blunt side of the hearth—and have made and satisfied, and Connor rose up and stretched out his hand, yet certainly with hesitation, and gently stirred down towards the farmer, and over his wife and children.

Upon rejoicing them, perhaps these feelings were suggested by the Dilemma by so young they had no longer and nurses in their thoughts, but that they were slightly stealing at each other, as much as to say, "How well we have behaved, tempted that Clara spalpeen!"

"Well, man and mistress, and Miss Eliza, dear, and Molly, and master James, and Bridey, and Nancy, and Jemmy, and Tom, and Connor, "and may the Lord prosper you! I wish you all well, and, turning to the farmer, he added in a low tone, "If you have deceived a poor man, may the Lord have pity on you and wish for three years, may the heavenly Father inspire you to wish that Connor standing in the door, rather anxious to escape, as it might appear, while seemed was a big power, but, just as he had got over the threshold, his farmer who was a strong-built active man, leapped after him, as a cat would after a mouse; and, seizing the poor Infant by the collar of his coat, pulled him back into the middle of the kitchen.

There was a general laugh, while Connor, much terrified, called out, "O murder! murder! what shall I do? what do you want of me? I'll master, dear! haven't I given in to all your conditions? I'm ready to be your man, and sweeping the poor Infant by the collar of his coat, pulled him back into the middle of the kitchen.

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"Here

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

APPOINTMENT OF LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The appointment of Earl Spencer as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is officially announced.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The following Ministers and officers of State have been appointed: Lord Dufferin, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Edward Sullivan, Member of Parliament for Mallow, Attorney General for Ireland; Charles Robert Barry, Member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Solicitor General for Ireland.

RELEASE OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

George Francis Train has been set at liberty, the plaintiffs in the case having withdrawn the suits against him. Mr. Train has issued writs against the Marquis of Abercorn, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, for $100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and against the Ebbw Vale Steel Company for $ 0,000. Mr. Train will sail in the Australasian from Queenstown to-morrow for New York.

SPEECH OF MR. TRAIN.

CORK, Dec. 12.—Mr. Train, on the evening previous to his departure from Queenstown on the steamer Australasian for America, addressed a large and enthusiastic public meeting in this city.

[News from Ireland, received by mail, will be found on our second and third pages. We have to apologize, by the way, for the scanty supply of Irish news with which we ask to content our readers this week. The lateness of the hour at which the mails from Europe arrived, and the pressure of matters of importance to our Fenian readers, compelled us to hold over a mass of extracts from our Irish files and some original articles on topics of the day, all of which will appear [illegible].—Ed. I. P.]

Miscellany.

In a conversation recently Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, stated that firmness in the administration of the laws will restore tranquillity, and that firmness is what the country obtains in General Grant. The night before the vote was taken on impeachment, he said, Gen. Grant visited Ben Wade to urge on him the restoration of General Sheridan to his command in Louisiana as soon as he (Wade) became President. Butler, he said, came near being the present President. Lincoln wanted him to run on the ticket in 1864 for Vice President, but General Butler then thought the Vice Presidency an exceptionable place.

A PUZZLED TRACER.—During the session of one of the Recorder's Courts yesterday, a merry faced and bright-eyed Milesian was arraigned for disorderly conduct. The Judge inquired, very angrily, "If he was not ashamed to be there?"

"Pon my soul I am, yer honor."

"You are in very disreputable company."

"I know it, yer honor."

"It is shameful!"

"Too true," was the pertinent rejoinder.

"If I permit you to go this time, will you ever be caught in such company again?"

"Not unless yer honor sends for me!" was the meek reply, in a tone so exquisitely sarcastic, that no doubt of his meaning was left on the minds of the audience.—N. O. Picayune.

The consistory for the creation of cardinals will be held next March. The Pope will then confer the purple on ten prelates at once, thus filling all the vacancies in the Sacred College, which he desires to see complete for the Œcumenical Council. On this occasion the Pope will restore the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Scotland, establishing a primate at Glasgow, and confer the cardinal's hat on Archbishop Manning.

RECENTLY a paragraph was published telling how a well-to-do farmer, of Harrison county, Ind., forced his daughter to work in the field with a negro. Soon she gave birth to a mulatto child, and was driven away by her father. She now brings suit against him for wages due for ten years' labor, performed since she came of age, and as the law is on her side she will probably get it.

A few days ago, in the eastern part of Jefferson county, Ky., a gang of seven ruffians violated the persons of two negro girls, shot them dead and then threw their bodies into a creek. Six of the ruffians have been arrested.

THE PARIS CHARIVARI represents Prussia endeavoring to [illegible] up or carry the figure of Germany. [illegible]—"Bah! I can carry her off like a feather." Charivari, who is looking on—"Mind you do not get a tour de Rein" (tour de reins—Eng., a twist of the loins).

JUDICIAL FRANKNESS.—A Texas judge was recently called upon to pass sentence in a capital case. After dwelling upon the enormity of the offence, the solemnity of the prisoner's position, and kindred topics he concluded his address as follows: "The fact is, Jones, the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold, and the jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition, much of the glass in the windows is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartment comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each, to sleep sound and comfortable, therefore, is out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible the court, in the exercise of its humane compassion, hereby orders you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

MILES O'REILLY'S POEMS.—What has become of those beautiful verses of Miles O'Reilly that were promised us some months ago? The public are getting impatient. Why does the printer not bring them forth?—Herald.

On the 19th November Lord Somerville met with his death while hunting near Uppingham, Rutlandshire. His horse stumbled and fell upon its rider, crushing his head and face. The deceased was the eighteenth Baron Somerville in the peerage of Scotland.

A son of Charles Dickens has gone into hopeless bankruptcy, by a disastrous turn of affairs in his business of paper-making. He dragged down with him his old father-in-law, while his father is not affected a farthing by the event.

DELICIOUS.—In describing a new organ, a country editor says: "The swell died away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bed clothes."

ALWAYS fair: what you pay for a ride.

WHY do you lie abed so late? asked an early riser of a worshipper of Morpheus. To invent excuses for not getting up, was the reply.

WHAT does the weather do for a cold? It blows—it snows.

GEORGE P. TRIGG. [illegible]

GEO. P. TRIGG & CO.,
Wholesale Fish Merchants,
NO. 176 GREENWICH STREET,
Corner of Dey Street,
NEW YORK.

ROBERT TAGGART,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To
[illegible] Hudson street or 10 Abingdon Square, N. Y.

THE Boston Transcript says: "In passing Faneuil Hall the other evening, we caught some boys throwing stones at that venerable structure. 'What are you doing, you rascals?' 'Merely rocking the cradle,' replied one of the youthful reprobates."

WM. O'TOOLE & CO.
Dealers in
PAPER-MAKERS' STOCK,
SHAVINGS, IMPERFECTIONS, PRINTS,
MANILLA, ROPE AND GUNNY STOCK,
Also cash paid for
NEWSPAPERS, IMPERFECT SHEETS AND BOOKS
TWINE AND WRAPPING PAPER
Constantly on hand at
11 WORTH STREET NEW YORK

A Scotch clergyman was talking very seriously to a parishioner about drinking, and hoped he had produced some effect. And so he had, for the parishioner said, "Ye're right, sir! whiskey's a bad thing, especially bad whiskey."

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT

In this Institution, which is situated at a few miles from the city of Montreal, Canada, both courses—that is, the Commercial and Classical—are taught. The terms are as follows:

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is about ten months and a half.
2nd. The terms for board are $100.
The House furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that each pupil have at least two pairs.
3rd. By paying a fixed sum of $[illegible], the House will (if the parents so desire it) furnish all the school necessaries, books included.
4th. By paying a fixed sum of $[illegible], the House will furnish complete bed and bedding, and will also take charge of the washing.
5th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
6th. Doctor's Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges.
7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.
8th. Instrumental Music, $2.50 per month, including use of piano.
9th. Use of Library, $1.00 per annum.
10th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters, who have charge of the Infirmary.
11th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.
12th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.
13th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money of Canada.
The scholastic year commences on the 3rd of September, 1868.
Departure of the Rev. Father in charge of the pupils by the [illegible] train from the H. R. R. Station, corner Thirty first street and Tenth avenue, on that date.
JOS. REZE, President.

WHY is Jeff Davis like a candle maker? Because he goes unpunished when his wicked deeds are brought to light.

NEW York not only boasts her wickedest man, but her fashionables glory under the "wickedest hats" and "wickedest bonnets."

WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

At O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN'S will be sold next week the greatest bargains of the season, viz: Several lots of POPLINS and [illegible], at [illegible] cost of importation. [illegible] splendid EMPRESS CLOTHS and FRENCH MERINO [illegible] per yard—selling all over for $1 per yard. CLOAKS, SHAWLS and BALMORAL SKIRTS in every style, at lower prices than any other house on this avenue.
Beautiful CALICOES, best MERINOES, [illegible] per yard.
A splendid YARD WIDE MUSLIN [illegible]—worth [illegible] per yard, and everything else in proportion.
A fine assortment of IRISH, FRENCH and ENGLISH POPLINS, PAISLEY SHAWLS, &c.
Call before buying elsewhere. You will not regret. No trouble to show goods, buy or not.

O'SULLIVAN & O'DONOVAN,
357 Eighth avenue, bet. 28th and 29th sts.

"I BUY two cravats which last me a whole year," said the famous Sebastian Bach, "a black one and a white one. In about six months the one does duty for the other. The black by constant use becomes rather white, and the white turns very black."

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic [illegible]

[illegible]

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS!

An entirely Original Irish Minstrel Entertainment will be [illegible] at the
NEW APOLLO HALL,
Corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street,
On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.
[illegible] RENDERED WITH NATIONAL SPIRIT AND FEELING.
AN INTENSELY HUMOROUS TALK ON HOME AND FOREIGN TOPICS.
[illegible] DANCING IN CHARACTER.
[illegible] original wits.
And side-splitting local hits.
To conclude with a pleasing Irish-American Piece entitled "O'[illegible]," specially written for the Troupe.
Reserved Seats, $1. Dress Circle, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

A SECRET has been defined as anything made known to everybody in a whisper.

A SHREWD SUGGESTION.—It often happens, when the husband fails to be home to dinner, that it is one of his fast day.

COMFORT-PERFECTION-SATISFACTION.
GOTHIC FURNACE,
BEAUTY RANGE,
AERO REFRIGERATOR,
MANUFACTURED
BY
ALEX. M. LESLEY,
605 SIXTH AVENUE N. Y.

A WESTERN epitaph was made to read:

Here lies the mother of children five,
Two are dead and three are alive;
The two that are dead preferring rather
To die with mother than live with father!

The father, to save his good name, added:

But (three to two) each of the other
Rather live with father than die with mother.

GOODSPEED'S FOUNTAIN PEN.

Sixty lines written with one pen of ink. The fountain has been attached to Goodspeed's celebrated Golden Pens. Warranted to be the best Fountain in the world. Sample sent for 10 cents, an assorted box for 25 cents, or a full gross, post-paid, for $6.00. $10 a day guaranteed to active agents.

Address, J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, N. Y.

I RETURNED to the home of my fathers at night and found it in ruins; I cried aloud—my fathers! where are they? and echo answered, Dennis my boy, is that you?

THIRD AVENUE SAVING BANK,
THIRD AVENUE,
Corner Twenty sixth street, New York.
Chartered 1854 .... Deposits $[illegible]
Six per cent interest allowed, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

AN enterprising downeaster announces, as his golden wedding is just twenty years hence he is ready to make discount at legal rates on any presents his friends may bring in advance.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND,
ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.
Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Drafts on the Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow.
Drafts on London and the Continent.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE JONGE & CO.,
91 BROADWAY, 2d door above Wall street.

THE best capital to begin life with—a capital wife.

"THAT was very greedy of you, Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of the cake." "You told me, ma, I was always to take her part!" said Tommy.

GREENBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS
214 BROADWAY,
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD,
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

"WELL, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir; you generally expanded them."

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK
ASTOR PLACE.
CHARTERED 1853.
Open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 5 cents to $[illegible] received on deposit.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
INTEREST FROM THE 1st OF EACH MONTH.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

ARTEMUS WARD went to his hotel late one night, and calling the waiter, said to him, "James, has the landlord gone to bed?" "Yes, sir." "Then, James, I wish you to go and wake him up, and tell him, with my sincerest regards, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

HOUSEKEEPING.
WILL BE GIVEN
TO HOUSEKEEPERS
AT
BENDALL & CO.'S
Corner of
CANAL AND HUDSON Streets, N. Y.
OIL CLOTHS
Carpets
BEDDING
FURNITURE
OF EVERY KIND.
Pay taken by the Week
Or Month if Preferred.
TEN MONTHS' TIME

ACCORDING to the latest definition, a bachelor is a man who has lost the opportunity of making a woman miserable.

JOHN EVERETT,
LIQUOR DEALER,
No. 5 Fulton Market, N[illegible]
(Two doors from Front street.)

Steamship Companies.

1868.
PATRICK SHEAHAN'S
GENERAL
EMIGRATION
AND
FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
221 West street, New York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE
To or from Europe,
By the magnificent Steamships sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

PASSAGE From CORK or LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK	$37 00
PASSAGE From NEW YORK to CORK or LIVERPOOL	30 00
PASSAGE TO AUSTRALIA	135 00
PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA	60 00

£ DRAFTS $

For any amount, payable at all banks in Ireland, England, and Scotland free of discount.
Persons desirous to do business direct with this office, can send their money by mail or express, and procure DRAFTS on Europe and Passage Tickets at the above rates.
Drafts or Passage Tickets shall be sent by return of mail to the purchaser, or forwarded (free) to Europe as they may order.
N. B.—Passengers procuring Passage-Tickets of Sheahan or his Agents will have their baggage put on board trains on arrival in New York, and every needful care and protection given them.
Also emigrants, on arrival here, will be promptly forwarded by the cheapest and best route to their destination.
Those who expect their friends to arrive in NEW YORK can send the Railroad Fare to this office and their passengers shall be quickly and carefully forwarded.
N. B.—To Families a reduction from above rates will be given.

REFERENCES.
Rev. Mr. CRUDDEN, Lowell, Mass.
" TAAFFE, Lawrence, "
" HASKINS, Boston, "
" FLOOD, Watertown "
" UHRTHALLER, Pres. S. J., N. Y.
" DAILY, N. Y.
" E. O'CONNOR, Geneva, Wis.

A THIRD gentleman, some days ago, met one of our bluff, burly doctors, who is more noted for the force than the polish of his language, when the following colloquy ensued: "Doctor, what shall I take for the ague?" "The ague! Have you got the ague?" "No." "Well, take the ague first." The gentleman, not having taken the first prescription, has not inquired for the second.

STEAM WEEKLY
FROM AND TO
QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL,
BY FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS
Also, by the
OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
Remittances to Ireland, &c. Apply to
[illegible]
[illegible] Broadway and [illegible] South street

A GENTLEMAN at a musical party asked a friend, in a whisper, "How shall I stir the fire without interrupting the music?" "Between the bars," replied the friend.

A MAN, describing a church in Scotland, writes to a friend: "No velvet cushions in our pews. We don't go in for style. The fattest person has the softest seat."

NATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Steamships Weekly to and from
NEW YORK & QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
FRANCE	3,[illegible]	Grace.
DENMARK	3,117	Thompson.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ENGLAND	3,400	Thompson.
HELVETIA	3,[illegible]	Cutting.
ERIN	3,[illegible]	Webster.
VIRGINIA	3,[illegible]	Thomas.
PENNSYLVANIA	3,[illegible]	Hall.
LOUISIANA	3,[illegible]	Forbes.

Cabin Passage, $100. Steerage, $35.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37 currency.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at corresponding rates.
Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, 57 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

A LOCAL paper in Arkansas says that dirt is so cheap there that persons buying farms have to look sharp or they will have an extra forty acres or so smuggled into the deed.

"BIDDY, what time do your folks dine?" asked a dandy. "Soon as you goes away—that's missus's orders." Dandy makes tracks instantly.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICES,
86 SOUTH STREET & 36 BROADWAY, N. Y.
STEAMERS EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Certificates granted to bring parties from
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN
At reduced rates by Steamers twice a week
Also by Sailing Packets, from
LIVERPOOL and LONDON,
By Weekly Line of Packets.
DRAFTS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
For further particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
86 SOUTH ST. or 36 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In the heyday of his renown Rossini exhibited an almost ludicrous self-esteem. In London once he addressed a lady who was standing between himself and the Duke of Wellington in this wise: "Madame, how happy should you be to find yourself placed between the two greatest men in Europe."

Hats and Caps.

WHO IS YOUR HATTER!

The best value in this city, or anywhere else, is to be found at the new
HAT STORE,
[illegible] BOWERY.
John Callaghan & Co., offer for sale their new spring stock of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, at prices which [illegible]
THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
[illegible]
[illegible] BOWERY.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

CASES of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless Watches sold in New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities represented as our watches we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing direct from us can secure a genuine Watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one using the name of this metal will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's Watches are Full Jeweled Patent Levers; those for Ladies, an Improved Escapement, better than a Lever for a small Watch; all in Hunting Cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 Watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a Gold one costing $150. Those of $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a Gold Watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6.
JEWELRY.—We are manufacturing all kinds of Jewelry of the Collins Metal: Pins, Ear-rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Lockets, Studs, Finger-rings, Bracelets, Pencils, Charms, Odd Fellows and Masonic Pins, &c., all of the latest and most elegant styles, and fully equal to Gold in appearance and wear.
TO CLUBS.—Where six Watches are ordered at one time we will send an extra Watch free of charge.
Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no Agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. In ordering, write plainly the name, town, county and State. Customers in the city will remember that our only Office is
Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau Street, opposite the Post-Office (upstairs), New York.
C. E. COLLINS & CO.

PRIME'S PRESERVATIVE.—Sergeant Prime had a remarkably long nose, and being one day out riding was flung from his horse and fell upon his face in the middle of the road. A countryman who saw the occurrence, ran hastily up, raised the sergeant from the mire and asked him if he was much hurt. The sergeant replied in the negative. "I see, sur," said the rustic, grinning, "yer plowshare saved ye."

New Publications.

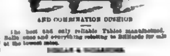
"THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS."
A BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR MEMORIAL, JUST PUBLISHED, IN HONOR OF
ALLEN, O'BRIEN & LARKIN.
The picture is green and gold, with the old Celtic Cross in centre, around which are entwined many emblems of the Old Sod. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom exclusive territory will be given. Address immediately the Publisher, J. T. FOLEY, 110 Nassau street, New York.

"TIME FOR ANOTHER TURN."—In a real property case before a French judge at an early period of the Revolution (the story is told by the elder Berryer), the defendant whose title was contested, proved that the estate had been in his family for more than two hundred years. "Well, then," said the judge, "it is now full time for another family to have a turn."

MEMORIAL CROSS,
DEDICATED TO THE
MANCHESTER FENIAN MARTYRS.
A LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING, 18 by 24 inches, published by SMITH & CO., No. 39 East 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
This is a most beautiful engraving, a fac simile of the Cross erected in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, to the memory of the brave and noble men that were murdered at Manchester, England, by the British authorities. The Cross is surrounded by a number of figures descriptive of the past, present and future of Ireland.
Every Irish family should decorate the walls of their best room with one of these beautiful pictures.
Agents wanted. Address SMITH & COMPANY, No. 39 East 3d street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sole Agent for New York City and vicinity, JOHN J. O'DONOGHUE, No. [illegible] Nassau street, New York City.

A VERY fat colonel, coming one night out of a theatre, called a sedan chair; two fellows immediately dragged their chair to him, but while he was endeavoring to squeeze into it, a friend, who was just stepping into his carriage, called out to him, "Colonel, I go by your door, and will set you down." He gave the chairmen a shilling, and was going, when one of them, an Irishman, scratching his head, said he hoped his honor would give him more. "For what, you scoundrel, when I never got into your chair?"—"But consider the fright your honor put us in," replied Pat, "consider the fright!"

Billiards.
THE STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE



AND COMBINATION CUSHION
The best and only reliable Tables manufactured. Balls, cues and everything relating to Billiards for sale at the lowest rates.
[illegible]
63 to 67 and 69 Crosby street, New York City.

WHY is a kiss like scandal? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

AN old salt, sitting on the wharf the other day, very soberly remarked: "I began the world with nothing, and have held my own ever since."

Coal and Wood.
THOMAS WALSH,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
COAL AND WOOD,
YARDS 3 & 5 OAK STREET,
Co. New Bowery. NEW YORK.
Coal delivered well screened, from under cover, in all seasons. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. [illegible]

Is a soldier supposed to be raw until he has been exposed to fire?

At an agricultural dinner the following toast was given: "The game of fortune. Shuffle the cards as you will, spades must win."

Regalia.
ROBERT WILSON, OF THE FATHER MATHEW SOCIETIES of New York and Brooklyn,
REGALIA MANUFACTURER,
No. 70 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York.
[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6.—NO. 154. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26 1868. PRICE, SIX CENTS

TWO CHRISTMAS TREES

BY W. M. G.

THE festival of the Nativity is heralded this year with more than the usual eclat. The Presidential campaign is over and the prospects of the country seem to brighten. The large cities are refilled with the wandering denizens who have been seeking health or pleasure at a distance. A new life seems to be infused into them after the languor of the Fall, and it streams close and rapid through their streets—every ripple a human being. The gay and gaudy stores put on their most attractive airs, and everything is labelled "suitable for presents." Holidays and gifts and amusements and good cheer fill the anticipations of young and old, and merry Christmas is welcomed not only for what it promises to bring with it, but also for the pleasant memories of by-gone hours which it is able to recall.

It is indeed a blessed institution—this celebration of the birth of Christ, reminding us of the "peace and good will toward men," which was announced so many centuries ago, and instigating each of us to commence for himself at this epoch a career of peace and goodwill, and help to fill the world with kindness and beneficence, drying the widow's tear and soothing the orphan's sorrow. It is from this anniversary that we all, as Christians, date the years of our existence, and hence form resolutions for the future—make reparation for past negligences and wrongs, and enjoy the rare bliss of making other people happy.

Ushered in with the glad mirth of the good children for whom Santa Claus dispenses his favors, the day of feasting and friendship succeeds, and it winds up with the social gathering of the evening, when everybody is bound to wear his most sunny countenance, and flashing lights, brilliant decorations, gay costumes, and beautiful faces create a fairy scene upon the upper world. Under the pendant mistletoe the lovers renew their pledges, and over the blazing yule log the old folks repeat the tales of Christmases long past and gone. Then the revels begin, and the lord of misrule organises his grotesque procession, and the laughable court of King Christmas, and the Wassail-bowl is brought in, and all drink to each other, wishing "many happy returns of the day," and, standing conspicuously in its place, the brave Christmas-tree awaits its turn to be the general centre of attraction, as it has been the cynosure of the youngsters' eyes all the evening, its graceful branches bowed with toys and mysterious packages which create no end of wondering cares in little hearts, and form the object of a thousand wistful glances. There it stands, like the plane tree which Darius, in admiration of its beauty, converted into a deity, and "adorned with mantles and jewels." And soon around it cluster all the company, and the grand distribution begins. And every one secures a prize which pleases him, and there are no blanks at all, and the blinded goddess, Fortune, displays most wonderous discrimination in suiting all the expectants to a nicety. And at length the pleasant meeting is over, and the friends who compose it depart to their several homes, with hearts ameliorated and lightened, and with renewed good feeling toward eachother and all the world—to retain, let us hope, the divine spark of Christian love long lit in their bosoms, and radiate through the land the happiness and benevolence which they feel.

THE SECOND TREE.

But there is another Christmas-tree which must not be forgotten, although it does not stand in the bright gleam of the gas-lights, with the warm atmosphere of a comfortable home around it, vibrating with every merry peal of laughter and swaying to the strains of delicious music. It stands out in the frosty night, alone and unhonored, but the stars, "the forget-me-nots of the angels," looking down pityingly upon it. It bears on its torn boughs a load of relics which flutter and rattle in the winds. These seem to attract no attention, and yet this sad burden is infinitely more precious than the trumpery treasure loading its twin tree which has just been described. For here hang the deferred hopes of a nation, the torn banners of long suffering patriotism, the trampled crown of Ireland, the broken harp of Tara. Here are prizes—the Ring for him who will never give up the cause of his country, the Palace for him who conquers the enemy, the Mural Crown for him who rescues his countryman, and the Swords of Former Times for the men who are able to bear them. Here are emblems—the Trefoil of Union, the Wolf-dog of Vigilance, the Tricolor of Democracy, the Golden Lion of the National Resurrection, and the Gall greina of the Salvation of Ireland. And here are jewels, most rich and rare and sanctified—Rubies, the life drops of the Martyrs—Diamonds, the tears of the bereaved families of the patriots, and Golden Words of brave men spoken for their Motherland from the camp forlorn, the dismal dock, and the pall covered scaffold. Around this holy tree shall there be no worshippers? Shall sighs wafted from the prisons here find none to catch their echoes? Shall compassion for those who suffered for our cause become dead in our breasts, and give to those who pine in hellish dungeons and to their families only the cold mockery of a formal pity? It is impossible to believe that Irish fraternity, Irish Christmas benevolence, Irish gratitude for those who have sacrificed life, fortune, liberty on the national altar, Irish admiration for the noble actions which England relentlessly punishes—it is impossible to believe that these are but hypocrisy, sham, and affectation, or that this Christmas Day will be allowed to pass without the dead, the imprisoned, and the bereaved of our faithful compatriots being suitably remembered. Every man who suffers for Ireland is tenfold our brother—every woman who suffers for Ireland is our sister. Shall we talk of a family re-union at Christmas and forget to invite our own nearest relations? Victor Hugo sets an empty chair at his table for some invisible guest; let us likewise keep a place for one and all of the glorious company of patriots and martyrs who cannot be present at our Christmas feast, save in the spirit, and in the warm, loving wishes of their hosts.

ALL-PATRIOTS' DAY.

The 23d of November has been fittingly observed in many places, and demonstrations in honor of the Martyrs of Manchester proved the fervency of the love which the people bear for the three men who died with "GOD SAVE IRELAND" on their lips, and the equal fervor of their hate for the tyranny which perpetrated the murders. It has been proposed—and well deserves adoption—to set apart this eventful day as the saint-day of Irish patriotism, and on every recurring anniversary of it to commemorate the Manchester Three, and also all others who have before them fallen in the same cause—the cause of Ireland's liberty. Is it a sweet and honorable thing to die for one's country, if one is immediately forgotten after being rudely buried into the grave of a "rebel" or a "felon?" Is it a consoling reflection that one's helpless family is left to the cold mercies of the world in the same summary manner? No! We must perform our duty. We must hallow our patriotic All Soul's Day, and then commemorate with due honors our national heroes and martyrs. And on Christmas-day—the day of charity and loving kindness and of grateful gifts—we must first attend to the wants and alleviate the sufferings of the bereaved families of those whom we love to honor. There is a Ladies' Committee, and an Irish Patriots' Families' Relief Association, and a good many other agencies with shorter titles, at work in this cause. Let them be further increased. Let more be done for those who have made sacrifices for Ireland, so that their wants will be supplied not only sufficiently but generously and superabundantly, and England will see with bitterness that the Irish people are resolved to honor, support, reward, and clasp to their hearts every one whom the accursed trident of Britannia wounds.

THE PRISONERS.

The people of Ireland are resolved that these most inhuman tortures which are inflicted on their noble fellow-countrymen in English prisons must soon cease. They feel themselves outraged by the cruelties wreaked upon the defenceless by brutal jailors. They have been told by those high in power that no mercy would be shown, and that England would not let her captives go. The wretched Duke Abercorn—may God reward him!—contemptuously refused to receive a memorial on the subject which an Irish corporation undertook to present. Cardinal Cullen—may God forgive him!—hardily and decidedly refused to put his name on a petition praying for the release of the Fenians, although it is he who has so often preached to the people that they ought always to pray, beg, and petition, and never fight. But the coldness of men in high and comfortable places does not at all discourage the movement in favor of the incarcerated. Dublin corporation, followed by every other considerable one in Ireland, [illegible] resolutions in favor of the prisoners. A great national petition to Parliament is now being signed in every parish of Ireland. It is hoped that the new Ministry, which includes John Bright, W. E. Forster, Earl Kimberley, Gladstone, and Justice to Ireland, will be disposed to try the virtue of this act of clemency.

I trust that these efforts will be successful. Fenianism is now quiescent. It occasions no disturbance of the peace, and promotes good morals and temperance among the people. It is on its good behavior at present, to see whether its conduct will be recognized and rewarded. Its cherished recompense is the release of the men whom all the world honors as patriots, and none save a few British oligarchs and their tools can regard as felons. At the time that they were tried and sentenced it was denied that Ireland had any grievances, but now these grievances have been admitted, and therefore the efforts of the patriots have been justified. Within the space of time during which they have been subjected to the discipline of the jails, the punishment of a lifetime has been inflicted in a concentrated form upon them. They have already served out their sentences. They have suffered even enough to sate the feminine spite of Victoria. They ought to suffer no more. We ask now for their release, putting up our unarmed hands. The next time that we make this demand every hand shall be armed to enforce it. We are determined to have them. If England refuses us now, we shall test the efficacy of other measures to bring her to her senses. But now, it is Christmas. May this be the last Christmas Day which Old Ireland's family will celebrate, divided from each other by broad seas and prison walls, darkened with the shadows of the scaffold and the recent memories of the dead!

THE WEEK.

SUMMARY OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Tuesday, Dec 15.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—Cunningham, the alleged bigamist, thief and gay deceiver, who has been operating for some days in an extraordinary manner in several of the towns of the State, and whose exploits have been duly chronicled in the morning journals, has at length been arrested. His arrest was effected in the town of Cross River, Westchester county, just in time to prevent his marriage to a fourth lady, a widow, whose heart he won, according to accounts, in a surprisingly brief courtship. At a preliminary marriage at Lewisburg, yesterday, he was recognized by the father of the girl he married in East Tarrytown. His other wives will be brought before him at once.

CATHOLICITY IN ASIA.—Two Wesleyan missionaries in China, who have just returned from a tour through the western provinces to the confines of Thibet, a distance of over three thousand miles, have published an interesting report on that as yet but little known portion of the immense Asiatic Empire. They saw an abundance of coal, and evidences of gold, silver, lead and iron mines. Catholic missions were so numerous that priests were found even in the small villages, and the converts to this Church were numbered by hundreds of thousands. The missions in China, whether Catholic or Protestant, represent an element of civilization, and the marvelous growth of the Roman Catholic Church, which is confirmed by the unanimous testimony of all who have traveled in China, will greatly aid in bringing China under the influence of modern civilization.

FLORIDA.—The Supreme Court has rendered judgment of ouster against Lieut.-Gov. Gleason, forbidding him the exercise of the duties of the office of Lieutenant-Governor. The probability is that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Gladstone has issued a circular to his constituents, in which he says that, after the part taken by him in the Irish Church disestablishment movement, he could not refuse to form a Ministry when asked to do so. He hopes the new Administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every exertion to carry out the measures with which he is identified. The seats of seventy-one members of the House of Commons are to be vacated.

SPAIN.—The insurrection in Spain is at an end in accordance with the terms of Gen. De Roda's latest proclamation, the rebels surrendered on Sunday and the Government troops took entire possession of the city. The rebels gave up their arms to the soldiers, Gen. De Roda having refused to receive them through the hands of the American Consul, as the rebels desired to yield them. About five hundred persons in all were killed and wounded during the recent struggle. Everything in that city now is quiet, but many of the foreign residents have taken their departure.

THE EASTERN TROUBLE.—The Standard says the Great Powers will continue their efforts to settle the dispute between Turkey and Greece, and they do not yet despair of success.

"DEMOCRACY" IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Charter elections took place in several Massachusetts towns yesterday. In Boston and Newburyport the Democrats were successful.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

THE Opelika (Ala.) Monitor says a project is on foot in that town to raise by subscription a sum sufficient for the erection of a Catholic church as a means of promoting immigration.

SPAIN.—The peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz, Spain, is said to be due entirely to the kindly interference of Mr. R. F. Farrel, American Consul at Cadiz. Affairs in Spain are represented to be in a very unsettled state, and fears of new outbreaks are entertained. There is great suffering among the poor on account of the interruption to trade. Gen. Dulce has left Madrid for Havana to assume the duties of Captain General of Cuba.

GO IT AGAIN, GREECE!—The government of Greece has rejected the demands of the Sultan of Turkey, and the decision was received with joy by the people. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been severed by the withdrawal of the ministers of each government.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament assembled in joint session yesterday to listen to the reading of the Queen's address, which was very brief. She simply says that it is necessary, before proceeding to the consideration of general business, to fill the vacancies which exist in the House of Commons by reason of members accepting Government office. She therefore requests that the necessary election writs be issued and new elections had at once, and recommends an adjournment of both Houses until new members can be returned. The House of Lords then adjourned to the 11th of February, and the House of Commons to the 29th of December. Mr. John Bright has announced to his constituents that he has accepted office, and hopes they will sustain him. The new Ministry has decided to recall Earl Mayo from India.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

SPAIN.—A telegram from Madrid says that all the political leaders of Spain have pledged themselves to exert their influence to preserve peace throughout the country until the disputed question shall have been definitely settled by the constitutional Cortes at its assembling. The election of Cuban delegates to the Cortes is to take place immediately on the arrival of General Dulce at Havana. He sailed yesterday from Cadiz. The new Spanish loan, amounting to 300,000,000 reals, has been all taken and the subscriptions closed. The Minister of Finance has already commenced, in London and Paris, the payment of the January interest on the public debt. The general alarm [illegible] in the country has been greatly allayed by the suppression of the Cadiz insurrection.

ENGLAND.—A dispatch from London says it is rumored in Paris that King George of Greece, yielding to the pressure of the European Powers, has accepted the ultimatum of the Sultan of Turkey. This required the immediate disbandment of the volunteer troops in Greece, the dismantling of supply ships, the restoration of Cretan refugees, and a strict conformity in future to the terms of all treaties. The rumor that these terms have been acceded to by King George has no official foundation.

INDIA.—Dispatches from India report that a fierce battle recently took place in Afghanistan between Shere Ali and his nephew, Abdool Rahman Khan, in the pass of Damian. The latter was defeated with great loss. The crops in Central India are failures, and famine is threatened. Shocks of earthquake are reported to have been felt at various points in India.

THE MAGEE MURDER.—It is announced that Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, is to have a new trial, and that the venue will be changed to Toronto.

MONUMENT TO GEN. KEARNEY.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the joint resolution donating condemned cannon to erect a monument to Major General Kearney, which was adopted.

Friday, Dec. 18.

LIGHT BREAKING IN THE EAST.—The ultimatum of the Sultan has been rejected by Greece, and the Greek Envoy here has received his passports. All Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortnight, women excepted, will be regarded as subjects of the Sublime Porte. A squadron has sailed hence to reinforce the fleet of Hobart Pasha. An engagement took place between the Greek steamer Enosis and a Turkish cruiser. The particulars of the fight are not yet known. A telegram from the East states that the Greek steamer Enosis, pursued by a Turkish man of war, took refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she is now blockaded by Hobart Pasha, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet in the archipelago.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—Many suspected Greeks are detained here by the Turkish authorities. It is stated that the Porte declines to admit to the Bosphorus the iron clads sent thither to take on board the Greek Ambassador.

ENGLAND.—REVERDY AGAIN.—The Times says Mr. Reverdy Johnson's assurance that the Alabama negotiations are closed must be accepted, though with surprise, seeing that he increased his demands after Lord Stanley had surrendered all that could be abandoned honorably. It regrets that so much has been made public about the negotiations. The Telegraph thinks Mr. Johnson would have fared better had he been less zealous for peace. The Standard asks if radical zeal for American interests will continue in the government now Lord Clarendon is Foreign Secretary. Mr. Bright accepted the position in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, and Layard has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works.

PARAGUAY.—Nothing of importance had occurred at the seat of war in Paraguay since the departure of the last steamer, but at the latest advices the Marquis of Caxias was on the point of making an immediate attack upon Villetta, the last stronghold of Lopez. General McMahon, the United States Minister, had gone up the Paraguay River with the American gunboats.

TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.—It is reported in Memphis that a fight took place at Augusta, Ark., on Wednesday, between some citizens and thirty of the militia, during which four of the latter were killed. A resolution was passed in the lower branch of the Legislature, after a fierce debate, indorsing the Governor's proclamation of martial law in Conway county. The Governor, in his message, says the militia will soon be withdrawn and Federal troops sent to fill their places.

THE CHARLESTOWN MURDER.—Dennis Sean, who is charged with having guillotined Ursula at a factory in Charlestown, Mass., was up for examination in the Charlestown Court yesterday. He appeared to be very much excited during the trial, denying his guilt with frightful expletives. Dixon, one of the witnesses, fainted while he was handling the cleaver with which the murder was committed.

CUBA.—The leading Spanish journal in Havana claims that sore destitution prevails in the Eastern Department, owing to the ravages of the insurgents. The volunteers demand to be led immediately against them, and declare that they are only common robbers. The steam transports from Spain have arrived with troops. The American Consulate at Cardenas, with the books and papers of the office, had been destroyed by fire.

Saturday, December 19.

Several changes have been made in the French Cabinet. Among the retiring Ministers is M. Pinard, who is supposed to have been responsible for the recent Press prosecutions, and the changes in the Cabinet are believed to be due to the necessity of getting rid of him.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Gibraltar yesterday.

The Moniteur of Paris, referring to the hostilities between Turkey and Greece, hopes the [illegible] of the Great Powers will shorten the struggle and circumscribe its consequences. The London Times thinks Greece the aggressive party, and that the pressure brought to bear upon her by other powers will secure a speedy peace. A dispatch from Constantinople asserts that the Enosis fired the first shot in her recent encounter with a Turkish man of war. The Sultan of Turkey announces officially that he will enforce his demands upon Greece. The Government at Athens has called out the military reserves and the national militia is being placed in fighting condition. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral followed the Enosis into the port of Syra and sank her.

Sunday, December 20.

PRESS OF BUSINESS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.—An unusual bustle was observable in the Department of State at Washington to-day. The Secretary, with other officers of the department and most of the clerks, was on hand, and messengers were despatched for absentees. Orders were given that none of the clerks should leave the department until further orders. The reason for so much activity in the office of diplomacy on the Sabbath was said to be the preparation of a budget of foreign despatches. It is said, with how much truthfulness it is impossible to say, that all these despatches are intended for Reverdy Johnson, and related to the Alabama question.

SPAIN.—The elections for members of the Spanish Cortes are progressing quietly, and a monarchy will be the probable form of government. A treaty of peace between Spain and Chile is almost certain. The Cadiz insurgents will be tried by a council of war.

REVERDY ONCE MORE.—The London Times says that the sum of Mr. Johnson's policy is "that trifles must not prevent the preservation of peaceful relations between England and America."

Mr. Laird, the rebel-ram builder, it seems, was the first to forgive the United States Minister, and Mr. R. Johnson assured him he was glad to be forgiven, "notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the late war." Mr. Johnson is plainly a fool.

GEORGIA.—Mr. Pomeroy yesterday introduced into the United States Senate a bill to provide for the reassembling of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, and instructing that body to amend the constitution so as to place beyond all possibility of doubt the right of every citizen of the State, black or white, to hold office.

Monday, Dec. 21.

THE GREEK QUESTION.—The news from Eastern Europe is, this morning of a more pacific character. Some of the most sensational despatches which we have received during the past two or three days are [illegible] contradicted. The Greek steamer Enosis has not been sunk by the Turks, and the Turkish Ambassador has not left Athens, nor the Greek Ambassador Constantinople. The Greeks, moreover, it is now asserted, are by no means unanimous in favor of war, for while the Athenians are exultant over the warlike prospects, the deputations from Nauplia, Patras, Corfu and Corinth, protest against a war policy as being ruinous to the interests of Greece. A still weightier argument in favor of the maintenance of peace is the unanimity of the Great Powers in counselling both Turkey and Greece to come to terms. Greece has been advised that she cannot rely on Russia, which limits itself to insisting on greater moderation on the part of the Turks, and she is now reported to be ready for a compromise.

CUBA.—Generals Espina and La Torre, with 230 soldiers, arrived at Havana yesterday from Spain. General Espina will relieve Balmaseda, and General La Torre will command the Eastern department. The insurrectionists continue in the neighborhood of Manzanillo. Rumors have reached Havana of engagements between the troops and insurgents in the neighborhood of Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

SPAIN.—A widespread Carlist conspiracy is reported to exist throughout Spain. A riot broke out yesterday in the town of Toro, in the province of Zamora, but it was promptly suppressed. The ex Queen of Spain has been received by Napoleon at the Tuileries.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

SPEECH OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN BIRMINGHAM.

On Dec. 2th Birmingham Chamber of Commerce availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the visit of Mr. Johnson, the American Ambassador, to Birmingham, to present him with an address. In the evening His Excellency was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at a banquet at the Great Western Hotel. Mr. Dixon, M. P., President of the Chamber, presided, and among those present were Mr. J. Bright, M. P., Lord Leigh, Mr. Newdegate, M. P., Mr. Muntz, M. P., Mr. Elihu Burritt, United States Consul, &c. The health of the Queen and the President of the United States having been given, the chairman proposed the health of our guest, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, which was drunk with much enthusiasm. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in responding, said his mission had been pre-eminently one of peace, and it and received the approval not only of his own countrymen, but of the people of England. He had done all in his power to render this mission effective, to extinguish enmity, and to prolong friendship, and he believed that he had not failed, but the word failure, in establishing friendship between two such peoples ought not to be found in the vocabulary of either. He had taken by the hand every man who had been willing to take him by the hand, and if there were persons in America who objected to the course he had pursued, he should pay small deference to their opinion, because he considered them totally disqualified by nature to decide the question. The questions which were at issue between Great Britain and the United States when he came here, had now entirely disappeared, never, he believed, if he might judge from the sign of the times, to return. The people of America were now in unity, and in that unity England had an interest, for in proportion as America proved herself able to maintain the principles of freedom would England, if she needed [illegible]ance, be able to maintain the principles of freedom. He did not see the absolute necessity of a country such as this maintaining a larger standing army, because every man in it was a soldier, and was prepared to die rather than surrender the right and honor of his island home. If any madman should ever dream of invading England, they might rest assured that his grave would be found upon the shore he assailed. Turning next to the question of free trade, which was alluded to in one of the addresses presented this morning, Mr. Johnson said he would not dwell upon the subject now, but he was satisfied if it could be shown to his American brethren that it would be their advantage to adopt the principle, it might be concluded with perfect safety that they would adopt it. All he would say was to give a clear field and an even chance, and God bless the winner.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON AND THE AMERICAN PRESS.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 2.]

A long letter from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune appeared in a contemporary yesterday with regard to Mr. Johnson's recent speeches. The writer seeks to prove that Mr. Johnson has given great offence in his own country by his cordial tone and friendly expressions toward England. There is truth in this, but the proof now adduced is nearly all from sources bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Johnson. The "Tribune" hates England and has no affection for the present minister. The other papers quoted by the correspondent (except the Times and the Nation) are all notorious for the violence of their anti English prejudices. Extracts from the Tribune prove nothing, but it is now past all doubt that Mr. Johnson has not satisfied all classes of his countrymen by consenting to meet Mr. Laird and other similar acts. It was foreseen that much complaint would be the result, and probably Mr. Johnson knew that it would come. He has, however, done his duty according to his view of an American minister's duty in the present relations between the two countries, and assuredly he is not the sort of man to be frightened by the abuse of the Tribune. He has had to bear with that for a good many years past, and we doubt whether our climate has injuriously affected his nerves. Mr. Reverdy Johnson evidently decided on his course after due deliberation, and if his Government do not like that course he will not be left to gather its opinion from the dogmatic assertions of newspaper correspondents.

REVERDY ON THE DEFENSIVE.

How Reverdy feels about our opinion of him will be seen by the following cable despatches from London dated the 16th inst.

"A letter from Reverdy Johnson, the American minister, to the London Workingmen's Society, is printed this morning. Mr. Johnson justifies his friendly intercourse with John Laird and other gentlemen friendly to the South during the late civil war in America, by the example of Generals Grant and Sherman in their treatment of ex rebel officers. If he is guilty of treason so also are Grant and Sherman. General Grant has entertained at his own house a distinguished confederate leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him in the American newspapers and elsewhere to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries."

"Mr. Johnson, the American minister, in a short speech at the anniversary of the French Hospital, declared that Lord Clarendon was of the same mind as Lord Stanley in regard to the settlement of the questions pending between England and America, and peace between the two countries was certain.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ON REVERDY'S HUMILITY.

In reply to Reverdy's cabled excuses, the Tribune of Wednesday last has a scathing article, written by the unmistakable hand of Horace Greeley, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * There were two classes of Englishmen—those like Mr. Gladstone, whose fancy, or perhaps whose prejudice, had swept them into an indiscreet fondness for the Southern people, especially for types of men like "Stonewall" Jackson. With them we had merely an intellectual difference of opinion, which events have determined. There were those who not only sympathized with the South, but even went so far as to transgress the laws of England to give the South aid. They did not even have the poor merit which belongs to Jefferson Davis, of believing that they were an oppressed people struggling for freedom. But for money—for hatred—because they saw in the downfall of the American Republic another argument against progress and liberty, they made themselves the allies of an armed rebellion, and the enemies of the United States. * * * There is a vast difference between the attentions shown to Gen. Longstreet by the President elect and those showered upon Mr. Laird. Gen. Longstreet is a soldier who fought in a mistaken cause, who was beaten, and who accepted defeat like a soldier and a gentleman. He used his influence to restore peace. He had risked his life for what he believed to be his duty. Mr. Laird risked his money for what his Queen told him was a crime, and in a contest in which he had neither part nor lot. He sent out ships to destroy the commerce of a nation with which he was at peace. He was a mere pirate cowering under the English flag. Nay, if he had even been a pirate, he might at least have courageously accepted the risks which the Alabama encountered off the coast of France, and enforced the respect which is ever due to courage.

We would do no harm to these gentlemen. All we expected from our Minister was that he should cross over to the other side and permit them to go their way. We regard him as a man unmindful of the dignity and self-respect of an American Minister. He is no ambassador of ours. He is a mere salaried adventurer who has forfeited his position and is in no sense the representative of the United States. And when Mr. Johnson ascribes this sentiment to "a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries"—he makes his position forlorn and pitiful. We honor the great English nation. So far as our poor influence has gone we have labored for harmony and peace and unity! The England of Bright and Cobden—is a glorious nationality, and its flag has long been the emblem of civilization and justice. We have criticised her policy, and especially the policy which has oppressed Ireland, but in this we have only joined with her most trusted statesmen. The England of Laird and Wharncliffe and Roebuck deserves no respect, no consideration, no friendship. For Mr. Johnson to seek it out and cover it with his eulogies and adulation, and publicly embrace it, is as much an insult to America, as it would be in the eyes of Englishmen for Sir Edward Thornton to do honor to Mr. John Savage, or Mr. George Francis Train.

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VOL. 6—NO. 155. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869. PRICE, SIX CENTS

CHRISTMAS IN KILDARE.

From Lough Foyle to Ventry Haven,
East and West from Shannon glades,
On each exiles heart is graven
Some dear spot that never fades.
And his soul in dreamland roving
Through the cowslip fields of May,
Feels as youthful, wild and loving,
As in childhood's Christmas Day.

Love for thee with boyhood growing—
Drinking patriotic lore,
From Tradition's fountain flowing,
Where Clann-A-Talach quaffed of yore,
Love for thee my soul entrancing
With a ceaseless, fairy spell,
Like the polished pebbles dancing
Down in Brigid's holy well.

Heaven bless the "old stock" living
Round the ruined shrine of Bride
Who for absent ones are grieving,
Once their crowning joy and pride!
Dear Kildare of saints and churches—
Parted soil around Kilteigh—
Faithful mem'ry fondly arches
Oceans wide on Christmas Day

Not a bend in Tully river
From Kilberrie to its birth;
Not a pray'r or childish shiver
Passing graveyard's ghostly earth.
Not a thing from mem'ry faded
In the lifetime ebbed away,
Since the light of gladness made it
Eden Vale on Christmas Day

Lands there are of fruit and flowers
Golden climes and skies serene,
But that sainted isle of ours
Blooms in God's eternal green!
And her exiled sons, with sorrow,
See their best years pass away,
Working, praying for the morrow
Of her resurrection day

RICHARD O'LAHAN

Washington, D. C.

THE STATE OF THE CAUSE

BY W. M. C.

It is always useful to occasionally report progress as we gradually advance with our work of emancipating Ireland. And when dwelling on the state of the cause we must not confine ourselves to the mere intrinsic events of the Irish revolution, but, since this movement is wide-spread ...

[illegible]

... haustive account of Russian enterprise in the construction of strategic lines of railroad, all leading towards India. A very serious fact has been discovered that Russia is now in command of half of Turkistan, and that the country which intervenes between her cantonments and the valley of Cashmere is capable of supplying an army traversing it with everything necessary for subsistence.

[illegible]

... some great power, and when Ireland will be assisted by some foreign nation which hates England; Fenians are resolved to make no attack upon their enemy. Our time will infallibly come, and that soon—as soon as our preparations will be advanced sufficiently to enable us to take advantage of it. Therefore we are calm, calm because hopeful, calm in the consciousness of the superior strength of our present attitude.

[illegible]

THE CASE OF WARREN AND COSTELLO

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP DISGRACED.

Irishmen are often sadly wanting in that persistency of character so essential to the obtainment of success. This want is specially noticeable in whatever pertains to their country and to those who have involved themselves in the meshes of British law for the purpose of invalidating the old doctrine of English allegiance.

Immediately after the imprisonment of Warren and Costello, a great outcry was raised about the naturalization laws of America. These Irish-Americans, even on the showing of English authorities, were guilty of no overt act in Ireland by which they rendered themselves amenable to courts of British law, yet they are detained in British prisons and made to suffer those penalties attached to the ...

[illegible]

... awarded them in the shape of protection. The millions who are naturalized enjoy the sentimental belief that the flag of their adopted country affords them protection all over the globe. They are resting on a false security, and they can prove it by visiting England and asking for the protection of the American flag. This they could remedy if they choose. They have only got to refrain from the exercise of their political power for a season and they will soon behold a salutary change. This may be asking too much of them, but unless they are willing to make some small sacrifice they need never hope to be respected here or elsewhere in a manner commensurate with their numbers, wealth or intelligence. United ... many other ways which could not fail to prove equally efficacious. But the statement made at the commencement of this article is unfor...

[illegible]

THE GREEN VOLUNTEERS

[illegible]

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Fermanagh.

[illegible]

King's County.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Wexford.

[illegible]

OBITUARY

VERY REV. WM. O'REILLY.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

ST. PATRICK, THE APOSTLE OF IRELAND.

[illegible]

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE OF ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN

[illegible]

AN ACCEPTABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

THE EMERALD

[illegible]

A. MULLER.

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PORTRAITS CUT ON PIPES.

[illegible]

RUPTURES CURED

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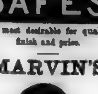

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6—NO. 156. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869. PRICE, SIX CENTS.

AN APPEAL FOR ACTION.

We have all heard the anecdote of the man who declared that it was cruel to force him to go into the water before he had learned to swim. But do we all realize the fact that the moral of this tale has a very intimate application to ourselves? The Fenian Brotherhood to-day has waded up to its neck in the river, but apparently fears to STRIKE OUT BOLDLY to reach the other side. The waters are not so cold, the current is not so swift, the opposite bank is not so distant as to justify this timorous indecision. Behind are bondage, feudalism, famine, eviction, denationalization, and all the hideous grievances. Before are freedom, peace, prosperity, and the patriot's dearest reward—the salvation of Ireland. Above the sunburst gleams; and below is dark perdition! Why doubt? Why halt? Why hesitate? There is no honorable retreat. It is easier to go forward than return. There is everything to be gained by valor, and fortune favors the brave. The revolution cannot go backward. The national cause cannot lie "a painted ship upon a painted ocean." We must move. We must advance or perish; we must sail or sink. This is not the time for lethargy or languor. The happy haven of independence invites us to enter. The times are favorable. The winds all cry Avast!! To remain stationary were treason to the cause. The voice of circumstances bids us Go! And we cannot, must not, stand still; but must divest ourselves of every impediment to progress, and exhibit struggle toward the goal.

AGITATION AND STAGNATION.

If we were the most earnest advocates in the world of a *fainéant* policy, we should be shaken [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IMPORTANCE OF DISREGARDING FALLACIOUS LESSONS ON IRISH NATIONALITY—EXPOSURE OF THE HUMBUG "PRINCIPLES, BEFORE MEN."

[illegible]

PETER MCCANN.

Miscellany.

[illegible]

A DREAM.

How oft do we meet in the cloudland of sleep,
The ghost of the by-gone day,
And with skeleton-hand, see it point to the land
Of the future, that looms far away?

I saw in my dream a mystic scene
I gazed on a broad fair land,
But its soil was scarred, and its beauty marred,
By a rude despoiler's hand.

Of her sages' light, of her heroes' might,
Remained but the mouldering signs,
Where a conqueror's creed had sown the weed
On the walls of her holiest shrines.

And I thought to my gaze through the silvery haze,
That o'ershadowed the land of my dream,
Shone an angel bright, all robed in light,
And she looked on that rueful scene.

On the gallows high, were hung to die,
Men young, and brave, and fair,
While a blood thirsty crowd cheered and shouted aloud,
And drowned their dying prayer.

From the struggling form midst scoff and scorn,
Had fled the lingering breath,
But no traitor's shame, no murderer's stain,
Had sullied the soul in death.

Why die they there? said the angel fair,
Spirit of Nature, tell!
And a chill cold blast came murmuring past,
They loved their country well!

And an agonized thrill seemed that spirit to fill,
As she looked o'er the ocean waves
Where the convict bark, o'er the ocean dark,
Bore its cargo of manacled slaves.

Guarded and bound, they looked around,
Still on those loved shores now fading away,
And sadly they sighed that they had not died
Where the dust of their father's lay.

And high on the gale from the exile's wail,
And the martyr's stifled prayer,
With the mother's sigh, and the orphan's cry,
They smote on the angel's ear.

Then lifting her eyes to the dark purple skies,
She knelt, while her lips seemed to move,
And a low-murmured prayer, on soft, balmy air,
Went up to the *God of love*.

Then my dream passed away, while a voice seemed to say—
"Oh! sorrowing land be of cheer
For the cloud of thy woe it shall melt in the glow
Of the peace-bringing day that is near."

—*Nation*. P. S. F.

THE SPALPEEN.

BY P. McTEAGUE, ESQ

CHAPTER III. (CONTINUED.)

During the whole of his recital the family sat, sometimes motionless in suspense, and at other times they would clasp their hands, or [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER IV.

[illegible]

"DEAR CONNOR, [illegible]

[illegible]

And now, good reader, may I ask you what you think of an Irish spalpeen?

A PSALM FOR THE NEW YEAR.

A friend stands at the door;
In either tight-closed hand
Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and three score,
Waiting to strew them daily o'er the land,
Even as the sower,
Each drops he, treads it in, and passes by;
It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O good New Year, we clasp
This warm shut hand of thine,
Losing forever, with half sigh and half gasp,
That from which ours falls like dead fingers twine,
Ay, whether fierce its grasp
Has [illegible] gentle, having been, we know
That it was blessed: let the old year go!

O New Year, teach us faith!
The road of life is hard;
When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's, who saith,
"Make straight paths for your feet," and to the oppressed,
"Come ye to me, and I will give you rest."

Yet hang some lamp like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope,
And our hands strength to work while it is day,
But if that way must slope
Tombward, O bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love—
Love of all human kind;
Love special, close, in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find,
And love that turns above
Adoringly, contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the love divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold out patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou leadest onward to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.

CELEBRATED MANIACS.—Dr. Winslow, in his celebrated work on "Obscure Diseases of the Brain," seems inclined to think that many historical characters, 'celebrated either for their crimes, brutality, tyranny, or vice, were probably of unsound mind, and that in many, undetected, unrecognized, unperceived mental disease, in all probability, arose from irritation or physical ill health."

Frederick William, the father of Frederick the Great, the debauchee and drunkard, who treated his children with marked cruelty, compelling them to eat the most unwholesome and disgusting food, and crowned his brutality by spitting into it, suffered from hypochondriasis and mental depression, once attempting to commit suicide.

Judge Jeffreys was tortured by a cruel internal malady aggravated by intemperance. [illegible]

[illegible]

HOW PAT DUG THE WELL.—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the verdict of his old colleagues is that, as a general reporter, he was unequalled for the speed with which he could turn out great quantities of work, but that this was done in a rough and ready style, and was by no means characterized by that neatness which is, at all events, aimed at in all good Parliamentary reporting.

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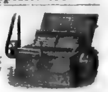
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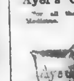
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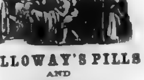
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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Antrim.

A correspondent, referring to the late scandalous scene in Dernaighy Graveyard, informs us (*Northern Whig*) that only a few days previously he accompanied the funeral of a respectable person to that churchyard, and the funeral was met at the entrance gate by the Rev. Mr. Steward, who absolutely refused to allow the coffin to be carried inside to the grave which had been opened for its reception. The funeral party, in consequence, had to bring the corpse back to Belfast, and inter it at Shankhill Graveyard.

Samuel Gerard Fenton, of Rhanbey, Carrickfergus, has been appointed justice of the [illegible] for that borough.

Carlow.

A respectable man named Townsend, residing in the Bagenalstown district, died in March last, and a very short time afterwards his widow married a man named Hayden, residing near Grangeford. It appears from some statements made by a woman who had been engaged as a nurse, that she had administered poison to the deceased, by his wife's directions, for which she was to receive a sum of money which, however, was not paid. An information to this effect having been sworn, the body was exhumed at Old Leighlin, and the stomach forwarded to Dublin for analysis. Pending the report of the analyst, the inquest has been adjourned, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the accused party.

Cavan.

Patrick Monahan, confined in Cavan County jail, effected his escape on Sunday, Dec. 13, in the afternoon, in some mysterious manner which has not come to light, but it is believed that by some means or other he succeeded in scaling the prison wall, which is of very considerable height. His escape was soon discovered, and the governor of the jail, set out in hot pursuit of him and arrested him the same evening in the town of Clones.

The coroner held an inquest recently, at Callies, near the town of Cavan, on the body of a male infant, which was found dead at that place, having been abandoned while still alive. The jury found that the child died of convulsions brought on by wilful exposure to the inclemency of the weather. The police are engaged endeavoring to trace out the perpetrator of infanticide.

Cork.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN. RECEPTION BY THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. COOPER INSTITUTE.

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE OF ALLEN, LARKIN, AND O'BRIEN.

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[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 6—NO. 157. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869. PRICE, SIX CENTS.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Posted all over America, the Fenian Organization mounts guard. Mounts guard over the sacred cause of Ireland's independence; mounts guard over the glorious duty of preserving the American Union; watches over the cherished memories of the martyrs of patriotism and liberty; and jealously protects the honor and dignity of the Irish race.

Such is the mission of Fenianism.

And all over this great continent the Fenians of Erin are grouped in their circles, forming a wide cordon around the Cradle of Liberty—the Garland which shall crown the resurgent majesty of Ireland, or, if she perishes, the wreath to wither on her grave.

They know by the familiar signs that a hard days' work is before them. They scent the battle from afar. They hear the distant booming of the guns. The bugle rings out the assembly. The air is all astir with omens. Cheerily, but resolutely, the final preparations are made. There are grim snatches sung about the gallows high and the battle's van. There are brave words spoken about freedom's battle once begun. But better than these are the click of the trusty trigger, and the sheen of the polished gun-barrel, and the flash of the keen-edged sabre. These are the things that look like work; and without these accompaniments, all high-flown sentiments are trash—the merest trash, the pabulum of "women, children, and enthusiasts," but not kind of food on which we nourish men.

But it is men—stern and energetic workers—that we want, not mere enthusiasts.

We are terribly in earnest in this work of setting Ireland free!

Therefore, we summon none to join our ranks whose patriotism is but a passing sentiment, who in the day of temptation are sure to turn out traitors, or in the hour of danger show themselves poltroons.

Let such not dare approach us. We can do without them and their lusty cheers, and big promises, and boundless braggadocio. Their contact would contaminate good men and true. Their example would demoralize and their company degrade those who are a thousand times [illegible]

THE CIRCLES OF FREEDOM.

[illegible]

THE HONOR OF MEMBERSHIP.

[illegible]

IRELAND'S WEAL IS THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

[illegible]

CAUTIONS.

[illegible]

A FINAL CHARGE.

[illegible]

OUR RIGHT AND DUTY.

[illegible]

GRAND RECEPTION BY THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. TRAIN, PAUL, ETC. SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

Song of an Irish Emigrant.

[illegible]

CHARLOTTE MOREL.

[illegible]

Morel walked down trim paths, with beds of stocks and wallflowers blossoming very sweetly in the light shade of apple trees, till he came to the river. There he found Henri Rousse in his shirt-sleeves, mending and hammering a boat with right good will. He was twenty three then, a tall and very handsome young man, with a tinge of red in his yellow locks, but with a frank look in his blue eyes and an open smile, which Monsieur Morel had always liked. At once, in few but plain words he expounded his errand and made his proposal. Henri heard him, sitting on the side of his boat, with the hammer in one hand and his chin resting on the palm of the other.

"Thank you, uncle," he said, gravely "but you know I never took to the law."

"The law is one thing, and business is another," replied Monsieur Morel.

"Yes, I want life, motion, variety. Business gives these—the law does not. And you want me to marry Charlotte," continued the young man, gravely. "You know I am by no means so rich as she is."

"That is my business."

"But how will she like it, uncle?"

"That is your business," answered Monsieur Morel, smiling.

The color deepened on the young man's cheek, he was silent awhile, then he made one last objection

"My father, my step-mother, my two sisters, all declare that I have a bad and violent temper. Are you willing, nevertheless, to trust me with your daughter's happiness?"

"I am," stoutly replied Monsieur Morel, "for if you have a warm temper, for which the color of your hair may be answerable, I believe you have also a generous heart, and [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "BOUNCE" OF THE DODGER.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN '65 AND '66—RELEASE OF JOHN MITCHEL FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[The time has come when, without injury to the hopes and interests of Irish patriots, some, if not all the documents relating to communications had by Irish American nationalists with the authorities of the United States, may be made public. At present these papers, with the following exception, are in the hands of Mr. Killian, who inaugurated and conducted, by himself or subordinates, whatever of political, or quasi political negotiations, took place between the Irish nationalists of the States and the leading officials of the Capitol. That these negotiations were commenced in the fall of '65, as soon as Mr. Killian became associated with Fenianism, and were continued by him for nearly a year after his official retirement from the movement, we know, and it required neither the diplomatic correspondence recently published, nor the articles in the Montreal Gazette and Boston Commercial to convince us that he conducted them with tact, persistence, and such success as the general fortunes and vicissitudes of the Irish movement at home and here permitted. It is safe to say too, that, until he shall consent to give a full statement of his proceedings in this regard, the opportunities [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Democratic Intolerance.

[illegible]

A Calumniator of S. J. Meany.

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS IN HONOR OF VERY REV. WM. O'REILLY, V. G.

[illegible]

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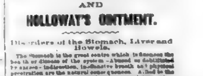

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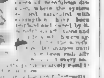

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office, No. 290 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
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REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE "IRISH PEOPLE."

Notice.—The Irish People has been removed to the old office

290 PEARL STREET,

where our friends will find us henceforth.

IRISH PEOPLE "CIRCLE," F. B.

New York, Jan. 19, 1869.

The Officers and Members are hereby notified to attend a GENERAL MEETING of the "IRISH PEOPLE CIRCLE," at their Rooms, 290 PEARL STREET, on FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Fines Will be strictly enforced on absent members.

By order of
John O'Mahony, Centre.
Peter McCorry, Ch. Com. Safety.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

D. O'C. O'D.—Your manly letter does credit to your generous Irish heart. But are you not hasty in your condemnation of the action of the late editors, etc., of this paper, in the late political contests of this country. You say "To Fenians, both parties are equal, but the one that does us the greatest good, we individually favor them the most. There are GOOD MEN and BAD MEN in both parties, Irishmen as well as Americans." These are exactly our own sentiments, and we know them to be those of our predecessors. Moreover, we do not call to mind any particular instance where they failed to act up to them according to the best of their judgment. If you can bring forward any case where "GOOD MEN" (that is, friends of the Irish cause) have been opposed, or where "BAD MEN" (that is, friends of English tyranny) have been supported, [illegible] OPEN TO YOU, or to any other honest and approved Fenian to point them out and to hold up to public reprobation the parties guilty of such un-Fenian and [illegible] conduct. If you cannot call to mind any such cases, is it not unfair to assume as proven those vague, indefinite charges which certain "[illegible]" have been industriously circulating against this paper for the past four months—charges of which the malignant and lying enemies of Fenianism have not failed to take full advantage? We reprint the following paragraph, taken from the Prospectus of the Irish People for 1868 [illegible] all persons who imagine that this paper was at any time guilty of the grave crime of "BETRAYING ITS SUBSCRIBERS" may have it at hand for reference in searching out when, where, or how its late managers have failed to act in accordance with the professions made therein. Investigate before you so summarily condemn. Fair play.

"The Irish People will continue to be, in the future as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent of American politics. It will, nevertheless, recommend and sustain, without fear or favor, any individual aspirant to political power or official dignity in this country, who has given or who may give real practical proof of his sympathy with the real cause of Ireland. All tried and true friends of Ireland's freedom may count with certainty upon the advocacy of this journal in every civic contest. All who are her declared enemies, or who have in any way covertly pandered to her oppressors, whether by commission or omission, shall ever find in it a strenuous and unrelenting opponent, no matter how momentous the partisan issue immediately involved. It will, moreover, expose and denounce every disingenuous attempt on the part of venal political intriguers to traffic in the patriotic feelings and hopes of our people by luring them, upon false pretences, to give their suffrages to candidates totally unworthy thereof."

Constant Reader, New Orleans.—The English House of Lords is the Supreme Court of Appeals, in all criminal cases in the British Empire.

J. M. Bolano, Philadelphia.—Your enclosure has been forwarded to Mr. Foley. Thanks for your friendly exertions on behalf of the Irish People.

NOTES.

Our notice has been called by a friend of this paper to the wording of a paragraph which appeared last week, calling the attention of our correspondents to the recent change in the number of our Box at the Postoffice. He thinks that it conveys a meaning disrespectful and unjust to Messrs. McBride & Marray the present proprietors of The Emerald, and late co partners in the ownership of this paper. On perusing it we find that it is capable of being distorted by the evil-minded so as to convey such a sense, and we are consequently extremely sorry for its insertion in our columns. The Editor and proprietors of The Irish People entertain none but the most friendly and respectful feelings towards The Emerald and its owners.

We take pleasure in informing our Brooklyn readers that the talented young Irish speaker, Mr J. Dainty, will lecture in the Athenæum, on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869, at 8 p. m. The subject on which Mr. Dainty intends to lecture "What have the Irish done for America," being such an interesting one, and the announcement that George Francis Train will preside and speak on the occasion, render it unnecessary for us to advise our Brooklyn friends to attend. We would ad[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

Our Troubles with England all "Settled."

The cable dispatch from London, on the 15th instant, says:

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the Alabama claims, has been signed by Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, and Earl of Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary, on the basis of the original protocol.

And on the following day the cable speaks again and says:

The London papers comment favorably on the final signing of the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Hurrah for the London papers! Three cheers (one each) for Seward and Stanley and Clarendon! A tiger for Reverdy Johnson and all the Johnsons! And "Bully" for Original Protocol!

For Original Protocol says to Uncle Sam "Here, you miserable, money hunting Yankee begger—here are your few dirty dollars—money is no object with John Bull—he has lots of it. But don't you talk to him about repentance and all that sort of demned thing, you know. You'll find no back-down in him. He won't acknowledge he was wrong in recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent power. He won't acknowledge he was wrong at all, in anything—he never is wrong. What he did, he did, and there's an end of it. And he'll do it again if it suits him. As far as his fearing that it will be a bad precedent for him, or that you might retaliate by recognizing the Fenians as belligerents and sending out pirates with the green flag to prey on his commerce, or any other piece of buncome—'tis all bosh! He's not afraid of you. You fellows fight hard enough against one another; but the notion of fighting with a foreigner frightens you into fits. 'Keep out of foreign complications,' said the Father of his Country—you quote that every five minutes in Congress, you know. Come, take your wretched money and pay yourselves for the million of your gallant lives John Bull's policy snuffed out during the war. You'd sell *anything* for money, you know—Englishmen who travel in the States' say you'd sell the honor of your wifes and daughters for dollars. Take away your dirty cash—he gives it to you to stop your infernal whining, just as he throws a bone to a yelping dog. Take your lucre; sign the receipt, put your filthy hand to your country's disgrace, and affix your name to the declaration that John Bull was right when he tried to smash up what might be a great nation if he had let it alone and if a different class of men had the management of its affairs. Take your money and remove yourself from the company of rulers who have some respect for their national honor."

So says the Original Protocol—that is, it refers the claims to a commission of two from each country, and the commissioners—two being English and two being bribeable Americans—will say exactly what the protocol expects them to say. Whereat the London papers rejoice.

And whereat we rejoice too. It is so seldom we agree with the London papers in anything. We feel something like a positive luxury in crying "*encore*" to them now. They are fast bringing Americans to a sense of the disgrace that is being put upon them by Great Britain, which is one thing an Irishman should be thankful for. Another is the day may soon come when our native land may need belligerent rights, and by that time the affairs of this nation, and the granting of belligerent rights, may be in the hands of some unterrifiable Ben Butler, than whom "no man feels more deeply for the interests of Ireland and the necessity that something should be done for her;" who will always be ready to cut to the bone any friend or foe that attempts "to trail her cause in the dust," who "does not think all the intelligence of the country died with the death of those who formed this Government," and who thinks "we ought to adopt our legislation to the power, position, and influence we as a nation have now, and not to the position and influence we had in 1798."

Long life to you, Butler! Those words of yours in Congress on Wednesday last will cheer the hearts of thousands of those Europeans who have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to the raising of liberty poles over the scattered thrones of Old World despots, as you have already given courage to the true and loyal citizens of this nation who would like to see American Statesmen fall into line and march forward as the vanguard of Universal Liberty. May we see the day when the "crimes" charged against you by your baffled and lying foes at home and abroad, will be brought home to *our* door with "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ." May you soon have it in your power to send us away from these American ports with every means and appliance to relieve England of her surplus wealth.

More Press Persecutions in Ireland.

Our favorite Dublin journal, the *Irishman*, is in for another prosecution. We are glad to hear it. It is a sure sign that the *Irishman* is again hitting some foe to Irish freedom "on the raw" and making him howl. In the form and orthography of the words themselves, there is but little difference between prosecution and persecution; but in their meaning, there is no difference at all, as far as the *Irishman* is concerned. The more it harms the enemies of Ireland and the more service it does in the good cause, the more prosecutions and persecutions it will have to stand—therefore we rejoice to see that paper brought into a British court again. To be sure we cannot expect its patriotic proprietor to be quite so jubilant as we are over the prospect, for the penalties looming up ahead are not pleasant for the principal in the affair to look upon; but if his past conduct be any guaranty for his present and future, we should think that Richard Pigott is to the man to shrink back when his duty to his country calls upon him to suffer and be strong. The Castle gentlemen are not directly the prosecutors now—they do it by deputy this time, and their agent is a person named Mawe, one of those clergymen, happily rare in Ireland, who act the spy and informer on his own countrymen in the interest of their foreign oppressor. The son of a farmer from Kerry himself, he turns on the people among whom he was reared and becomes the champion for Barry and setter for Talbot, and fills the jails of England with his own flock; for all of which he found favor in the eyes of his too well known Bishop who, on a memorable occasion constituted himself the devil's chief stoker. In an article where he was passingly alluded to, the *Irishman* did not speak of him in terms that were sufficiently respectful to a clergyman—and a Dean at that—whose talents in the felon setting line had raised him to the dignity of First Lieutenant and Chief Favorite to Moriarty; hence the perse——"prosecution."

A Home Thrust at British Power in Ireland.

Every Irishman knows that the great toe of the claw by which England grips the Irish Nation at Home, is the organization known as the Royal Irish Constabulary. Wherefore, it is a holy and wholesome thought to demoralize and break up that institution, and our readers will be glad to learn that this thing is about to be done, and done effectually.

George Francis Train told us the other night that there are Fenians at heart among the police in Ireland, and we believe him, but we know that the Irish constabulary system is so perfect—the rank and file are so completely under the control of their "superiors," it was almost impossible to make them serviceable as active patriots. Their discipline is too thorough for us—it must and shall be destroyed.

And for the purpose of destroying this devilish discipline in "the force," the patriotic Irish ex constabulary men now residing in New York city, numbering over one thousand, are about forming themselves into an association, whose main object is to protect and reward every policeman now in Ireland who shall make himself obnoxious to "the authorities." They have issued an address to "ex-members of the Irish Constabulary in America and the members of the force in Ireland," announcing the formation of the society and soliciting the aid and co-operation of the parties addressed. We earnestly trust this movement will be eminently successful, for it is *one* of the best and most practical we have seen coming from the Irish Nation in America.

[The address above spoken of has been put in type, but, we regret to say, it has been crushed out of our columns this week by a press of advertising matter. It shall appear at length in our next issue.]

"Glorious News from Tipperary."

Some weeks ago the cable gave us scanty information of the shooting of a landlord in Tipperary. The dead man was George Cole Baker, Esq., J. P., of Ballydavid Wood, near Bansha. He was shot at his own door at six o'clock on the morning of Thursday, December 31, for having served ejectment processes on some human rubbish in the neighbourhood. (Who has not seen the notice on the waste lands of a city, "Rubbish shot here!" It is the rubbish that does the shooting on the waste lands of Tipperary.) Two men named Dwyer, father and son have been arrested, but there appears to be either no evidence against them or nobody to give it. The news-boys of Dublin, when selling the evening papers containing the despatch, attracted their customers by shouting—"Glorious news from Tipperary. Another landlord shot dead!"

St. Clair and Kiltoghert.

In reference to the letter signed "Kiltoghert," which appeared in our last issue, Mr. Charles K. St. Clair has written us a long letter, from which we make the following extract, as it is the only part that bears upon the point at issue, Mr. St. Clair being altogether mistaken with respect to the real name of the author of the communication of which he complains. Though no admirer of the person to whom to he attributes it, we cannot insert *unprovoked* attacks even on him.

My "antecedents," thank God, will bear the *fullest* and the most rigid investigation. They are those of a self-sustaining, self reliant, self possessed "individuals," of a man of indelible integrity, and stern independence of character, those of a man bold in strength, frank in manner, sincere in speech, noble in purpose, and honorable in all his dealings.

At an early age I discovered the value of a *stainless reputation*; and my aim thus far has been to secure such, and maintain it. I am quite certain of coming out of any ordeal that I may be called upon to pass through, like gold tried in the fire, all the harder and purer on account of the sternness of the test, the hope and misrepresentations of my contemptible enemies to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fiann Eireann Abu.

Fenians, read again and again every word of the truly wise and profoundly philosophic article which we publish on our first page, headed "The Fullness of Time." Plant its teachings in your hearts.

Read it, and reason upon it all you Irishmen, who profess to love your native land; but who have not yet stirred hand or foot in the present great movement for its redemption.

Read it, you Irish national journalists at home, and abroad, who can express your hatred of English domination so well and so earnestly in your newspapers, and who can denounce its abominations with so much heartiness and force. Cease to belittle the Fenians and to hold up the Fenian organization to the scoffs and scorn of mankind. Disprove the arguments of "Fiann Eireann Abu" or cease to play at "Dog in the Manger" with this grand irrepressible movement which the Fenian men has set in motion.

We assert that the Irish Nation in America is in actual possession of sovereignty, and far more than sufficient moral and material power to wrest Ireland from the grasp of her tyrants, and to liberate our suffering kith and kin from the horrible oppression under which they are writhing. We assert that it is far and away the first and most paramount duty of this same Irish nation in America to employ wisely, but determinedly, all the means and appliances which their present vantage ground in this Republic has placed at their command for the attainment of the freedom of their fatherland. Can any one tell to us that we are not possessed of that power? Will any true and faithful son of the Irish soil preach to us that it would be a crime to use it?

George Francis Train.

Mr. Train, it will be seen by our advertising and news columns, continues his series of lectures for the Fenian Brotherhood. He will be at the Cooper Institute this (Tuesday) evening, also to morrow (Wednesday) evening, and on the evenings of January 25th, 27th & 29th.

Persons sending for their friends in Scotland or the North of Ireland will find it to their advantage to call at the office of the "Anchor Line" of Steamships. [See advertisement on 8th page.] The officers and agents of the line are thorough gentlemen, and persons dealing with them are sure of courtesy and kind treatment.

The Hibernian Minstrels.—The Hibernian Minstrels are now travelling through the States, promising a first-class entertainment wherever they go. The desire of the manager to elevate, as far as possible, the standard of Irish music in America ought to be encouraged by a turn out en masse of the Irish element at every town. The melodies of the immortal Moore have always been favorites, and they are not at all likely to depreciate in popular taste while rendered by the Hibernian Minstrels. The comic songs are also well sung, and the wit and humor with which the whole entertainment abounds makes it up to the mark in every sense of the word. The Rev. Father Senez, of Jersey City, whose fame has long since been spread through the length and breadth of the land, speaks of the new Irish troupe in the following terms:

Jersey City, Jan. 14, 1869.

I recommend with pleasure the Hibernian Minstrels. They have performed twice in the Hall of the Catholic Institute, giving great satisfaction to the audience. Their music is very good, and everything in the entertainment is moral and in good taste.
L. D. Senez, Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

THE WEEK.

JOURNAL OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Grant among the Celts—Bishop Duggan in hot water again—Crime in Indiana—The French Canadians "Assaulting" themselves—Repeal of the Tenure of Office Law—Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba—Reported Failure of the Peace Conference in Europe—War ahead—Prussia and Austria snarling again—Crete and Turkey—Another Revolution in Mexico—"Humiliation" of England—Reverdy Johnson signs away the Honor of America—Loss of the Hibernia—A Spanish Christmas box—Outrages in Arkansas—End of the Indian War—Turkey and Persia at it—Greece preparing to have a hand in.

New York, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

Gen. Grant has been elected a member of the Celtic Society of Philadelphia.

There is a report in Chicago to the effect that the Propaganda of Rome have cited Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, to appear before the Council and show cause for removing Fathers McMullen, Roles, and [illegible] from their parishes.

Several murders and robberies have occurred along the Opelousas Railroad, in Louisiana, during the past few weeks, and the people in its neighborhood are much alarmed thereby. The last case reported occurred at a point about forty-one miles from New Orleans. The victim was a German, who was employed as a laborer on the road. A colored man has been arrested for the crime. He admits, it is said, that he robbed the man, but denies having committed the murder.

The emigration of the French Canadians from the province of Quebec to the United States is alarming in its extent. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Burlington, Vermont, recently made the statement that there are some 20,000 French Canadians in Vermont, 25,000 in Maine, 60,000 in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, 100,000 in Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Connecticut, 100,000 in New York, and 200,000 in the West. An average of 1,000 a week, according to the same authority, passed through St. Albans every week, on their way from Canada to settle in the United States.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office Law, originally enacted to hamper Johnson in his appointments, was passed in the House yesterday—only forty-seven members voting against it. That every one of these forty seven was a Republican is rather a curious and significant circumstance. It shows that forty seven Republicans in the House have less confidence in Gen. Grant than the Democrats. The repealing bill now goes to the Senate, where it is not likely to be so favorably received. The Tenure-of-Office Act gives the Senate a very great share in the Executive power, and that body has evinced anything but a willingness to lay aside any power whatever, once placed in its hands. It is much more likely to grasp after more.

The recent disturbances in Italy, resulting from the collection of unpopular taxes, have been suppressed, and the collection is being proceeded with.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

A Dispatch from Havana, says it is understood that the Commission of citizens who have gone to hold a conference with the rebel chiefs, are empowered to grant them pardon, and restoration to all political rights, provided that they surrender and consent that the island continue under Spanish authority. The rebels are pressing the siege of Nuevitas actively, and have defeated a body of troops sent to the relief of the garrison.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

The Peace Conference at Paris, has refused to admit to its sessions the representative of Greece, against which action the Ambassador has protested and appealed to his Government for instructions. The session of the Conference announced for yesterday was postponed in consequence. The Sultan has sent an envoy to Paris to negotiate a loan for war purposes.

Friday, Jan. 15.

The Great Eastern has commenced to take on board the sub-marine cable of the Franco American Atlantic Telegraph Company. It is expected that she will sail in June and lay the cable from Brest to the American coast.

The Powers represented in the Peace Conference have agreed that they are not bound to enforce its conclusions.

Count Von Bismarck, prime Minister of Prussia, is represented to have said recently that the retention of Baron Von Beust in office as Prime Minister of Austria, would result in serious action on the part of Prussia.

The Spanish Government is receiving numerous offers of men and money to be used in rescuing Cuba from the hands of the rebels. A report from Madrid says that a movement is on foot in Spain having for its object the placing of Count Girgenti on the throne. Officers of the Spanish army are enlisting in the movement, and receive from their Government unlimited leaves of absence. It is said that the scheme is favored by the Emperor Napoleon.

A difficulty between Carlists and Liberals occurred in Tortosa, Spain, on Wednesday. The tumult was suppressed by the authorities. The Government is urged to send reinforcements to Cuba to suppress the insurrection there, and the Captain-General of Cuba has asked for 4,000 soldiers.

The report that some of the Cretan insurrectionary leaders had been captured by Turkish troops is confirmed. Four other prominent ones were killed. Some Government records also fell into the hands of the Turks.

Saturday, Jan. 16.

Advices from Mexico to Jan. 7, by telegraph from San Francisco, are received. Great dissatisfaction with the Juarez Government exists in the Western States of Mexico, and another revolution is anticipated. A scheme to build up a new Republic on the Pacific coast out of the States adjacent thereto, has many adherents, and the proposed revolution is to effect this object—the Republic to be under the protection of the United States. Putrid fever is making fearful ravages in one or two western districts.

The *Patrie* of Paris, publishes a translation of the letter of Mr. Gladstone to C. Edwards Lester, of New York, and proceeds to condemn the acknowledgment made therein as humiliating to England in the presence of America, and as likely to produce no little irritation of feeling against the Premier among his own countrymen.

It is supposed that the session of the Peace Conference held in Paris yesterday was the final one. It is rumored in the city that Greece has instructed her representative to notify the Conference that Greece will not abide by its decision, if all the demands of the Sublime Porte's ultimatum are insisted upon. The Powers represented in the Conference, with the exception of Russia, have united in demanding that Greece shall withdraw her objection to its organization.

The elections for the Spanish Cortes have commenced, and are generally being conducted in an orderly manner. A conspiracy has been discovered, in which several prominent army officers are implicated, and they have been arrested.

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States relative to the settlement of the Alabama claims, has been officially signed by Reverdy Johnson on the one side and Earl Clarendon on the other.

Advices from Madeira to the 8th of January give no tidings of the missing passengers of the shipwrecked steamship Hibernia, who were reported to have been seen on board a sailing vessel bound for that port.

Sunday, Jan. 17.

On Christmas Day General Prim received a present of a magnificent box, which he determined to open before his guests during the day. On its being opened it was found to contain a miniature figure of himself suspended from a gallows, and a diminutive guillotine on the back of which a counterpart of himself was bound. In the bottom of the box in letters of silver, the following inscription was placed. "Either one or the other." Marshal Serrano is reported to have received a similar gift.

The President on Friday, sent to the Senate the treaty recently concluded with Great Britain for the adjustment by commission of the Alabama and other claims. Also the treaty settling the rights of naturalized citizens, and the treaty upon the joint occupation of San Juan.

Mr. Charles Dickens published a card in the London papers, stating that the widow of his brother was never in Chicago, but is now alive and well in England.

Nine ruffians belonging to the militia stationed at Marion, Ark., on Friday night went to the house of a respectable widow lady and outraged her three daughters. Yesterday the commander of the militia arrested the guilty parties.

The New York Typographical Society met to celebrate the one hundred and sixty third anniversary of the birth of Franklin, remarks were made by Messrs. Savage, Craig, and Maverick.

A despatch from General Sheridan says the destruction of the Camanche village on Christmas day, by Colonel Evans was the final blow in the Indian war. At midnight, on the 31st of December, a delegation of Arapahoe and Camanche chiefs arrived at Fort Cobb on foot, and begged for peace on any terms. They report their tribes in an utter [illegible] for their losses and their people starving. The destruction of Black Kettle's village is justified, and that noted chief is proved to have been a leading spirit in the late outrages upon the frontier.

In Cuba, the revolutionists are represented as having improved astonishingly in their organization, and to have received reinforcement and men in abundance. The revolutionary committee consists of three men of marked ability, all of whom resided in the United States several years. An American man-of-war is needed off Nuevitas to look after the interests of our citizens. Foreign residents at Nuevitas do not feel entirely safe, and are subject to many indignities and exactions at the hands of the Spanish troops.

Monday, Jan. 18.

The Paris Peace Conference has closed its sessions. It recommends Greece to yield the point regarding Crete in accordance with the Sultan's ultimatum, and to submit to the decision of the Courts the case of the Turkish Admiral and the Greek steamer Enosis. The last point of the ultimatum regarding international law is to be withdrawn by Turkey. Intelligence from Athens indicates that Greece is actively preparing for war.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The House to-day resumed the consideration of the joint resolution extending the protection of the United States to the Government of Hayti and San Domingo.

Mr. Banks said that an appeal had been made in the strongest manner to this Government for action in this matter, and on this appeal the pending resolution was based.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for Mr. Bank's joint resolution as follows

Be it resolved, &c., That the President be and hereby is authorized to extend the protection of the United States over either of the islands of the Antilles, to such extent as he may deem expedient and not inconsistent with the law of nations, whenever the Government established in either of them, or the people thereof, shall desire the protection of the United States, provided, that any action in their behalf on the part of the Executive shall be forthwith reported to Congress; and provided further, that no payment or expenditure of money in carrying this resolution into effect shall be made or contracted for without the previous authority of Congress.

Mr. Shellabarger (Rep. Ohio) opposed the resolution, and adverted to the first principles on which our Government was founded, and spoke of the warning of Washington against entangling alliances, and further opposed the tending propositions.

Mr. Mullins (Rep. Tenn.)—We are a city set upon a hill, and our light cannot be put under a bushel. We are a great light-house, and our influence should go forth to break the fetters of the enslaved and to destroy kingly dominations. We should spread out our arms like seas, that those in bondage should come to us. Let us say to those islands, we sympathize with you; that republican life was the principle when God covenanted with man and made him a *free agent*, and that despotism should no longer domineer over the world.

Mr. Judd (Rep. Ill.) opposed the resolution.

Mr. Robinson (Dem., N. Y.) proposed an amendment, to insert before the word "Hayti," that of "Ireland." Steam and the telegraph brought Ireland under the scope of the proposition, and made it a country adjacent to the United States. He wanted Ireland protected. The heart and substance of Ireland were in this country.

Mr. Butler had only a word to say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger), who so eloquently had called attention to the warning words of the father of his country. He (Mr. Butler) did not think all the intelligence of the country died with the death of those who framed this Government. He thought we ought to adopt our legislation to the power, position, and influence which we had in 1868. We had no fear of any war; the 1,400,000 Federal soldiers who ended the Rebellion, and, he had no doubt, the late Confederate soldiers, would all rally against a foreign foe. Our soldiers settled the question between us and other nations. So long as we are true to ourselves and this nation they would never do anything inconsistent with honor. No nation is going to war with us unless we put ourselves in the wrong. He wanted to rise above all considerations as to who occupied the Executive chair, or who is in possession of the State Department, and said he felt deeply for Ireland's interests, and the necessity that something should be done for her. But the way for protection to be extended to Ireland was not to drag her here in season and out of season. It simply trailed her cause in the dust.

Mr. Robinson replied he had never dragged Ireland in as a rider on any question.

The bill was afterwards opposed by Congressmen Delano, of Ohio; Brooks (of course), of N. Y.; Bingham, of Ohio, and Woodward, of Pa. We ask our readers in the districts from which these gentlemen were sent to Congress, to oppose them and their interests with might and main whenever an opportunity of doing so is presented. The whole subject was finally laid on the table by a vote of Yeas 126; Nays, 36. The cause of American Republicanism was again defeated in the American Congress by the influence and "specie payments" of foreign potentates.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

Antrim.

The procession at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Cooke was a large and imposing one. All the public boards in Belfast were represented; clergymen and laymen of all denominations [illegible] present, as well as the professors and students of the Queen's and Presbyterian Colleges. All the shops along the line of procession were closed from twelve till two, and vast numbers of people congregated on the [illegible] while the procession passed. An address, referring to the leading events of Dr. Cooke's life, was delivered in the Malone Church by the Rev. Dr. Morgan; Rev. Henry Henderson, Holywood, offered up prayer; and at the grave, devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Craig, Dromara.—*Northern Whig.*

A petition has been lodged against the return to Parliament of Mr. MacClure from the borough of Belfast. The petitioners [illegible] M'Tier, of No. 8 Old Park road, and Charles Murray Arundell, of No. 21 North street, Belfast. The petitioners were voters at the recent election, and in their petition they charge bribery and corruption.

Armagh.

The other day an inquest was held at Newry on the body of a young woman, whose name was stated to be Elizabeth Carvey. It is stated that some years ago she was at a boarding-school in England, and while there became acquainted with a man in a respectable position, who had gone over from Ireland on business. He is alleged to have seduced her, and she went over to Newry to seek some maintenance from him, but he discarded her. She knew his house, and in a burst of passion broke the windows, for which, it is said, she was afterwards incarcerated in jail, or at least had to pay a fine. Afterwards, she took lodgings in a house situated near her seducer's residence, and for the space of eight or ten years maintained herself by her own industry. As was proved at the inquest, she died of a broken heart.

As Dr. Savage, of Armagh, was recently returning by train, from attending a patient near Newry, a gun was discharged into the carriage in which he rode. Luckily, no injury was done him save some cuts in the face, from the fragments of the window through which the bullet entered.

Clare.

Two men from Kilmealy, named Burke and Murphy, were recently at Ennis petty sessions fined respectively £4 and £5 for gaffing a salmon during the close season, in the Inagh river, on the night of Nov. 21. The parties were prosecuted at the suit of J. B. Alton, and a person named Reily proved the case.

Cork.

Refractory Parishioners.—On the death of the Very Rev. Morgan O'Brien, late Dean of the diocese of Cloyne, the Rev. Denis Mahony, P. P. Cloghroe, was appointed to his place, and the Rev. Mr. Murray, P. P., Glounthane (near Mallow), was nominated in succession for Cloghroe. When he arrived at the parish church of Cloghroe, Rev. Mr. Murray found the gate nailed up, and the people—who for some reason or other refused to receive him—denied him admittance. Next day they sent a deputation to the Bishop, at Fermoy, who received them courteously, but Rev. Mr. Murray still continues P. P. The following Sunday a similar scene took place. Last Sunday, a body of fifty armed police attended, and the curate, Rev. A. Ahern, requested to have the doors opened, but the people refused, and a compact mass of men stood around the gate, in a determined attitude. The police retired, expressing their belief that if an attempt were made to force the doors, a desperate conflict would have resulted. The parishioners remain masters of the situation. The Rev. Mr. Murray expresses his willingness to retire for the sake of peace.—*Waterford Citizen.*

Mr. Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, formerly one of the county coroners, and for many years Belgian consul at Cork, has just died.

The *Examiner* of the 19th ult., says A hasty line in our impression of yesterday, announced the death of Rev. T. Murphy, P. P., Ballinhassig. He was for forty-three years a missionary priest; of these, twenty years was spent as parish priest.

The Skibbereen correspondent of the Cork *Herald*, Dec. 16, says Mr C. D. O'Sullivan, of California, has forwarded a cheque for £20 to his friend, Mr. Cartie, of this town, for the purpose of being distributed amongst the poor of Skibbereen at the approaching Christmas.

The same journal (Dec. 19) says Shopkeepers complain that at this season business was never so dull as at present. At other times, so near Christmas, the streets of the town used to be thronged with country people making purchases for the holidays. Now, a game of long bowls may be played anywhere, without [illegible] of hitting any [illegible].

The bill to authorise the construction of a line of railway between Fermoy and Lismore has been printed and lodged in the private bill office of the House of Commons.

At a meeting of county magistrates held in the County Courthouse, Mr. Joseph Bullen Johnson was elected Baronial High Constable, in the room of the late Mr. Henry Barry.

A branch of the Sisters of Mercy was established in Kanturk on the 8th ult., with fitting ceremonies.

Derry.

The Derry *Journal* says Three blocks of stores, which have recently been completed in William street, by Messrs. James Corscaden & Co., now rise to a height of four storys, and present a frontage to a new street of nearly 600 feet. Messrs. Corscaden & Co. have also erected near the stores, which we have briefly described, five large houses, three storys in height, with shops and attics. The total outlay on these works amounts to £8,000.

Donegal.

We have received from a correspondent in the Arran Islands the particulars of a transaction which we are glad to see, is attracting some attention in the press, and which certainly appears to be an unwarrantable infringement on private rights, as well as an extraordinary trespass on public convenience. It appears that the inhabitants of the islands, who number some 3,300 souls, have heretofore been in the habit of obtaining their supplies of bread from Galway in the regular mail boats plying between that port and the Arran Island. Recently, however, a bakery has been set up in one of the islands, by a protege of the Protestant minister, and means have been found, it seems, to prevent the usual supply from being conveyed by the mail boat, so that the Catholic inhabitants are compelled either to do without bread altogether, or to purchase at the Protestant depot. The strangest part of the story is that a Catholic magistrate is said to have been one of the parties who induced the men of the boat which plies from Galway to the islands to issue the obnoxious order. The *Freeman*, writing on the same subject, observes "The poor peasants of Arran have difficulties enough to contend with in extracting the scantiest subsistence from one of the barrenest of soils. They should be treated kindly and humanely, and if they object to take whatever bread they require from the Rev Mr Kilbride's depot, every facility should be afforded the boats which ply between Galway and the islands to convey to them the bread they prefer. We hope order will not be interrupted in consequence of this senseless proceeding. These are times of peace and good-will, and we shall say nothing to embitter the Arran dispute. We trust the parties responsible for the state of things we have described will at once retrace their steps, and let the Arran peasants have whatever bread they please, and through the usual mode of conveyance."

Very Rev. Hugh McFadden, P.P., V.F., died at his residence, Glene, Falcarragh, county Donegal on the 11th ult., at the age of seventy-three years.

Down.

A man named Murtagh is still held in Newry jail, on suspicion of being connected with the murder, some time back, at Tinker's Hill, of one named Digney.

Dublin.

Dr. O'Ferrall died at his residence, Merrion Square, North, on the evening of the 23d ult.

The case of Doolin *v.* Dixon, which had a hearing for thirty-nine days, in the Court of Exchequer, before the Lord Chief Baron, and a special jury, terminated abortively, the jury being unable to agree. The plaintiffs are eminent contractors and builders, and the defendants are Roman Catholic clergymen of the "Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent de Paul." The action seeks the recovery of £11,500 8s.8d., being the balance on foot of certain works executed by the plaintiffs in the enlargement and erection of the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Peter, at Phibsborough.

Mrs. Cody, who, some months ago, sustained injuries by falling into a sewer, opened for repair and left unprotected, sued the Dublin Corporation for damages. The jury awarded her a verdict to the amount of £120 and costs.

Fermanagh.

The Fermanagh *Mail* says Last year Sir J. Emerson Tennent caused the walls and the tower of the parish church of Tempo to be embellished by covering them with ivy, planted on [illegible]. The effect gave so much satisfaction that, this year, Sir Emerson had the other places of worship in the village, the Presbyterian Meeting house and the Roman Catholic Chapel, ornamented in the same way, much to the gratification of their respective clergymen and congregations. But not so the Protestant congregation of the church, for, on finding what had been done for the chapel and the meeting house, they stripped the ivy off the walls, tore it up by the roots, and flung it out of the church yard.

A petition has been lodged against the return to Parliament of John Henry Viscount Crichton for the borough of Enniskillen. The petitioners are George Kitson and Thomas Johnstone, both electors for the borough of Enniskillen. The petition charges bribery and corruption.

Galway.

An extraordinary ejectment scene is reported as having occurred on the property of the Rev. Archdeacon Butson, near Ballinasloe. An attempt to serve the notices, having on a previous occasion been resisted, a body of eighty constables under the direction of a magistrate, repaired to the lands. After an ineffectual attempt to induce the people to permit the notices to be served, the bailiff and under-agent went forward to affix them to the doors of the tenant's houses, under protection of a number of the police, and were instantly assailed by a mob of several hundred persons, the men throwing stones and the women "tubs of filth and lime in a liquid state." There were cries that they would make it another scully affair. The under-agent and head-constable were severely beaten. Ultimately, the notices were nailed on ten houses, the whole body of police being [illegible] to drive the people back. The tenants state that their landlord wished to change the arrangement about the letting, and to charge them thirty shillings an acre for a bog they reclaimed, and had before held rent free.

A petition has been lodged against the parliamentary return of Viscount St. Lawrence and Sir R. Blennerhassett for the borough of Galway. The petitioner is Mr. McGovern, solicitor, and in addition to the ordinary grounds, priestly intimidation is added as a reason against the return of the declared sitting members.

Kerry.

Notices to quit are becoming the rage with certain landlords and agents in Kerry, totally upsetting the little share of security of tenure left under the system of tenancy-at-will. For purposes of eviction, for screwing-up rents, even beyond unhealthy competition range; for compelling the adoption of the pet theories of landlords and agents on peculiar social, economical, religious, and political hobbies—the potent notice to quit is unreservedly invoked. It is beginning, too, to be resorted to by gentlemen who used to think something of their reputation in the eyes of their neighbors.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

While recently out walking with Lord Castlerosse, in his demesne, the Catholic Bishop of Kerry was very near being precipitated into the river Flesk, by the breaking of a hand-railing of a bridge against which he was leaning. But that Lord Castlerosse seized him, he would have been immersed in the waters beneath.

Kildare.

A woman named Catharine M'Donagh was on Monday sent to Naas Jail on remand, charged by the Rev. S. G. Cotton, Rector of Carogh, with threatening to burn his dwelling-house at Carogh Glebe. It appeared in evidence that the accused went to the glebe to see a child which, it has been alleged, she had sold to Mr. Cotton, and her request being refused, she uttered the above threat. Informations were sworn, and the woman was remanded.

On Tuesday night, the 15th, a family named Murray, residing at a place called Cloghern, convenient to Monasterevan, had retired for the night, but were not long in bed when the entire gable of the house fell with a great crash. Fortunately for the inmates, the wall fell out, or it is more than probable they would have been all killed.

Kilkenny.

We regret to have to announce the death of Miss Bridget Gilfoyle (formerly of Kilkenny), which sad event took place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at her residence in Manchester, from an attack of chronic bronchitis. The deceased was a warm and sincere friend to Irish nationality, and she was most favorably known to many of the leading Irish nationalists who visited Manchester. The deceased was esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. *Requiescat in pace.*

The Kilkenny *Moderator* says the new Viceroy is not altogether unconnected with the county of Kilkenny. He is uncle to Lord Clifden, the Lady Lieutenant being sister to the Viscountess Clifden. The Lady Sarah Spencer, who was the companion of the Lady Clifden's sojourn at Gowran Castle during the past summer, is his Excellency's sister. Earl Spencer, it may be added, is one of the trustees for the management of the Clifden property during the young Viscount's minority.

Limerick.

There was an uproarious discussion at the weekly meeting of the guardians this day, arising out of the result of the action at the suit of Dr. O'Sullivan for wrongful dismissal, and which was compromised in the Court of Queen's Bench last week, at a loss to the Union of £700. The majority of the guardians and ratepayers outside, object to the amount being saddled upon them by poor-law taxation, as the cause of action arose from animosity and ill feeling amongst half a dozen of the board, whose acts are now repudiated. Hot expressions and personalities were bandied, resulting in notices from several upon the auditor against admitting the heavy claim for law expenses.—*Freeman, Dec.* [illegible]

A correspondent of the Tory *Express* states that the Limerick petition is sure to be decided in favor of the petitioners, and a new election held. The *Express* suggests that in this event there would be a capital opening for the poor dear Charles Barry, who has been so [illegible] traduced by those horrid Fenians, and left out in the cold while an English barrister fills his coveted seat. It appears that the late Sergeant, and now Solicitor-General, is a native of Limerick and therefore his election would be certain. The good men and true of the city of the violated treaty will, we think, give a good account of the "Miserable Man" if he [illegible] forward—but he won't.—*Irishman.*

The 19th January has been fixed for the trial of the petition against the return of Mr. Russel and Major Gavin for the city of Limerick. The trial will take place in Limerick before Mr. Baron Fitzgerald.—*Cork Ex. Dec. 30.*

Coroner de Courcy held an inquest at Bruree, upon the body of Ellen Davis, a woman aged sixty years, wife of a clerk, who was burned to death on Tuesday evening in her own room. A verdict was returned of accidental death by burning.—*Irish Times.*

Dr. Enright, one of the coroners for the county of Limerick, held an inquest on the 18th ult., at a place called Cloonarish, near Askeaton, on the body of a little girl four years old, named Ellen Meskill, who died on that day, in consequence of drinking hot water out of a tea-pot two days previously.

Mother Anne Marie, daughter of James Carroll, Esq., of Ballingaddy, Kilmallock, recently died in St. Mary's Convent, Bruff, at the early age of twenty five years, seven of which were spent in that convent.

Mayo.

On Sunday Dec. 27th, Michael Cannon, of Bruaffy, near Castlebar, and a young lad named Stephen Burke, went out to shoot rabbits. Burke was in the act of discharging his gun, when Cannon, who did not it appears, think he was about firing (a bush being between them), ran across, and unfortunately received the contents in his left breast and head. He lived for a short time. Burke came to the constabulary and offered to surrender himself until after the inquest, but Mr. Hume did not think that he was in any way to blame, and accordingly would not have him arrested.

Meath.

On Saturday, the 12th ult., as Mr. Morgan Rotherham and Mrs. Rotherham, of Bellview, Kells, were returning home from the Virginia Railway Station, and when within one hundred yards of their own gate, three shots were fired successively into the carriage, one of which passed through Mr. Rotherham's hat, the others struck Mrs. Rotherham between the eyes. Fortunately the balls glanced upwards, or she would have met instant death. Two persons have been arrested on suspicion.—*Express.*

Monaghan.

Recently, two men, named Fowley and Smith, were brought before the Monaghan justices, charged with conspiracy to murder John Clarke. The deceased was shot in an hotel by a person named McKenna on the night of the Monaghan election, and it was sworn by Clarke's father that the prisoners Fowley and Smith had conspired with McKenna to murder him. The Court took the information tendered, and admitted the prisoners to bail.

An application was made to Mr. Justice O'Brien to liberate on bail David Baird, charged with having shot Thomas Hughes, in Monaghan, during the riot in July. It was sworn that Baird several times came to his hall door and fired at the crowd assembled opposite to his house, and it was also sworn that one of the shots fired by Baird killed the deceased. The judge refused to take bail for the accused.

The tenantry on the Castleblayney estate received each a copy of the following notice respecting the votes at the late election: "County Monaghan election. Mrs. Hope will take it as a favor if you attend in Castleblayney on Monday next, the 23d instant, and record you vote for Colonel Leslie and Mr. S. E. Shirley. The poll opens at five o clock in the evening.—By order of Mrs. Hope, B. G. Brooke." The *Dundalk Democrat* in commenting on it, calls it "a most insulting document," the sending of which, by landlady or agent, was a gross outrage to the feelings of the tenantry."

Tipperary.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry John Murray Esq., of Glengar, to the Commission of the Peace for the county.

Died, on the 15th December, at his residence, Laurel Lodge, Nenagh, Mr. Bernard Lalor, aged 60 years.

Mr. Alexander Craig, of Fegsborough, Tipperary, has of late received through the Post-office, several threatening letters of a very violent and atrocious character, the evident purport of which is to compel the gentleman to leave the country.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The following donations are acknowledged as having been received from Thomas Looby, of Salem, Mass., for the benefit of the poor of his native place, Clonmel £100 to the poor of St. Peter and Paul's Parish; £50 for the poor of the same parish under the charge of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; £50 for the poor of the Parish of St. Mary's; and £50 to the Sisters of Charity.

Mr. D. Mokeny, solicitor, Thurles, died at Kingston, on the 14th ult. His funeral, which was, perhaps, the largest that left Thurles for many years, arrived at the family vault at Ballycahill, where the grave closed over all that was mortal of a charitable, kind-hearted man.—*Free Press.*

Tyrone.

An outrage was perpetrated at a place called Cavan, within about two miles of Dungannon. Three cows, the property of a farmer named William Mills, were wantonly and maliciously burned with vitriol in an outhouse where they were kept, with three others, which were allowed to escape uninjured by the perpetrators. The vitriol was thrown over the neck and shoulders of the poor animals, and they must have suffered great torture as the skin and flesh were deeply penetrated by the vitriol and burned most severely, some of the skin falling off.

Waterford.

The committee formed to collect funds for the prosecution of a petition against the return of Mr. Matthews for Dungarvan have abandoned all idea of petitioning and have returned all sums subscribed, with an intimation to the subscribers that they have, for private reasons, determined against presenting the petition.

Special Notices.

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Dear Sir—I have seen and publicly disapproved of the many attempted and false likenesses selling in Ireland and England of my nephew the late W. P. A. and his fellow martyrs, and I feel perfectly satisfied and pleased that you only have succeeded in obtaining and producing that which is a faithful resemblance of the former, and having seen the two latter during their trials I am confident their relatives will be equally satisfied.
I am, yours truly,
John Hogan.

LETTER FROM MISS MARY ANNE HICKEY.

J. T. Foley, Esq.
Dear Sir—In reply to several inquiries from friends in Ireland and England as to the authenticity of "Ireland's Latest Martyrs," Allen, Larkin & O'Brien, permit me to inform them, through you that I consider their likenesses as given in your beautiful picture in every respect authentic and the only true ones I have yet seen. As for the portrait of my loved but lost William P. Allen I can only say that so true to life that even amidst the sad consciousness of my bereavement by the cruel murderers of England I often imagine as I stand before the picture, that I see his noble features still.
With sincerest thanks for your kind courtesy, I remain,
Respectfully Yours,
Mary Anne Hickey.

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JANUARY 18, 19, 20, 25, 27, 29, AND [illegible]
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BY
CIVIS AMERICANUS SUM."
SUBJECTS
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[illegible] I. R. B. in Ireland and the F. B. in America.
Father Mathew—Ism the Weapon of Liberty.
The Working Woman of America on Half Pay.
The Sons of Labor made Slaves by Capital.
Practical Education and the Religion of Truth.
The Great Reformation of the Turkish Bath and the Abolition of Drugs.
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Down with the Demagogues and up with the [illegible]
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The Martyr.

BY STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY.

When from a life of God like strife
The indignant martyrs soars to God,
Though vultures blacken o'er his fame
And tear his clod;
Let us not weep for him, but keep
His memory; let his glorious death,
[illegible] a valiant life, renew,
Not oh [illegible] our faith.

But weep for those, his guilty foes,
On whom his blood a curse shall be,
To haunt their silken dreams; a dread
That will not flee;
The secret fear of vengeance near,
That passes vengeance; and the doubt
Forbidding with its [illegible] eye
The calm without.

Of those the men, who know not when
A kingly soul, within our dearth,
Of thought and deed, by life or death,
Has fled the earth.
[illegible] sublime grown blind to time,
By gazing on eternity;
They cannot understand, and yet
They hear and see.

As if for trade the scars were made.
Madmen! they cry when one comes forth,
Of truth and justice, with his blood
To prove its worth!
Ay, weep for them and not for him,
And [illegible], that ye, beyond the [illegible],
[illegible] at the feet of God,
[illegible].

CHARLOTTE MOREL

BY JULIA KAVANAGH.

MADEMOISELLE CHARLOTTE MOREL had fairly left her convent, and her few glimpses of the world seemed to have had little [illegible] upon her. She was as quiet and demure as any little nun. Rather little she was, though not ungracefully so—little, but very pretty, with a rosy round face, charming dimples, lovely black eyes, and glossy black hair. This attractive young person also had an amiable and even temper, and more practical sense than ladies of her years are supposed to possess. Her father laid his plans open to her with perfect candor. His fortune was invested in his business, and his son-in-law must, if possible, be his successor. He was quite satisfied with Henry Rousseel, and though he wished to lay no compulsion upon her he hoped that his daughter would like the young man. Charlotte heard him out, with her eyes downcast and her hands folded on her lap, and then said, gravely, "Has he not a bad temper?"

"Rather hasty, perhaps," reluctantly said Monsieur Morel. [illegible]

[illegible]

house; they sounded Lenoir, the old clerk, and as he heard them out and returned diplomatic replies, they one and all felt pretty sure of success. Monsieur Lenoir was very much perplexed. He consulted with Mademoiselle Morel's nearest relatives, and they all came to the conclusion that Monsieur Rousseel, her uncle's brother, ought to be the successful applicant; he was not, indeed, the successor such a man as Monsieur Morel should have had, but he was the least objectionable of all the claimants for the dead man's honors. Monsieur Morel had been dead a fortnight when Lenoir thought he could broach the subject to his late master's daughter. She had come back for the funeral, and, being of age, had no thought of returning to the convent. Her grief was such as a good-hearted girl must feel for the death of a parent of whom she knew little; sincere, but by no means violent. Mademoiselle Charlotte Morel was, in short, in that subdued but even frame of mind which is perfectly equal to the transaction of business. Lenoir found her in one of the upper rooms, engaged with one of the maid servants, in [illegible] some cloth. She did not hear him coming in, and he could not help shaking his head as he saw her; a plump, rosy, good humored girl of twenty-one, with glossy black hair, and lively black eyes, and a pretty, round, good-tempered face. Oh! if she had but been a boy, he thought, with a deep sigh. Charlotte heard the sigh, and, looking up, saw the old man standing in the doorway, with the pen behind his ear, and a woe-begone meaning on his wrinkled face.

"Monsieur Lenoir," she said, knitting her smooth brow into a frown, "do you know this cloth is moth-eaten?"

Monsieur Lenoir was very sorry to hear it but begged for five minutes private conversation with Mademoiselle.

"To be sure," softly replied Charlotte. "Marie, you will fold up that calico, please. I shall be down directly."

Monsieur Lenoir sighed again. His errand was a sad one, but it must be spoken. To his amazement, Charlotte interrupted him at once.

"Thank you," she said, "but please tell that Monsieur Rousseel that I shall carry on the business myself."

If the pen had not been very firm indeed behind Monsieur Lenoir's ear, it must have dropped at so astounding an announcement. Without seeming to perceive his amazement, as expressed in staring eyes and open mouth, Mademoiselle Morel continued: "Whenever my poor father came to see me, he lamented that I was a girl; so, not knowing what might happen, I did my best to qualify myself for business. I learned book keeping."

"But, ma [illegible]," interrupted Lenoir, "book keeping is no thing—nothing. You do not know the intricacies of business."

[illegible]

to him, and Louisa nestled against her. The evening was very calm and still; the sky was silvery and gray, above the willows and aspens on the opposite bank rose the crescent moon, the lowing of distant cattle came from remote pastures, and from the neighboring garden the gay laughter of the Rousseels. Presently a boat shot forth, and turned on the stream. Charlotte saw that Henri, a strange young man, and Marie, the elder sister of Louise, were in it. Marie was laughing very gayly, and half in mirth half in fear Louise was clinging to her brother.

"Take care," he said, gently, "take care." And even as he spoke he saw Charlotte sitting on the beach, with Louise by her side. He was bare-headed, but he rowed on very gravely, then sitting down again rowed on. The voices lessened, then died away, the boat vanished in a bend of the river, everything was calm and silent, and the stars came out one by one in the deepening blue of the sky; and Charlotte Morel felt very sad and very lonely. But as she arose and went in with Louise, she thought "I would do it over again."

She took the child to her own house. She found Monsieur Rousseel in the parlor. He asked her to sit down, and not having any fear of seeing Henri she complied, whilst her uncle resumed his reading.

"And how are you getting on?" he said, after a while, resting on his spade to address her.

"I am getting on well, uncle, I thank you."

Monsieur Rousseel groaned, and shook his head.

"Get married," he said, "get married, Charlotte."

"I'm in no hurry, uncle."

[illegible]

"Why, to ask me for seven thousand five hundred francs. Neither more nor less. 'What for?' said I. 'But that he could not tell,' he replied. Seven thousand five hundred francs!" exclaimed Monsieur Rousseel, in pious horror. "That boy will not end well, Charlotte."

[illegible]

"I think nothing about it, uncle," she said.

Madame Rousseel now joined them. She too was full of the seven thousand five hundred francs.

[illegible]

The Soldier's Song.

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

I'd rather be a soldier
In a gallant glorious cause,
To uphold a people's honor,
Their liberty and laws,
Than wearily and drearily
To pass my life away,
Living but for living's sake,
And dying every day.
I'd rather be a soldier!
A tramping, camping soldier—
A soldier away to the field,
Where the God of right above
Smiles on the flag we love,
As we fight, fall, but never yield.

I'd rather be a soldier
In the watchful bivouac,
'Midnight's alarms and calls to arms,
To meet the dawn's attack,
Than slumber in the city's heart,
In sullen, blank repose,
When every man should be awake
To face the nation's foes.
I'd rather be a soldier, etc.

I'd rather be a soldier
In the flashing, crashing van,
And win the love of mankind
By the blow I'd strike for man,
Than mope in sable sold[illegible],
With empty pleas for "Peace,"
While each delay to win the right
But makes the wrong increase.
I'd rather be a soldier, etc.

I'd rather be a soldier
'Mid the battle's rage and ire,
With heart that mocks the sabre thrust,
And soul that scoffs the fire,
Than live to feel no glory
In my nation, flag, and race—
Oh, better fall to crown them all
Than live to their disgrace!
I'd rather be a soldier, etc.

Then, forward, gallant comrades!
Welcome any fate that comes;
We rise to Freedom's bugle-blast,
We step to Freedom's drums;
The God that gave us liberty,
Will see us through the foam
Of battle, while we fight
For our dear ones at home.
I'd rather be a soldier, etc.

JOHN SAVAGE.

STUDENT, POET, PATRIOT

By JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA.

LOOKING back calmly at the events of '48, and comprehending details which only time can present in their true light, there can be no actual doubt of the fact, that the people were not prepared to attempt or effect a revolution by arms that year. There was no organization; the confederation was not sufficiently [illegible]

[illegible]

weeks after my trial the [illegible] was issued.* Williams and O'Doherty became the registered proprietors on the part of the owners, and as such were arrested when the Tribune was seized and prosecuted for the treasonableness of its articles. In the Tribune the only signed articles by Savage are poems—one a sweet love song, and the others of a political nature, characterized by a dramatic energy of expression, of which the poet's works since exhibit so diligent and effective a cultivation.

Meanwhile, the paper project did not confine Mr Savage's efforts. It seemed only to receive impetus from and give zest to his other labors. He won the confidence of many older heads, and undertook propagandist missions of a very dangerous nature among the soldiers on one hand, and the coal-porters, who had been regarded as the body guard of the agitators of Conciliation Hall on the other. He, with a friend already mentioned, had a very narrow escape on one occasion from the clutches of the latter. He was constant in his attendance at the Clubs lecturing before the Students', the Hugh O'Neill, and the Citizen's Clubs, and acting on co-operative committees from the several others. Some of the most loved and prominent leaders—such as Smith O'Brien, John B. Dillon, and Michael Doheny, took a deep interest in the young poet-artist. The latter said that in his energy and ready suggestiveness, Savage reminded him of Thomas Davis.

After the seizure of the Irish Tribune and the other national journals, the promiscuous arrests which followed, and the general scattering of the leaders to the hills, Savage went south to Carrick-on-Suir, where his mother's brother was a physician. He immediately put himself in communication with the Clubs and some prominent nationalists in the neighborhood. Savage's uncle, who was very well known, of no politics, and visited by the local authorities, gave out that his nephew was studying medicine with him. This shielded the young poet for a few days, but special attention having been directed to him by a witness on O'Doherty's trial, the search for him became more keen, and he started in pursuit of the conclave of leaders, who were holding flying councils between the hills and the vales of Tipperary and Waterford.

Looking for O'Brien and Meagher, Savage met John O'Mahony and they remained together traversing and organizing the country while any hope remained. Doheny devotes the last chapter of "The Felon's Track" to a brief outline of their movements. He says:†

"They spent many anxious nights in counsel together, when it was supposed all spirit had left the country. The first ostensible object that brought the people together under their immediate guidance and control, was the reaping of a field of wheat belonging to O'Mahony. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REAPING OF MOULOUGH.

AIR—"Irish Molly O!"

[illegible]

[illegible]

mounted with letters from Lady Conyers, Castletown, to the authorities, setting them right as to the numbers and actual position of the patriots. Savage destroyed the despatches, retained the courier put a pike into his hands, and rode the splendid black steed during the brief campaign. This same horse, which was henceforth known as "Savage," afterwards aided O'Mahony in his escape. On the night of the rising, John Power, of the Catholic Member of Parliament [illegible] Richard Lalor Sheil, penetrated to the bivouac fires of the insurgents on the brow of [illegible] Nook. He was well known to the people being a Catholic and Repealer, had great influence over them. His mission to the camp was to implore them to throw down their arms as they had and return to their homes. Savage saw that if he permitted such discourse he would not answer for the result. He arrested Power and told him to dismount, [illegible] him a prisoner for a couple of hours, at the request of some farmers, after consultation, released him on his parole of honor. Power was a high bred, gallant gentleman, and was actuated, no doubt, by the best motives. His sad fate some months subsequent to this remarkable adventure with the youthful leader of the Waterford men was deeply deplored.

In the attack on the barracks at Portlaw, Savage had a remarkable escape. In such enterprises [illegible] necessary to lead the people, one must win their confidence, not only by telling them what to do, but by giving them an example of how to do it. Acting in this belief, Savage was in front of his men, and went in boldly through the gate to summon the garrison to surrender. He had barely done so, and was standing within a yard of the window through which he had come to parley, when a volley was poured out in reply to the summons.

Of the affair at Portlaw the occupation of Rathgormuck and other villages, and the movements of Savage's "flying column" on the slopes of the Commeraghs the incidents were numerous, and are preserved in the localities with an interest now assimilating to that of romance.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Dr. Sherman, and his Hernial Appliances.

Having taken some interest in setting forth the advantages of Dr. Sherman's inventions for the Cure of Rupture, with the view of helping those of our readers who might be in need of such assistance, we are frequently receiving letters in regard to them, and also, asking if we are fully satisfied that he is deserving of the fame which he enjoys.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI January 11, 1869.

[illegible]

not always the same, and, therefore, must be understood in order to be treated properly [illegible] the want of this knowledge, and this [illegible] of treatment that carries away so many suddenly and in great distress, from strangulation of the bowels involved in Rupture. This accident occurs daily, though, for some cause or other it is kept from the knowledge of the people with as much care as the presence of a plague. This is wrong, for we doubt not, it leads to the negligence and ruin of many a poor creature.

Taking all in all, no piece of mechanism coming within so small a compass as the hernial appliance invented by Dr Sherman for the cure of this prevalent scourge is so valuable to the human family. Without it the preacher of the Gospel would have to endure the pangs invariably coming from this complaint, and the Truss supplied for its relief, he would be checked in his zeal and his usefulness materially impaired. The merchant, the mechanic, the laboring man would be shadows as it were, mere objects of commiseration. These are not alluring sketches, but ungarnished truths given out with a view of having the reader realise the real situation of every one bearing this bodily infirmity and of the indispensable necessity, if he would be relieved and restored, of confiding in no other person or in no other remedies than Dr. Sherman and his Rupture Curatives for the attainment of this object.

Recently a member of the profession related to me the case of a gentleman from Maryland, who had come to this city for the purpose of consulting Dr. Sherman and procuring his assistance for a rupture of an enormous size which had baffled the skill of all the Truss-sellers in the country for the past thirty years. He considered Dr. Sherman's treatment of this case extraordinary, being a perfect success.

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Among the numerous testimonials given in favor of Dr. Sherman and his Rupture Curatives, we have seen one from Father Gabriel [illegible], of the Convent San Augustine, Havana, Cuba, relating his long sufferings from Trusses and Rupture, and his happy relief and restoration through the agency of Dr. Sherman's assistance and remedies. This is indeed flattering, coming from such an elevated and dignified source, and though it is not common for gentlemen, in this situation, to give certificates, here is an exception, by a good man who, from a sad experience, and the inconvenience, pain, and misery this infirmity entails upon its victim, with a christian spirit for their benefit, comes out thus openly with his declaration to have them read, believe, and be healed.—*Communicated.*

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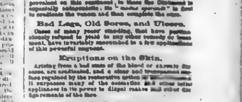

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[illegible]

Train's Tracks.

(Continued from First Page.)

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The Use and Misuse of the F. B.

This is the last of a series of four papers on the subject of Fenianism in general, which I intend as the preface to whatever further remarks I may make on the same subject during the commencing Fenian year. The Appeal for Aid has met a ready response. The Orders of the Day will, I trust, receive due attention; and, ere long, all on Ireland's side will understand very much as I do the Fullness of Time. No longer shall we be dawdling with the work, with "old [illegible]" in our mouths. The time has come. We admit that. The revolutionary business is half accomplished, but it progresses too slowly and too irregularly; and therefore we call upon all who would have a hand in the enterprise to fall in with us at once and to help in giving the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull all together, which will pull the matter through. And not only must we close up our ranks and stand steadily to our colors, but also we must infuse still greater energy into our movements, so as to take the favorable tide while it is at the flood, and able to carry us on to good fortune. These are stirring times, and therefore we must bestir ourselves. The world moves fast now-a-days, and we must quicken our pace to keep up with our surroundings. And, above all things, our activity must be well-directed. Desultory enterprises and petty and partial operations can do little to approximate the end of our labors. Every one or everything that turns aside a column from its prescribed path, impedes the emancipation of Ireland. It is the object of the enemy to divert us from our true destination. It is the object of the traitors to render the Fenian movement abortive by fomenting internal discords within the Brotherhood. And it is the design of ambitious and self-seeking men to use the organization for the advancement of their own private ends or personal fortunes, leaving their suffering country to take care of herself.

[illegible]

A Home-Thrust at England.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected contribution.

"H. C. L.," New Orleans, La.—Thanks for your support, "on Irish grounds," as you are pleased to put it. You are, however, mistaken in thinking ... [illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

... The London *Pall Mall Gazette* (Conservative), has had an editorial on the Alabama Claims Convention. The writer hopes that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson, if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be re-opened!

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Irish People For 1869.

THE seventh volume of the IRISH PEOPLE will commence with February. The first of this month heralds in the Irish spring. Then the weather brightens, vegetation buds forth, and the birds resume their song throughout the hills and vales of sacred, green clad Erin. It is the feast of St. Brigid, the vestal foundress of Kildare, who was the greatest of our Irish-born saints after Columbkille. Of it, one of our vernacular proverbs says:

La fheil Brighde baine
Tagann aile ar gach duine.
"On the feast of Brigid the Bright
Gladness revisits the seasons."

Being the first day of the first quarter of the Irish year, it is the real New Year's day of the people of Ireland. May its sun dawn brightly and auspiciously upon the labors of the Fenian ... [illegible]

"Sold Again!"

[illegible]

"DONE at London, the 9th of October, 1868."

The Influence of the Suez Canal and the Pacific Railway Schemes on England.

[illegible]

Monuments to the Dead—Starvation to the Living.

[illegible]

Meehan's Treasury—How the Money Goes.

We have received a curious and highly suggestive official document, recently printed by Meehan, and Meehan's "Senate," and the paid staff of these worthies, entitled "Seventh National Congress, F. B.," or "Proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the F. B. in joint Convention assembled at Philadelphia, Nov. 24, &c., 1868." It has been printed, the donor informs us, for private circulation among the special agents and partisans of Meehan, his "General" and his "Senate", throughout the States, with the very patent object of posting them, so that they may be the better able to hoodwink and cheat their deluded dupes for another year. A great part of the assertions of this impudent production we know to be false. The rest we have every reason to believe to be largely made up of downright lies and distortions of facts.

The grand object undoubtedly is to throw dust in the eyes of the great body of the Meehanites, who are outside the "Inner Ring"—the Money Ring—as to what became of the sums received by their paymaster for Fenian (!) purposes. But in this they have signally failed. ... [illegible]

"The Fenian Monitor."

[illegible]

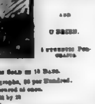
THE WEEK.

JOURNAL OF NEWS AND PASSING EVENTS.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.



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LETTER FROM MRS MARY ANNE KENNEY.

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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The Old Land.

[illegible]

We won't give up the old land,
We won't lie down to die,
We won't kneel down to Moloch,
With [illegible] or sigh;
But still stand, our rights defending;
Like the stout pine [illegible] the snow
And we won't give up old Ireland!
Without another blow.

Is she worth our love and honor?
Is she worth our hand and life?
And the price we set upon her,
And the [illegible] and the strife?
Yes, she's worth the world all over—
Aye, [illegible] we'll never know;
Oh, we won't give [illegible] Ireland
Without another blow.

[illegible]

EVELEEN'S SECRET.

A TALE.

BY SARAH ELIZA CALLAHAN.

CHAPTER I.

"There's not a spot in Irish ground,
From [illegible] to wild Cape Clair,
Without some [illegible] and
To tell of times that were."

[illegible] ... but [illegible] spot where it once [illegible] ... of [illegible] are now [illegible] in ruins. The then [illegible] was a man just entering the prime of life. When but a child a dreadful accident had deprived him of both parents, and [illegible] his life with sorrow as to increase the reserve of a naturally shy disposition to such an extent that he avoided society, and lived in strict seclusion on his Irish estates, where his kind heart and gentle [illegible] made him a favorite with all his dependents, his openness, and fair [illegible] towards his tenantry, long [illegible] strict sense of what was due to [illegible] and the warmth with which he [illegible] their cause when any of the neighboring gentry wished to carry things with a high hand, together with the pertinacity with which he resisted all endeavors to draw him into their society, rendered him obnoxious to the neighboring proprietors. Nor did he seek to alter their opinion of him; keeping aloof from all their gatherings, seemingly satisfied with the deep affection of his warm-hearted tenants who all but worshipped the [illegible] friend, of a different creed to theirs, of another race, an alien by birth and breeding, [illegible] who understood them, knew them as they were, appreciated their virtues, passed lightly over faults, and stood between them and those who though like himself of an alien race, had yet drawn their first breath on the soil whose people they hated with the fierce hate of the destroyer to his victims, the bitter animosity of the despoiler, because they felt they were but usurpers in what had once been the homes of those who were now reduced to the position of serfs, where their ancestors, not very remote either, had once lived as masters. Instead of trying to conciliate them, they [illegible] sought every opportunity to grind them out, together with their ancient faith. [illegible] Lord Arundel was very unlike [illegible] in appearance [illegible] straight, [illegible] active and powerful looking [illegible] he created an impression [illegible] a person who possessed considerable strength, whether of body or mental [illegible] could not exactly decide at first. His [illegible] was attractive without being handsome [illegible] that pale yellow complexion generally [illegible] in Americans, and seldom found in [illegible]. His eyes were dark brown, with [illegible] shadow in them as to make them appear black; high straight forehead and straight nose; a resolute, square yet pointed chin, with [illegible] mouth, with a curve of haughtiness [illegible] by the expression of sadness which lingered over the whole face. His voice was his greatest charm; a deep resonant yet low musical voice to which it was a pleasure to listen—one of those rare voices which give a double effect to the simplest words and whose echo remains in the heart for ever, [illegible] though casually heard it is remembered like the memory of a pleasant melody.

In a small but tastefully furnished room, fitted up as a study with its long narrow casement overlooking the bay, Lord Arundel was seated towards the end of a beautiful August evening. He had but returned from England a few days previously, and had been occupied with his tenants all day. Now, as the door closed after his latest visitor, he pushed his desk from him with a wearied look, and wheeling his chair round to the window looked out, for just a moment his face wore a listless expression; soon a glow of pleasure took its place, [illegible] before him. Underneath, [illegible] shore, in a crescent-shape, of Low Ring, with its grey stone and white cottages, with their busy inhabitants, women at their doors knitting or spinning, their tongues keeping time to the motion of their wheels, the pleasant whirring sound of which, mingled with the ringing sound of the smith's anvil from the smoke blackened forge, the quick rapping of hammers from the boat builder's yard, the hum of many voices, with the merry laugh and gleeful shout of children floated upwards in a pleasant murmur. Above the village rose the steep, green hills, crowning the summits of which, as in the valleys between, rose groups of trees through which came a glimpse of the houses they surrounded, from the chimneys of which the slight columns of blue smoke curled gracefully upwards until they disappeared in the clouds. Fishing-boats of all sizes with here and there a yacht or pleasure-boat were drawn up on the beach or moored to the quay. The calm, still, water in front which reflected the brilliant sky irradiated with the glorious sunset, gorgeous in gold and crimson, vivid scarlet and violet, tinting with a richness and brilliancy all it shone on. Beyond, the narrow entrance to the harbor bounded on the left with dark, wood covered, rocks with white gravelly patches between and crowned with soft, green turf. On the right by the white strand and high grey sand banks their hollows filled with wild-looking bent of Mechodoey Island, celebrated by J. J. Callanan, in his beautiful poem entitled the "Virgin Mary's Bank," then stretching outwards until it became lost on the horizon, lay the bright waters of Clonakilty Bay. Near the island shore, and in the narrow inlet before described, there is generally a heavy surf running called by the seaside people, a "bar." This on stormy nights or even [illegible] along [illegible] and [illegible] with a [illegible] distant thunder. But now all was calm, quiet and peaceful, calculated to calm a weary mind and to tranquilize a troubled spirit. Deeply Lord Arundel seemed impressed with the beauty of the prospect as his eye glanced over sea, land and vale and sky. It seemed as if [illegible] and melted under the witching influence of Nature, and his artist soul seemed drinking in its beauty as he gazed with an expression of satisfied pleasure on his face. There are moments when the human heart is more susceptible to the manner in which the Almighty Creator of the universe speaks in his glorious creations, when we become filled with the presence of the Deity, and our souls overflow in a longing yearning desire to breath our last breath, while every pulse beats with the full recognition of His power and glory. It is then we form impressions which from thenceforth pervade our lives, "as the scent of the roses hang round the broken vase in which they have been distilled." Thoughts of this kind were busy at his Lordship's heart as he sat half entranced before the narrow window of his castle, when, suddenly, a light skiff in which sat a young girl, shot into the water before him. He had not seen where it came from, so intent was he in the view, but when he did see it, it fixed his attention as it shot on to the landing place propelled by two light oars which the fair occupant wielded gracefully. This drew Lord Arundel's attention to the present, and disarranged all his thoughts as he watched with great admiration the graceful movements of the young girl. He wondered who she could be; but, determined to get a closer look he took his hat and strolled down to the village.

CHAPTER II.

"Oh, there are looks and tones that dart
An instant sunshine to the heart,
As if the soul that moment caught
Some treasure [illegible] through life [illegible]"

Lord Arundel reached the village just as the skiff touched the landing place, and the young girl stepped lightly to the shore, as she did so, speaking a few words in a cheery and voice to an old fisherman who had come forward to meet her and who now drew the little boat high on the beach. Gathering her dress daintily about her [illegible] she came tripping lightly towards the road, as she did so, passing close to Lord Arundel, on whom she bestowed a casual glance; but meeting his look of undisguised admiration, she dropped her eyes quickly to the ground, while a rosy tint spread over face and neck, as she slightly quickened her steps. He turned to look after her, and watched till she entered a pretty cottage on the hill-side. He had often noticed this cottage with its thick covering of glistening green ivy, through which the brilliant scarlet bell of a handsome fuschia peeped out while clusters of many colored roses hung from the trailing rose-trees which were trained along the front of the house. A pretty flower garden, well laid out, lay between the house and the road, finished off with a rustic paling, in and out of the bars of which, a fine scarlet runner was trained. It was a pretty spot, and seemed, to the young man who now looked at it with a newly awakened interest, as a fit casket in which to enshrine so fair a jewel as the bright, fresh, girl who had just entered it. Such were his thoughts as he turned and continued his walk along the cliffs out of the village. He had not gone far, when he perceived at a little distance from him, the old fisherman with whom he had seen the lady speak, seated beneath the shadow of a steep cliff, and busily occupied in overhauling an old net which he repaired when he came to an injured part, while he crooned a scrap of an Irish song. It struck him that the old man could give him the information concerning her which he was now anxious to receive, and he turned his steps towards him. Looking up, and perceiving who it was that approached, the old man stood up from his work, and touching his battered looking old Sou'-wester said: "God save your Lordship, an' welcome home."

"Thank you, Maurice, thank you; but sit down man, and don't let me interrupt you; go on with your work." And, as old Maurice resumed his seat, Lord Arundel seated himself on a large moss-grown stone near him, and after watching the progress of mending the net with apparent interest for a few moments, he asked:

"Who was that young lady I saw speak to you a while since?"

"Was it the young lady that was boatin', yer honor?"

"Yes. Who is she? What's her name; do you know?"

"Do I know, is id, sir? Yerra, 'tis I have a good right to know her. Sure, whin Peggy an' the childre was lowe in favor, twos that rale angel, if ever there was one in the world, that came and tended thim, and brought thim drinks, an' sent a woman to mind thim. May God bless her sweet face for id to day!" he ejaculated fervently.

"But you have not told me who this angel is, Maurice," said his lordship, smiling, in spite of his impatience, at the old man's vehemence.

"Didn't I, yer honor? Oh, thin 'tis I have the shame, sure enough. Her name is Miss Eveleen O'Mahony, a good ould name, an' she is of a good ould stock. The O'Mahony's of Bandon war grate people intirely, in the ould times, but, like all the ould Irish families, they are a'most gone now, an' they aren't rich, like they was once."

"Eveleen O'Mahony; that is a pretty name, Eveleen." And he pronounced the word, slowly dwelling on every letter. "They must have only lately settled here. I don't remember any one of that name here before I left for England."

"Oh, yis, sir, it is lately they come here."

"Where does Miss O'Mahony live?" was the next question, though an unnecessary one, as he knew well where she lived.

"In that cottage above, yer honor," and Maurice pointed in the direction which Lord Arundel knew already. "They calls id Rose Cottage, sir."

"Indeed! and an appropriate name, too, as it is all but covered with roses. Who lives there with her, Maurice?"

"Her father, the gineral, an' her step-sister, with the quare name. She isn't a bit like Miss Eveleen, but some people says she's a grater beauty, but I wouldn't say that. She is high an' grand, with a stiff, cowld way about her to the poor. She is too proud to speak a kind word to a body. That ain't so, with Miss Eveleen. 'Tis she, has the kind word and plisant smile for all alike, poor or not. May God reward her for id! and He will blissid be His holy name!" And this time the sou'-wester was lifted reverently off.

"Miss Eveleen is your favorite, at all events, Maurice," said Lord Arundel, smiling, "but the other lady may be as good as her, only, as you say yourself, colder."

"O yeh' no, yer honor. She's not a bit like her at-all-at-all. She is a rale furriner. I axes yer lordship's pardon, I mane no offence to you, Molear! If all the gintlemin war like yer lordship, we would be better off."

"All right, Maurice; I know you did not include me among the 'foreigners,' whom you don't seem very charitably disposed to. Here, now, get something to drink, and don't forget drinking to the health of Miss O'Mahony: but I suppose I need not remind you of that, as she seems an especial favorite of yours."

"Thank yer lordship, kindly," replied Maurice, as he took the proffered coin, adding, to himself, as Lord Arundel turned away, "Ah maybe Miss Eveleen is a trifle in my lord's head, too: maybe 'tis a favorite to yourself she'll be before long. God bless him! He is a good gentleman an' neighbor; and whin he wants a wife—he deserves a rale good one—and if he gets Miss Eveleen, he would have that; but 'tis the furriner that's the greatest beauty, Kitty Kirby says, an' I suppose 'tis the beauty he'll be after." And soliloquising in this fashion while shouldering his net, the shrewd old man trudged homewards anxious to show his lordship's gift to his better half and communicate to her his own ideas as to why Lord Arundel was so very inquisitive about Miss Eveleen.

CHAPTER III.

"Oh, the days are gone when beauty bright
My heart's chain wove,
When my dream of life, from morn till night,
Was love, still love.
New hope may [illegible] days may come
Of milder, calmer beam,
But there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream."

Lord Arundel's thoughts, as he went his way homewards, showed that old Maurice had come quite close to the mark in his guess at what his lordship's feelings towards Eveleen O'Mahony were. He had mixed but little in society, but what he had seen of the ladies of his own circle had not charmed him. He was not "a man of fashion," as the butterflies who live in the atmosphere of London society such as it is under the management of the upper ten thousand and flutter about from flower to flower of those exotics nurtured in the same forced enervating atmosphere sheltering with pale, [illegible] faces and tiresome, drawling accents, [illegible] vapid nothings are called. No! Lord Arundel was of another and a far [illegible] highly gifted with intellect, as [illegible] a star which turned more to domestic enjoyment than gay assemblies. He shrank from woman in the light thus presented to him. Most men especially men of this stamp, form an ideal being, and if they go through life without meeting, or meeting without knowing, the one whom fancy clothes with this ideal, they generally remain unmarried, preferring the dreamy enjoyment of shadowy pictures to the more tangible enjoyment of domestic happiness, and this may have been Lord Arundel's case also, had he not met with, when he least imagined he would, a living impersonation of his ideal woman in the person of Eveleen O'Mahony. She was of gentle blood, and therefore suited to his station; and she was a lady, stamped with nature's own brand as such. She was beautiful, and, as he had just heard and willingly believed, as good as she was beautiful. Already she held sole possession of his thoughts, which heretofore had been closed to her sex. He was not a young man, as we have before remarked; he was just about to enter on the prime of life. Yet, until now, had his heart remained untouched by even a stray arrow from Cupid's bow. Now, when the winged urchin got a chance, in revenge for former slights, he aimed a dart with double force through the bright eyes of Eveleen O'Mahony, which entering his unshielded heart, inflicting a wound as deep as it was sudden, his unsuspecting victim pressing the arrow closer to him the end of trying to draw it out, and feeling a pleasure in the sweet pain it caused him. Day after day passed, and each day Lord Arundel strolled into the village, where he was almost sure to meet Eveleen, either going to, or returning from, the island, which was a favorite resort of hers. She rowed herself over in the skiff, and with a piece of embroidery or a book, seated herself under a projecting ledge of the Virgin Mary's Bank on a [illegible] of green sward, just above a group of black, jagged rocks, over which each approaching wave of the tide swept with a dash and a roar, sending showers of white spray several feet upwards, which shone and sparkled in the sunlight before they fell again into the bubbling, seething, milky foam which lay beneath. On each side of this point the soft waves rolled in a booming, undulating swell, and broke in loving murmurs on the white shell strewn strand, leaving it glistening as they retreated, whispering all the way, behind, rose first high banks of grey sand thickly studded with many colored shells and pebbles, higher yet, rising almost perpendicularly, rose the dark green hillside, with the fleecy clouds tipping its summit seaward, yet within the shadow of the island, all through the summer evenings, lay a fleet of small fishing boats, and outwards, the blue bay stretched until it joined the great ocean of which it was a part. The distant line of sea was seldom without a ship passing or repassing to or from the harbor of Cork or outward bound, its white sails fully spread, just distinguishable between sea and sky. Calm, grand, and soul-subduing is the island at all times, calculated to give more zest to a happy mind or to soothe and calm a trouble-tossed, careworn soul. No wonder that it was the chosen retreat of Eveleen O'Mahony. From the green hill in front of the Windrock, which had become the chosen resting-place of Lord Arundel, he could see every move of Eveleen's. Perhaps this is why he sought the spot, a fishing rod, for an excuse, in his hand. And much as he wished to become better known to her, he may never have an opportunity of doing so, from his reserved manner, were it not for an accident, which, but for his presence, may have [illegible] the closing of Eveleen's earthly career.

(To be continued.)

Twin Loves.

BY J. K. CASEY ("LEO.")

Though lost to me for evermore,
Like to a fair unearthly vision,
That haunts the wide earth's crowded shore,
That wanders back to homes elysian;
Yet, in the hour of starlight rest,
I'll dream the olden dream of you, love
When first I clasped thee too my breast
And whispered soft—"my own, my true love."

The wild winds fill the air around,
The wild streams sob along the meadows;
An angel's breath haunts air and ground,
I'm wrapped within an angel's shadow.
The love of all I've loved before—
The shadow of the dream I've parted,
And face that made my light of yore,
To leave me lone and broken hearted.

Two loves had I, and thou wert one—
I could not speak which was the dearest;
When thou to memory a home was gone,
The other only clung the nearest.
My native land—my Irish girl—
Twin partners, I have loved you only,
But in my heart like precious pearl,
To leave its pulse, now proud and lonely.

JOHN SAVAGE.

STUDENT, POET, PATRIOT.

By JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA.

III.

In the original plan of operations agreed on, a simultaneous movement from Waterford, Tipperary, and Kilkenny on the Government camp at Bosborough was the prominent feature. The failure of the Kilkenny contingent to move, disarrang[ed] the programme, and the inspiration and [illegible] which the successful surprisal of the camp and the capture of the men and arms would have given to the patriots at their very outset, could not be made up by the isolated measures the leaders were forced to adopt. It is a matter of surprise and congratulation, not that O'Mahony and Savage did not achieve more, but that they, under the harrassing circumstances, managed so well. After the disbandment of their followers, Savage swam the River Suir on horse back three times at various points, looking for O'Mahony, who, at other points, crossed and recrossed as many times to meet him. The troops and the police, however, were on their track, and there was no more time to be lost.

Savage remained on the Tipperary side of the Suir for a few days to recuperate, after the exciting adventures and labors of several weeks. He trusted to the faithfulness of the farmers and peasantry, and from them he received loving watchfulness and care. During these days his resting place was in such a position that the patrol of troops passed within a few yards of him. At times during the period of his mountain life, he was closely pressed, on an occasion saving himself by getting out of a small back window of a cottage on the borders of Coal na much. Wood as the mounted police galloped up the boreen leading to the front door. More than once he found quiet rest and shelter in a magistrate's mansion, while the officials were seeking him, by the special direction of the gentleman who was, unknown to himself, the host of the fugitive patriot.

Having rested on the banks of the "winding Suir," and received some necessary funds from a true-hearted name-sake (but no relative) in Carrick-on-Suir, since lead to America Savage started over the mountains, by way of Glenbower, to Kilkenny. Several gallant fellows urgently desiring to accompany him, as he was a stranger to the country. He would not permit their devotion to drag them into the risks which would inevitably attend them if an armed [illegible] proclamation and a reward having been offered for the then unknown leader of the attack on the Portlaw barracks. He preferred to trust his own instincts and resources rather than have the good and true hearted in his misfortunes. On the road to Kilkenny several trying circumstances occurred, the fugitive having to undertake several rolls to throw off suspicion. He frequently consulted the police, as to the probability of getting employment at various trades and occupations, always of course, selecting some one not likely to be encouraged in the vicinity; and, betimes, accompanied some tramping mechanic to village shop-keepers, and then started a sociability, which in turn had the effect of blunting the suspicions of the police.

The difficulty of his position was enhanced by the state of excitement into which the movements along the Suir had thrown the country. He had constantly to reply to the anxious enquiry of both police and people as to the state of the locality from which he evidently came.

He found Kilkenny seething with hopes and fears, created by the intelligence already given, and that expected from the insurgent quarters. The fears of the authorities were so great, that all persons and vehicles coming from the direction of the disaffected districts were seized and questioned, lest the news might be such as would warrant the suppression. Outside of Kilkenny, Savage fell in with a sort of steward of a neighboring magistrate. He was a shrewd person, and, after some circumspection on the one hand and keen scrutiny on the other, he discovered himself to the wayfarer as a Nationalist who was deeply alive to the crisis. He instructed Savage as to the action he should pursue in Kilkenny, and the loyal position of his "master." Not permitting any suspicion to fall on him, and putting him also on easy terms with the police, he accompanied Savage through the group of "peelers" and officials with an incidental query to one or a calling [illegible] to another, and left him at the door of a truly confidential national [illegible].

Here Savage was kindly received by kind hearts, and weary and bruised feet, had a good supper, and for the first time in many [illegible] a feeling of safety under a roof.

His host insisted on taking his guest's portrait and anything that might implicate him as an offender against the law generally, and the doctor as Al in particular. He gave him, however, an old paint box and a portfolio and having a seat for him started him as a travelling artist on the outside of the coach for Carlow. In due time he made his way into Dublin, being actuated by the hope, if not the belief, that the police were intently watching all the Southern ports, never dreaming for a moment that any refugee would dare to visit the cities where they were best known.

Although Savage felt justified in this view, he had not the temerity to go to his father's house, but he drove past it in a covered car, and his feelings wound up to an exceedingly sensitive pitch by the recently rapidly crowding occurrences almost overcame his determination, on seeing his mother and sister at the window.

Having taken the precaution to have a berth secured, in a few days Savage went on board a [illegible] in the Liffey, disguised as a sailor—was very busy coiling ropes and taking bundles out of the way of the inspectors of police, who, in virtue of the proclamation on the pier, was in search of certain "false traitors"—and sailed from his native City of Dublin for the Great Republic, where he arrived, at New York, on the 7th November, 1848, having not yet completed his twentieth year.

The day of Mr. Savage's arrival in New York was well calculated to intensify the feelings which had actuated his labors during the year, and which, during his long voyage in a sailing vessel and at the time of year, may be supposed to have calmed down. He arrived on the day of the Presidential election—that on which the old soldier—General Zachary Taylor—was elected President of the Great Republic, whose honor and arms he so brilliantly sustained at Buena Vista and other Mexican fields. Landing in the Empire City, on the very day which best illustrates the faith of the American people in self government, we can imagine the thoughts which filled the heart of the young poet, whose dream was to create in Ireland that popular system of government, the splendid results of which now surged around him in the form of a popular election for the choice of a Chief Magistrate. He wandered about the excited city, and naturally sought in a newspaper office to find some intelligence of Irish affairs and the fate of his compatriots during the six weeks he had been buffeting the stormy Atlantic. The affairs of Ireland, at this time, excited the anxious interest of the Americans, and he quickly found sympathising friends. Before the night was over he made the acquaintance of Mr William E. Robinson (at present member of Congress), a journalist who had never up to that time or since, lost an opportunity of advancing the claims of Ireland. Mr Robinson interested himself in the young poet, introduced him to Horace Greeley, the representative journalist of America, and before a week transpired Mr. Savage was employed on the New York *Tribune* as proof-reader—a position involving very exacting duties, but one which at least gave Mr. Savage the privilege of depending on his own exertions for his livelihood. The independence of character which distinguished Mr. Savage's advent in his career as an American publicist has been illustrated by every advancing step he has taken, and has won him the esteem and friendship of his associates and comrades. After twenty years of intercourse with those who greeted him on his arrival, it is no small testimony of his purity and force of character to see Horace Greeley, William E Robinson, Charles A. Dana, Assistant-Secretary of War under President Lincoln, and the most prominent journalists of New York foremost in the support of John Savage when he was put forth recently as an independent candidate for Congress from the city of New York. In a few months Mr. Savage was promoted to more congenial labor on the *Tribune*, but severed his connection with that paper in about a year.

Mr. Savage's life now became one of arduous labor and unremitting study. Boldly facing a literary career, he grappled with the obstacles in his path with a fervor that more than once threatened to overcome him. He worked for some time in art, devoting his nights to the mastering of Irish, American, and English literature, with occasional flights into *chefs d'oeuvres* of continental intellect. During this period he laid the foundation of his later successes, his exigencies compelling him to seek the ready resource of newspaper articles, while his nature and feelings found expression in poetry and the critical analysis of the then developing School of American Art. In 1850 he made his first appearance as an author in book form. His "Lays of the Fatherland," a volume of poems, was then given to the public by Redfield, and notwithstanding the defects incident on youth, the vigor and tenderness of some of the poems was welcomed by some distinguished critics in Boston and New York.

During the next few years Mr. Savage was a leading contributor to the *Democratic Review* and the *American Review*, then the most prominent monthly periodicals of a solid character in America. Through them the most distinguished writers had found audiences, including Bryant, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Poe, Mrs. Sigourney, and others greatly famous in American letters. Many of Hawthorne's tales, afterwards collected in book, appeared in the *Democratic Review*, and Poe's *Raven* first croaked its "never more" in the *American Review*. In the latter work Mr. Savage made considerable reputation by a series of papers in dialogue on "The Female Poets," an essay on "Song and Song Writers," and a paper entitled "Death Verses," reviewing Tennyson's *In Memoriam* and the chief monodies and elegies in the English language. Among his notable papers in the *Democratic Review* were on "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," "Carlyle's Life of Sterling," an eloquent article defending Paul Jones from the aspersions of the English, who put that naval hero down as a buccaneer, and reviews of Edgar Allan Poe and Margaret Fuller. Mr Savage also wrote in this *Review* a series of "Pipe Visions" of a somewhat poetic dogmatical nature which attracted attention, and some poems, "Sham Lives" and "Young America," which, anonymous printed, was still more. In his review of the Life and Writings of Edgar Poe, then but recently deceased, Mr. Savage first prominently introduced mention of Clarence Mangan into American literature, suggesting the effect of some of Mangan's metres on Poe. By these productions Mr. Savage won his position as a recognized American litterateur. At this time he also contributed to *The Lantern*, a very clever comic and satirical illustrated weekly, conducted by John Brougham, the dramatist and comedian. In the *Lantern*, the poem, "He writes for Bread," was published without signature, and was widely copied as a touching glimpse into the [illegible] of young authorship.

WARREN AND COSTELLO.—Colonel Warren and [illegible] Costello, who were tried and convicted in Ireland on the charge of being connected with Fenianism in the United States, and of having gone to Ireland with hostile intentions, are now endeavoring to have their case brought before the Court of Appeals in Dublin. At the time of the trial Col. Warren claimed the right of having his case decided by a mixed jury, on account of his being a naturalized American citizen. This claim was not admitted by the Court, and the trial proceeded in the usual way. Although no overt act on British territory was given in evidence, the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for a term of fifteen years. A gentleman in this city received a letter from their attorney a few days ago, stating that, in the case of Costello, the record on the appeal had been made up, and that it was to have been brought forward on the 12th inst., when the question would be argued on the grounds that no overt act had been committed in Ireland, and the Court had no jurisdiction regarding words spoken or acts done in these United States. There is every prospect of the verdict and sentence being set aside, but the attorney complains that his clients are crippled for the want of funds to defray the ordinary Court fees. Their case is one which certainly demands some intervention on the part of our Government.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AMUSING ELECTRIC TOY.—Make a shallow box, one inch and a-half deep and a foot square; line the bottom with looking glass, have a sheet of common or plate glass to form the cover. Now cut out of paper a variety of little figures, and put them into the box, together with a few small feathers, and any other light substances, then rub the surface of the glass over with a warm dry silk handkerchief. In a minute the figures and feathers become electrified, and assume an erect position, dancing about at a rapid rate to every motion of the rubber, causing much amusement to the lookers-on.

THE sign-boards put up at road-crossings on the Pacific Railways are said to be "Look out for the Indians."

"The Old, Old Story."

Summer moonbeams softly playing,
Light the woods of Castle Keep;
And there I see a maiden straying,
Where the darkest shadows creep.
She is listening—meekly, partly,
To the wooer at her side,
'Tis the "old, old story," sweetly,
Running on like time and tide.
Maiden fair, oh, have a care:
Vows are many—truth is rare.

He is courtly—she is simple;
Lowly doublet against silk;
She is wearing hood and wimple—
His the castle, her the cot.
Sweeter far she deems his whisper
Than the night bird's sweetest trill;
She is smiling, he beguiling—
'Tis the "old, old story" still.
Maiden fair, oh, have a care!
Vows are many—truth is rare.

The autumn sun is quickly going
Behind the woods of Castle Keep;
The air is chill, the night wind blowing,
And there I see a maiden weep.
Her cheeks are white—her brow is aching—
The "old, old story," sad and brief,
Of heart betrayed, and left, nigh breaking,
In mute despair, and lonely grief.
Maid fair, oh have a care!
Vows are many—truth is rare.

Wit and Humor.

A COUNTRY saw filer has the following over his door "James Nobs, Saw Dentist."

A COUNTRY newspaper calls Cunningham, the bigamist, the "champion marryist."

THESE are affectionate times, everything is as dear as it can be.

WHAT kind of furies are most dangerous to our liberties? Why, perjuries.

A MAN in advance of his time—one who has been knocked into the middle of next week.

"THERE now" said a little girl, while rummaging a drawer in a bureau "grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles."

THE object some wives have in blowing up their husbands is doubtless to have them come down.

"WHAT a pity you are not a mirror," said a fop to a young lady "Why so?" said the blushing girl. "Because you would be such a good looking lass."

"STEEL your heart," said a considerate father to his son "for you are going now among some fascinating girls." "I would much rather steal theirs," said the uncompromising young man.

A REVEREND divine, who was but a poor preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon asked a friend what he should preach about [illegible] which [illegible] "Abou[t] five minutes."

"Pat," said [illegible] the emigrant [illegible] in New York, "[illegible] all that [illegible] in the street? [illegible] sir; they're only [illegible] to turn [illegible]."

A WITTY [illegible] before a Parisian tribunal for a drunken riot, assured the bench that he was not a drunkard, but in his childhood he was bitten by a mad dog, and has ever since had a horror of water.

"WHAT's your name?" said an officer to a young colored lad, who joined the ship at the Cape. "Algoa Bay, sir." "Where were you born?" "Wasn't born at all, sir." "Wasn't born at all?" "No, sir! Was washed ashore in a storm."

A LADY [illegible] the street one morning noticed a little boy scattering salt upon the pavement for the purpose of clearing the snow. "Bless my soul," said the lady, "that's real benevolence." "No it ain't ma'am," replied the boy, "it's salt."

A COMEDIAN [illegible] asked a newsboy the other day for yesterday's paper to buy an evening paper, the lad waited till another boy accosted the "gentleman," and then shouted in the hearing of all bystanders "[illegible]" to try him. [illegible]

A MIDDLE lady [illegible] complimented [illegible] that at six months of age she was considered a [illegible] The [illegible] remarked, "Yes, and you have been going [illegible] ever since."

A [illegible] who observed his wife looking in at the kitchen door while he was embracing the servant girl, thus addressed her: "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

A PHILADELPHIA surgeon, who was on his way to perform an operation on a patient, had his carriage robbed and lost his surgical instruments while making a [illegible] stop. "Whereby," adds the reporter, "the operation was prevented and the patient's life saved."

IT is the Boston *Post* which declares that "New York has become so wicked that they have been obliged to widen Hell Gate." The *Post* may be [illegible] in its inference, because the object of the widening is to make broader the road to Boston.

SOME people were talking about a gentleman celebrated as much for the intensity as for the shortness of his friendships. "Yes," said a wit, "his friendships are so warm that he no sooner takes them up than he puts them down again."

"DOCTOR," said a person once to a surgeon, "my daughter has had a terrible fit this morning; she continued full an hour without sense or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that, many people continue so all their lives."

"MY son," said Mr. Spriggins (it was Mr. Spriggins's desire to instruct the lad), "my son, do you know that chickens come out of eggs?" —"Ah, do they, father?" said Spriggins junior; "I thought eggs came out of chickens."

A GOOD joke of Lord Palmerston's was at one time in circulation apropos of his reported insult of the Marylebone vestry as "local thinkers."—"Oh, that's a mere error of the press," said he, "a letter dropped—I must have said 'local thinkers.'"

THE announcement that the Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, pastor of the Universalist Church in Weymouth, Mass., is about to be married, is supposed to have resulted from the recent remark of George Francis Train, that "we need more Olympia Browns."

A DOWN EASTER sold another man a horse for a certain number of sheep, to be delivered each a day. They came promptly, but to the purchaser's astonishment, all nicely sheared. It was a cool transaction, especially for the sheep.

CARL BENSON, being challenged to make a rhyme for velocipede, got off this impromptu

"There was a man on a velocipede,
Who said, 'I need not give my hoss a feed;
Without oats or hay,
He will go all day;
It's a cheap thing to keep a velocipede.'"

GEN. SHERMAN is said to detest "new" uniforms, and never appears in new clothes if he can help it. The reason is said to be that, when a lieutenant, he was one day at Washington, sunning himself in a bran new outfit at the door of his hotel, when a crowd of boys gathered, one of whom inquired: "Mister, where's your engine going to squirt?"

AN old miser, who was notoriously parsimonious, being ill, was obliged reluctantly to consult a doctor. "What shall I do with my head?" said the old man, "it's so dizzy I seem to see double." The doctor wrote a prescription and retired. "When you see double, you will find relief to count your money."

KINDLY SUGGESTION.—A melancholy author went to Dumas, and mourned that if he did not raise three hundred francs, he was afraid he would have to charcoal-smoke himself and his two children. Dumas rummaged his coffers at once, but could only find two hundred francs. "But I must have three, or I and the little loves are lost." "Suppose you only suffocate yourself and one of them, then," said Dumas.

DEFINITIONS—NORMAN.—1. A mathematical point.
2. The British Constitution in Ireland.
3. The "good" which the British Parliament does for Ireland.
4. What the "aristocracy" is good for.
5. The result of "Ocala's" exertions to serve his country when "serve himself" is not [illegible].

DEFT.—1. The "ghost" of misgovernment.
2. The income tax [illegible]
3. The "rock" on which the [illegible]

NOBODY.—1. The man who is held responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland.
2. The "person" who commits the "Fenian outrages," reported in the *Express*.
3. The "honorable member" who confesses that he committed bribery at the last election.

A CAPE COD ROMANCE.

Two lovers stood upon the shore
Of Massachusetts Bay,
Bidding a sad farewell before
Seth tore himself away

"I'll marry you when I come back,
My Sally Ann," says he;
And then he took a little smack,
And went away to sea.

Death from Rupture!—Again the Warning Voice Alarms Us.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his philanthropic efforts to teach his flock the way to avoid suffering and the cold embrace of death, has never, to our knowledge, warned them against the terrors of strangulated Rupture, notwithstanding that accidents are occurring frequently within the sound of his voice. The death, recently, of Officer Hughes, of Brooklyn, within the prescribed limits of Mr. Beecher, should strike him for the legislation of duty, like a thunderbolt from Almighty God. It was a shocking case, and the painful duty of recording it might have been averted by the timely warning voice of the distinguished preacher, whose duty it is to warn the unfortunate against [illegible]

[illegible] ... from what [illegible] ... and continuing a care for the preservation of the body, for the prolongation of life, and the consequence of the soul to its future destiny.

The case of Officer Hughes, with the circumstances connected with it, is a text from which he might preach with far more practical results than all his dabblings in politics, during the past five years, with a little plaster in his eye, not, perhaps, [illegible] a field for the display and [illegible] of his talents, but of infinitely greater good to his hearers and [illegible] bring [illegible] his popular teachings [illegible].

The [illegible] strangulated Rupture, coupled by this man Beecher, whose prophetic and unerring [illegible] look up to with as much reverence as though they were divine, might have arrested the attention of Officer Hughes, and saved him [illegible] such an untimely fate.

Mr. Beecher is no doubt [illegible] knows that when a Rupture occurs it should be checked, and its enlargement arrested, or otherwise its spreading, debasing [illegible] ... strangulated Rupture, [illegible] ... out all reason, and leaves its victim to die in the most [illegible] agony. Mr. Beecher knows this, and he should warn his hearers against [illegible] ... although it may not be in their [illegible] obtain the Curative Compound [illegible] Appliances, invented by Dr. Sherman, of this city, and proclaimed to be an [illegible] salvation to all who may be afflicted with Rupture.

Mr. Beecher may argue "I am no physician—it is not my business to heal the body; my mission is to point out the spiritual necessities and guide to the welfare of the soul." Granted, Mr. Beecher, but you are not required to be a physician, not required to heal the body, but, as a good shepherd, it is your bounden duty to instruct them of such a bodily affliction, and of the way and manner of obtaining relief; indeed, it is connected with your duty as a minister of the Gospel, looking after the spiritual welfare of your followers, for, inasmuch as you ameliorate their temporal sufferings, you add to their hope of spiritual enjoyment, and soften every step from time to eternity. Every minister of the Gospel knows more or less about the disease of Rupture, and the sufferings and dangers to which mankind are exposed by it, and should therefore feel it a pleasure and a duty, as part of their mission, to point out and make known a remedy so efficient for the relief and cure as Dr. Sherman's Herniat-Appliance and Rupture Curative Compound.

Their use shuts out the danger from strangulation and restores the unfortunate to the bodily condition of Adam before the fall. This is a great work, a benevolent task to provide for the Ruptured, and shuts from him great sufferings by restoring him from a Ruptured condition.

It has come to the knowledge of every student of the Gospel, as well as to every student of surgery, that the disease of Rupture, so long uncontrollable by the truss, is now effectually treated by these great inventions and discoveries of Dr. Sherman. Indeed, it has become a household word, when the complaints of Rupture are heard, "Go and seek up Dr. Sherman's remedies, and you will soon be restored." Formerly, the only remedy was a truss, a truss, a truss, great pressure, and suffering indescribable from its use. The Ruptured man was gloomy, cachexy despondent, and abandoned himself to his fate. No matter how ambitious, how great his soul and wide his views, he was clouded and circumscribed within the narrow limits of Rupture. Though endowed with the talents and the zeal of a Napoleon, or the distinguishing traits of Henry Ward Beecher, all, all was lost in the appearance of abdominal Rupture—a little thing to those who know not its power, but a soul-dispiriting, frightful monster to those who understand its nature.

A broken leg or arm is dreaded, but a thousand times more to be dreaded is Rupture unattended by the application of Dr. Sherman's Rupture Curative. The former is productive of some suffering, but the sufferer is consoled and encouraged from the certainty of its speedy cure; but with the latter it is different, it is often unaccompanied with pain, but never without danger while it is a prevailing and growing evil through life. Hence the constant use of Trusses, which of themselves create great misery. This knowledge gives increased value to Dr. Sherman's inventions, and makes them sought after by old and young, rich and poor, with the same eagerness as the life-boat is sought after by those who have been wrecked on the stormy coast.

The truss, with it's thousand evils and vexations, is shunned, and the various inventors remembered with a sigh. Among those who have inflicted the greatest torture with the truss was Dr. Hull (formerly), and Dr. Marsh, now, of this city. The inventions of both of them were synonymous; both were advocates of pressure, heavy pressure, on the spine and on the Rupture. The torture from Hull's device doubtless lives to day in the memory of many, while the discomfiture and dissatisfaction from the use of Marsh's even more severe contrivance comes from every quarter of the land and awakens the sentiment of Burns. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Although Burns lived when Dr. Marsh was in his swaddling clothes, we might suppose from the great suffering his radical truss has inflicted upon human [illegible] ... that the poet had a prophetic view of the Doctor and his doings. But to-day we conversed with a lady—Mrs. Terry, of Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y., who, feeling herself safe with the use of Marsh's truss, was laid up with strangulated Rupture, from which her only relief was through a surgical operation attended with the utmost danger. She fortunately recovered, however after a siege of six months confinement in a most precarious condition. This fact reached us to-day in a conversation with the lady herself, as though Providence had designed we should impart the information to our readers to put them on their guard against a similar affliction.

This is one of the myriad of cases that can be cited against the dangers from the use of this Marsh truss, with its danger from displacement and injury from heavy pressure, it embodies a combination of evils with little that is good, resembling counterfeit coin, good only for the value of the material from which it is made. This instrument, with all those which have preceded it, give greater value to the Hernial Appliance invented by Dr. Sherman, which embodies all the advantage to the Ruptured, [illegible] which those trusses [illegible] ... the [illegible] ... Dr. Sherman's [illegible] ... the ruptured patient—[illegible] ... ship, his greatest [illegible].—*Irish Citizen*, Jan. [illegible]

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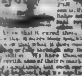

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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
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For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
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None of the pains and tortures resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's Appliances; and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person, or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.
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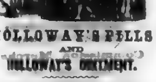
Every Man his own Physician



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. [illegible] ... Pills is on the stomach, and the liver [illegible] ... and regenerative operation.
Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent, to these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.
Eruptions on the Skin.
Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.
Female Complaints.
Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.
Piles and Fistula.
Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.
Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:
[illegible]
CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
* * Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, [illegible] Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world.
* * * There is considerable saving by taking the larger [illegible]
[illegible] the guidance of patients in [illegible] to each pot and box.
[illegible] Maiden Lane, N. Y.

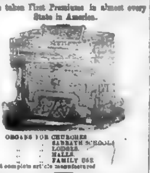
Fenian News.

(Continued from First Page.)

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY,"

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 & 262 GREENWICH STREET, CORNER OF MURRAY.

THE TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGAN AND MELODEON



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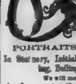
THE STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE

KELLY'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, 299 HUDSON,

A. MULLER, GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES No. 881 Bowery



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JOHN EVERETT, LIQUOR DEALER.

1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF "THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK" ASTOR PLACE, N. Y.

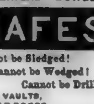
ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GOODSPEED'S FOUNTAIN PEN.

MARVIN'S PATENT Alum & Dry Plaster FIRE PROOF SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S



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Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled!

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PECULIAR CHARMS OF THE BRADBURY PIANO.

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LIVERPOOL and LONDON,

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,

NATIONAL STEAM

1869. PATRICK SHEAHAN'S GENERAL EMIGRATION

DRAFTS

REFERENCES:

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ...

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

VOL. 7—NO. 160. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869. PRICE, SIX CENTS.

The Irish Revolution.

THE FENIAN YEAR. *Civil, political, and religious years—The four raths of the Irish Year—The old Irish calendar revived—Fenianism is the question of the day—The Fenian parliament in London—Triumph of the revolutionists at the late elections—Sources of Gladstone's majority—Bullyragging Reverdy Johnson and his batch of treaties—The question of naturalization—The San Juan question—The Alabama question—General Grant's objections—Chapters—The enemy, and don't we wish we may get it!—A compliment to Train—The Franco-American Atlantic Telegraph—Affairs in Ireland, and Grattan's* [illegible]

In every independent state it is usual to have a peculiar time appointed for the beginning of the political year. There are three sorts of years in our calendars [illegible] religious, and political. Christians commence [illegible] religious year on the Feast of our Lord's Nativity; Jews begin their year in September, and Mahommedans commence their civil and religious year in April. But, though most enlightened nations begin their civil year on the First of January, they differ very much in regard to the commencement of their political year. England begins the year on the First of April, Italy on the First of June, and the United States on the Fourth of March.

In ancient Ireland the national calendar commenced on the First of February, but the denationalizing policy of England has changed this custom, like many others, which marked the Irish as a distinct nationality. As it is the policy of Fenianism to restore every good old custom or institution which England has suppressed, it is now proposed to re-establish the Irish year, for this as well as other things is required to give the stamp of genuineness to the New Ireland which we hope to replace among the nations.

Availing myself of the information given in that excellent Irish periodical, *The Emerald*, I would remind my readers that the four raths, or quarters, of the Irish year—named respectively *Earrach*, *Samhradh*, *Foghmhar*, and *Geimhreadh*—began on the first day of February (*Oimelc*), of May (*Bealtaine*), of August (*Lughnasa*), and of November (*Samhain*). Spring, Summer, Harvest, and Winter commence in these months in Ireland, but not in the United States, on account of the difference of climate. The old name for January was the "Third, or last, Month of Winter" (*Trass mi Gheimhridh*), and with the end of Winter came the end of the Irish year.

Such are some of the reasons for the institution of the "Fenian Year," to commence on the first of February 1869. ...

[illegible]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

[illegible]

THE MAIL TRAIN.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 32 Broadway, New York, February 1, 1869.

The rapidity with which important events succeed each other at the present time, necessitates an attentive study of the public Press, in order that one may keep himself informed in regard to their course and progress. As Irish nationalists, it is our duty to observe with vigilant anxiety every political movement which occurs here or in Europe. No event can transpire among the nations which does not, in a greater or less degree, affect our country for good or evil.

There can be no doubt that the apathy which prevails in many localities among Irishmen to a deplorable extent, is entirely due to their ignorance of the state of affairs, and of what is progressing around them. The remedy for darkness is light, for ignorance knowledge, and the light or knowledge which our people require is, happily provided for them in ample measure and in pure form in the national press of Ireland and the United States. If those Irish newspapers were more generally and carefully read throughout the country, a very different spirit would now move the Irish community, whether within or without the Fenian organization.

In the Brotherhood the circles often look to the Chief Executive for information which they can easily find in any of the national papers. This is not just to him, and it is a great loss to the members themselves, who do not take the trouble to read where they may learn for themselves the news of what is going on. If those newspapers were perused as they deserve to be, there would not exist among us any doubt in regard to the advanced state of the Irish Revolution. There would be no sense of general [illegible] on the nationalists in America, but only the [illegible] of their own [illegible]. And finally, all who have honorable and conscientious sense of their obligations to their country would now hasten to give all the aid that they can render, each in his own way, to the speedy triumph of her cause.

For the enlightenment and instruction of the Fenian Brotherhood, there are already methods of private correspondence in use. But to supplement these it is necessary that Fenians should be at some pains personally to learn the facts of the political situation, on whose changes the fortune of their cause depends.

These considerations—as well as a desire to communicate officially to circles, instructions which are not of a private nature—have prompted the Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood to make an earnest request of all members of circles to read and discuss from week to week the facts published in the national press, and thus obtain a clear understanding of the circumstances in which we are placed, and the indications of policy which is best and most [illegible] to pursue.

In the hope of encouraging the regular perusal of Irish newspapers, a series of official communications from these headquarters will be published weekly, through the kindness of their proprietors, in the principal democratic journals devoted to the discussion of Irish affairs. These communications, under the title of THE FENIAN MONITOR, are ordered to be ...

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF

NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office: No. 290 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

All letters addressed to "THE IRISH PEOPLE," Post Office box 6,074 New York city.

"The Irish People" for 1869.

"IRISH PEOPLE" OFFICE, Monday, Feb 1, 1869.

With our issue for this week we commence the Seventh Volume and fourth year of the IRISH PEOPLE. What have been the services of this journal to the cause of Ireland and to the exiles of our imperishable race, scattered over the broad continent of America, we shall leave to others to say; what services the IRISH PEOPLE has yet to render to our native land and to humanity. Its course in the future, and the strength and resources which its friends must give it, shall decide. For that strength and support we plead to the public, and we base our claims not in glowing promises and good intentions, but on the record which the pages of the IRISH PEOPLE during the [illegible]

[illegible]

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

[illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible]

MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., Publishers.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 2, 1869.

ENGLAND'S LIFE-WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.

THE GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE OF ALLEN, LARKIN AND O'BRIEN.

[illegible]

LECTURES.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ.,

Will deliver one of his Celebrated Lectures under the Auspices of

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1869,

At 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each.

P. E. FOSER, Chairman of Committee.

"THE DESTINY OF THE IRISH RACE."

A Lecture

WILL BE DELIVERED BY

REV. W. H. ANDERDON, M. A.

Of the Catholic University, Dublin,

ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,

AT ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH,

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET,

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CONTENTS.

[illegible]

And Numerous Others.

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This number of the EMERALD commences a NEW VOLUME.

THE EMERALD

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6 (No. 27),

Contains:

The Commencement of the STORY OF THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS. By Thos. Ferguson, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Magnificently Illustrated by McNevin.

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THE EMERALD; An Editorial.

ROBERT BURNS'S BIRTH-DAY; An Editorial.

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INTERESTING PROBLEMS IN CHESS.

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A MOTHER'S SUPPLICATION.

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The want of interesting and edifying reading, as well as of books explanatory of the Doctrines of the Catholic Church, has not only been felt, but acknowledged by the clergy and laity generally. This want is more felt now than ever, and for two good reasons:—First, our colleges, convents, and schools are sending into our community an ever-increasing number of educated young people. Secondly, there is an unusual inquiry, at the present moment, concerning Catholic Doctrine, among the non-Catholics of our country.

The reason why this want has not been heretofore fully supplied, is the high price of Catholic books. One of the principal aims of the Catholic Publication Society is to endeavor to supply this want by

Cheap Books.

It is our intention, therefore, to issue editions, printed from new type, on good paper, done up in strong

PAPER COVERS,

of all our own publications, and to place them at a price cheap enough to make it an object for the reverend clergy, religious societies, and the laity to purchase them in quantities for distribution.

The success of this experiment will depend on the sympathy and cordial co-operation of all Catholics. We are gratified in being able to state that our former appeals of this kind, with reference to "The Comedy of Convocation" and "Gropings after Truth," have been generously responded to, *and if the present one is met in the same spirit, we pledge ourselves that the complaint hitherto made about the cost of Catholic books shall not be heard again.* As an evidence of our intentions, we have now ready for delivery cheap editions of the following books:

I. Memorials of those who suffered for the Faith in Ireland in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By Miles O'Reilly.

II. A Sister's Story. By Mrs. Augustus Craven.

III. Apologia Pro Vita Sua. By Dr. Newman.

Single copies of the above works, $1 each; 100 copies, $60; 50 copies, $35; 25 copies, $18.

IV. The Life of the Rev. Francis A. Baker. By Rev. A. F. Hewit.

V. Three Phases of Christian Love. By Lady Herbert.

VI. Lectures on Reason and Revelation. By Rev. T. S. Preston.

VII. Aspirations of Nature. By Rev. I. T. Hecker.

VIII. Questions of the Soul. By Rev. I. T. Hecker.

IX. Nellie Netterville. A Tale of the Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland. By Miss Caddell.

X. Cradle Lands. By Lady Herbert.

XI. Tales from the Diary of a Sister of Mercy.

XII. Paulist Sermons for 1864.

XIII. Paulist Sermons for 1865.

XIV. The Clergy and the Pulpit.

Single copies of the above works, 50 cents each; 100 copies, $30; 50 copies, $17.50; 25 copies, $9.00.

XV. The Comedy of Convocation in the English Church.

XVI. Gropings after Truth. By Joshua Huntington.

Single copies of the above works, 25 cents; 100 copies, $15; 50 copies, $8.00; 25 copies, $4.50.

XVII. The See of St. Peter. By T. W. Allies.

Single copies, 15 cents; 25 copies, $3; 50 copies, $5.50; 100 copies, $10.

100 copies of the above books, assorted (six of each), will be sent for $50. 51 copies (three of each), assorted, $26.

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The Comedy of Convocation	1 00
Gropings after Truth	0 75

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THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,

126 Nassau Street, New York.

The Empty Chair.

BY J. K. CASEY

Never a word of the dead, ...
Never a word of the dead;
The olive branch flashes along the wall
But the Christmas joy has fled.
One—two—three—are around ...
But him of the golden hair,
The loved one of all has left us now
A grief, and an empty chair.

Red cheeks, ripe with the berry's hue,
And brown eyes—past and gone,
And the wild glad heart crushed with the weight
Of the gloomy grave and stone.
There is a darkness that chills the flesh,
And poisons the sweetest air,
It lieth around in this blessed time
At sight of that empty chair.

The frost cloud rises far in the north
The wind sighs round the hill,
But grim graves shiver in agony
Where the snow falls drear and chill.
What says the bird in the dark yew tree
"It is very cold down there,"
Ay, robin, 'tis thy truest song—
'Tis the tale of the empty chair.

Let the sweet face shine from the wall, ...
And the holly branch over its place,
Till we dream anew of the gladness gone
With the dear beloved face.
But none can look as he once looked,
And no one now may dare
To sing the songs that our darling sang
Or sit in his empty chair.

—*Irishman.*

(Written for the Irish People.)

EVELEEN'S SECRET.

A TALE.

BY ELLEN ELIZA CALLAHAN.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

It was a calm, beautiful evening, and Lord Arundel, from his seat on the cliff, had noted Miss O'Mahony rowing across to the island. She remained longer than was her wont, tempted by the still, calm beauty of the evening. A swell had been gradually rising on the bar, this Lord Arundel noticed, but Miss O'Mahony did not seem to mind. She entered her light boat with her usual confidence, but she had scarce reached the middle of the passage where the current is always strong, when a tremendous wave lifted the fragile boat on its crest like a feather, and suddenly receding as swiftly as it came, upset the boat. Lord Arundel had not time to think, but plunged boldly into the water and reached the spot just as Miss O'Mahony rose to the surface. He seized her by the ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Despite his regard for Ines, he was glad it was Eveleen whom his lordship had chosen, and gladly assented to Lord Arundel's request. The marriage was fixed to take place just one month from that evening, and all seemed bright and even, before the affianced pair.

It was late when Lord Arundel took his leave of Eveleen and her father, but Ines had not come to tea. She had returned, the servant said, but went straight to her own room, and desired not to be disturbed, as she felt slightly unwell. So his lordship left without seeing her.

(*To be continued.*)

The Type Setter.

Written on hearing a friend called "talented for a mere Type Setter."

BY J. L. BATES.

"A mere type setter!"—still a man
The world, perchance, may well revere;
Unknown, unnoted, one who can
Have naught to hope and naught to fear.
Yet, where's the kingly sceptered hand,
The brow that wears a princely gem,
That wields so well a wide command—
Whose "stick" may match a diadem.

"A mere type setter!" Let us see:
Who gave the glorious stripes to air,
That mark the banner of the free,
And bound the stars that glimmer there?
Who turned the bolt of heaven aside,
And conquered its ethereal fire?
Who bade the lightning harmless glide
Along his magic wand of wire?

"A mere type setter!" Search the past,
The records of each battle-field:
Who nailed our colors to the mast,
And died because they would not yield?
Who taught our band to strike the blow,
Through toil, and danger, and distress,
That severed England's chain of woe—
Who but the masters of the Press?

"A mere type setter!" Name of fear,
To bid the slave to freedom wake—
That tyranny should quake to hear,
And old oppression's empire shake!
Is FRANKLIN a forgotten name,
That men no longer may revere?
Has PRENTICE lost his soul of flame,
Or GREELEY dropped his pen of fear?

"A mere type setter!" Honored name
That ages yet unborn may bless,
When empires crumble, and their fame
Has sunk to worse than nothingness.
Show me the thing whose jeers deride
The "mere type setter's" humble school,
And I'll show you an ape of pride,
As branded as the ... fool.

JOHN SAVAGE.

STUDENT POET PATRIOT

BY AUGUSTUS O'MEARA

IV

MEAGHER arrived in New York in the middle of 1852, and the appearance of the splendid young orator with the manly beauty of the speech in which he declined the honors of a public reception while his country was yet suffering, created an additional interest in the career of a man whose words had already won enthusiastic applause. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Ireland's Hymn to the Virgin.

Mary! spotless Virgin Mary!
... [illegible]
Teach us more to love each other,
Teach us like thyself to be.

Calm our passions' angry raging,
Every bitter thought control,
And, where war and strife are waging,
Shed thy influence o'er each soul.

Blessed Mary! grant us patience
Man's injustice to endure,
Till at last amongst the nations
Ireland stands, free and pure.

Wit and Humor.

THE PROPER DAY FOR MARRIAGE.—Wednesday. The bent of a man's mind used to be thought important, now it is the bent of a woman's body.

The most precocious child ever heard of is probably the child "that's father to the man."

A Boston baker has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs two ounces.

... to make a noise in religious circles—walk ... church late with a pair of creaking boots, blowing your nose violently.

An experienced old gentleman says that all that is necessary for the enjoyment of love or sausages is confidence.

A young divine was lecturing on the sufficiency of human testimony to establish the truth of miracles, when a pupil suggested a practical application of the doctrine. "What would you say, sir, if I stated that, as I was coming by College street, I saw the lamp-post at the corner dance?" "I should ask you where you had been, my son," was the reply.

"WAITER, I should like a clean napkin; this looks as if it had been through the deck." "Can't change, my dear sir, always give second hand napkins with single fish balls, sir." Customer breaks a quarto volume of disgust, mumbles something about soups on the table, and swallows his fish ball, as though it were a blue pill, in pieces.

A CLERGYMAN and one of the elderly parishioners were walking home from meeting one frosty day, when the old gentleman slipped and fell upon his back. The minister, on being assured that he was not hurt, said to him: "My friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old man looked up, as ... replied, "Yes, I ..." [illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

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XX, XXX, AND STOCK ALES AND PORTER,
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SEGARS, Etc.,
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ROCHELLE BRANDY,
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HOLLAND GIN, IMPERIAL CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCHIEDAM.
BURGUNDY PORT WINES, FULL FLAVORED
DUFF GORDON SHERRY
PALE AND BROWN.
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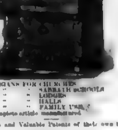
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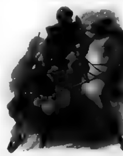

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POLITICAL FORECASTS. *The Annus Mirabilis—Russia's cat's paw—Greece deserves no sympathy—The real policy of the Western Powers—How they are checked—Napoleon must act to save his dynasty—The meeting of Parliament—The political prisoners, the terms of their release—Disestablishment, and O'Neill Daunt's proposition—"Vested interests"—The Land question—Tenant-right to landlord wrong—The purchase of Railways and Telegraphs by the State—The question of Education—One University for Ireland—National schools—The education of the schoolmaster—What a school is, and its position of the [illegible]—Stipendiary clergy, [illegible] people, separate schools, and British [illegible].*

The Fenian year, 1869, promises to be a political annus mirabilis, and great events crowding into it already cast their lights and shadows before. The mere list of these events is enough to confer a character of importance on the year in which they must pass in review. But the circumstances which will accompany them and the consequences which will follow them have also to be taken into consideration. And though we may not be able to count and criticise every link of the mysterious lorication, yet we may perhaps gather from what we do see and understand, some crumbs of comfort and some sparks of courage to "cheer the patriot heart with patriot hope."

The Turco-Grecian difficulty is now being settled. This is the proper title of the matter which lately troubled Europe. It was wrongly called the "Eastern Question." Every question that arises in the East, is not the Eastern Question. This remains still threatening—still gathering like a thunder cloud over Europe, and cannot be settled by a powwow at Paris or by any of the arts of diplomacy. There can be no true Eastern Question until Russia is ready to move. Greece is but a cat's paw, and she [illegible]

[illegible]

... deeds have to be done by Napoleon III., according to his own avowal, before his death; viz., the rectification of the frontiers of France, the avenging of Waterloo, and the reconstruction of the Roumanian Empire. But he grows old and feeble, and his trusted friends are being snatched away by death. He is admonished that his time is short, and, like Judas, he is told "That which thou doest, do quickly."

Arithmeticians have discovered a remarkable chronological coincidence affecting the monarchs of France, and suggesting that the enigma of the "Modern Sphynx" will be solved this very year.

[illegible]

To this it might be added that the Orleans dynasty ended in 1848, which number plus 1 + 8 + 4 + 8 = 1869, the year in which the Bonaparte dynasty may be either permanently established or forever overthrown. The "Man of Destiny" is himself superstitious, and regards 1869 as his fatal year.

The British Parliament will assemble on the 16th of February, and Fenianism will at once come under discussion. The first thing to be attended to is the fate of the political prisoners. On the mode of dealing with them chosen by the Government will depend the character of Fenian operations for the rest of the struggle. Our decision will be made before St. Patrick's day. Gladstone's decision is perhaps already made, and we trust for his own sake he will announce it soon. I would have no hesitation in counselling the Irish prisoners to accept reasonable terms. That is, terms which it is not unnatural for the Government to make, and which they may honorably accept. They cannot agree to abandon the cause of Ireland, nor to betray their fellow patriots, nor to become tools and agents of England, as the condition of their liberation. But they [illegible]

[illegible]

... bosom, and compel him on pain of dismissal to sweep out the parish church. The question is of the emancipation of this respectable and patriotic body of men. The decision will make them clerical slaves, or independent freemen. And much depends on this decision, for if the school-teachers be enslaved, can we help our children imbibing from them the traits and traditions of servility?

It is a mistake to suppose that a school is the place where everything is taught. [illegible] teach religion? Cannot there be religious endowments got for purely religious schools, controlled by the clergy, and the inculcation of the three R's [illegible] left to the schoolmasters?

The truth must be told. And the truth is this that there is an insidious plot arranged, under the cover of denominational education, to secure State pay for the priests of Ireland. It is proposed to pay them nothing as ministers of religion, but to give them the handling of the grant for education as superintendents of secular instruction. Take care, Irishmen, or you will have another stipendiary clergy and another garrison church in your midst! This crafty game must be blocked. And the way to block it is, first, insist on the funds taken from the Anglican church being used for the relief of the poor-rate payers, and next, get a grant for separate religious instruction if you can, but support constantly the present system of united secular education.

We have no idea, to please Cardinal Cullen, of having Ireland for ever divided into two hostile camps, with the British Government ruling between them, and the people from their earliest infancy "hating each other for the love of God." T.

Orange and Green—Another Fenian Triumph.

PERHAPS the greatest aim of Fenianism—looking aside, for the moment, the triumph of Irish independence—is the fusion of all classes and creeds, especially among Irishmen. Many of our best political martyrs are stanch Protestants, who, following [illegible]

[illegible]

To its adherents we hold out the kindly hand of national friendship.

The latest Irish intelligence informs us that the Orangemen and Catholics of the North are fast joining their interests together, especially in whatever concerns the land tenure.

What a change, and by what or by whom effected?

By Fenianism. That same Fenianism which compelled Gladstone, the iconoclast, to acknowledge that he was forced to demolish the Established Church in consequence of the pressure of Fenianism.

The Orangemen know that they are about to lose that which gave them power, and, actuated doubtless by a double motive they are preparing to stand by their fellow-countrymen and to enter into an alliance for mutual protection and benefit.

Blessed change for Ireland.

Mutual protection and mutual hatred of English rule will henceforth become the bond of union between the Orange and Green.

How the heart of the immortal Davis would have throbbed with delight had he lived to-day to behold the glorious reconciliation for which he sighed and toiled in vain.

A short time and the last decade of the century from 1798 shall have been entered on. Who may tell what 1869 shall bring forth? Judged by the signs of the times, and especially by that which points to the Catholics of Belfast voting for Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, the Orange candidate, another armed convention of Volunteers shall meet in Dungannon, to ratify the finished work of the Fenian Organization. Thus spreads the good work. Let us aid it all we can.

Here is matter for reflection and for thankfulness. Here is encouragement for those who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, when others despised them because they loved the land of their birth, and professed their love in spite of the sneers of cowards and taunts of knaves.

PETER McCARTY

Jeff. Davis and the Irish Cause—What Fenianism has done Already.

[illegible]

THE MAIL TRAIN

[illegible]

I am making converts every lecture. Nothing like taking the Irish question out of the church. [illegible] wants to have an American Mail Line to Galway. Why not?

LETTER FROM D. J. REARDON, ESQ., LATE M. P. FOR ATHLONE—REVEREND'S [illegible]—A LINE OF STEAMERS TO GALWAY.

91, PICCADILLY, LONDON, [illegible] Dec., 1868.

My dear Mr Train

You can better imagine than any description would realize, the delight I feel in reading an account of your release from the Marshalsea, and of the cordial reception you met with on your arrival in Cork from my patriotic fellow citizens, and I devoutly congratulate you and the patriotic portion of the people of Ireland on your safe arrival in the United States, and earnestly hope you found Mrs. Train's health quite restored. I would have given anything to have witnessed the comical scene in the court the morning Mr Butt brought your case before the full bench, when Mr Butt read your letter, dated from your hotel instead of your prison. It was sweet revenge for you to know that their important judgment fell like water upon a duck's back; that you sought it at their decision, and at the sorry figure they cut before the world. Your [illegible] over your persecutors is also one for me, [illegible] from the first that your imprisonment was a paltry dodge to shut you up. It proved that I was right in bringing your case before the House of Commons, and that right and truth must win.

The electors of Athlone informed me two days before the nomination that they could love the ground I walked upon, for my votes in the House of Commons and fidelity to Ireland, but that they loved [illegible] more, and if I paid them for their votes I [illegible] returned by a large majority, but unless I paid them there was no chance of any success, and accordingly they sold the borough to John James Ennis and Dr Bailey. There is no doubt had I not in an evil hour been induced to give up Galway, where I was invited to stand by a requisition from 300 of the patriotic electors, I would have been returned at the head of the poll, but against my better judgment I was induced to stand for Athlone, seeing the enthusiasm for me amongst all classes and creeds, and the tenant farmers for fifty miles round were to a man with me, but the electors sold the borough, and I could only enter my protest on the day of nomination and on the day of polling, against the loyalty of the election on the ground of the wholesale bribery of the electors.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO GALWAY.

I have now two favors to ask, and I do not believe you are the man to refuse them: the first is, that of interesting you to use your power, influence, and [illegible]

[illegible]

D. J. REARDON.

George Francis Train, Esq., New York.

[illegible]

AN INDEPENDENT PATRIOT OF IRELAND AFTER THE "SHAM SQUIRE."

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

IRELAND.

American Prisoners in England.

Death of Mr. Michael Cleary, of Great Britain Street, Dublin.

Funeral of Mr. Cleary.

The Irish Election Petitions.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Bothering Them.

"A Poor Show" for the New Lord-Lieutenant.

Held over for Consideration.

O'Donovan Rossa.

Doctor Robert McDonnell.

The Anglican Bishops.

The Dublin Corporation.

The Action against the "Irishman."

Landlord Tyranny in Clare.

A Reliable Correspondent.

Atrocious Outrage by Soldiers.

William Francis Roantree.

It Didn't Please Them.

An Expiring Paper.

Only Try It.

Boats Yelverton all Hollow.

Irish Affairs in Paris.

The Dublin Grocers' Assistants' Association.

Treasonable Language.

Action by a Nun for Conspiracy and Libel.

An Irish Hero.

Irish Historical Portraits.

Irish Local News.

Carlow.

Cavan.

Cork.

Derry.

Dublin.

Kerry.

Limerick.

Louth.

Meath.

Sligo.

We understand that the petition against the return of Mr D O'Conor for the county of Sligo, and also the petition against the return of Sir R G Booth, have both been withdrawn. —*Dublin Post.*

Tipperary.

The Hon C White, M P, has sent £100 to Archbishop Leahy, as a contribution to assist in the building of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Thurles. The honorable gentleman has also sent £20 to the Rev Dr Power P P Clonmel, for distribution among the poor of the parish.

The offer of £300 reward by the Government for information likely to lead to the discovery of the murderers of the late Mr Baker has not as yet elicited any response.

Wexford.

Mr. James Harpur died at his residence, Bull Ring, Wexford, Jan. 12, aged 78 years.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The gratification of our readers will be no less than our own, to learn that our distinguished countrywoman, Mrs. O'Donovan (Rossa) is reaping splendid triumphs all through the far West. We wish our space permitted us to transfer the accounts of her reception in the different towns and cities from the various local journals. The following

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[illegible] Ann street, N. Y.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., New York, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. [illegible]

J. W. ALLEN,
J. M. BROWN,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office: No. 280 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

All letters addressed to "THE IRISH PEOPLE," Post Office box 6,074 New York city

"The Irish People" for 1869.

"IRISH PEOPLE" OFFICE, Monday, Feb 1, 1869.

With our issue for this week we commence the Seventh Volume and fourth year of the IRISH PEOPLE. What have been the services of this journal to the cause of Ireland and to the exiles of our imperishable race, scattered over the broad continent of America, we shall leave to others to say; what services the IRISH PEOPLE has yet to render to our native land and to humanity, its course in the future, and the strength and resources which its friends must give it shall decide. For that strength and support we plead to the public and we base our claims not in glowing promises and good intentions, but on the record which the pages of the IRISH PEOPLE during the past three years can supply.

As many of our readers are aware the IRISH PEOPLE has recently passed into the hands of a new proprietary and new management but that involves no change in the course or policy which the paper has hitherto pursued, beyond what may result from the fact that the distinguished gentleman whose profound learning and political wisdom and foresight hitherto inspired its pages has kindly consented to take charge of and is now invested with entire control over its editorial management. Of his claims to a fair and respectful hearing from his countrymen on every topic that concerns the cause of our native land or our welfare as an integral portion of the population of this great Republic it does not become us to speak. His past services and sacrifices fully entitle him to the proud position of ... and guide of the Irish ... of their interests and defender of ... and honor.

With John O'Mahony ... [illegible]

Rates of Advertising

[illegible]

MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO.,

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES.

We wish that cable would keep sober. It brought a dispatch from London on Sunday morning which it must have knocked into "pi" on the way. ... [illegible]

P. FLYNN, Washington, D. C. The Suez Canal belongs to France.

P. McM., New York. Your antagonist in the argument you have aimed, evidently hates Catholicity more than he loves Ireland. ... [illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 9, 1869.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!

The mountain that has been so long in labor has, at last, brought forth a ridiculous mouse. The treaty signed by Clarendon and Johnson is now before the world, and a more wanton and contemptible outrage on the dignity of a great nation was never perpetrated, than the barter which has been made of the honor of the United States by the firm of Johnson, Seward and Johnson. The people of America are sound—the government is corrupt. The people, as proud and independent republicans, will cringe and truckle to no foreign power—but the administration is a band of brother-snobs, whose palms itch for a touch of British gold, and whose craven hearts palpitate with delirious joy if they are allowed the honor of fawning on a British lord. Our government has been dazzled by coronets and gold, but our people cannot be dazed with aristocratic baubles nor corrupted with a glittering bribe. Our great and young republic shall not be bound to England's effete monarchy by the golden links forged in Downing street. In spite of the "international-fraternity" hypocrites, we shall not indorse the creed in three articles which they are contemplated to preach: "I believe that a war between England and the United States would be the greatest calamity to humanity and to both the parties, that could possibly occur; I believe that the power of England is so great, and the exhaustion of the United States so profound, that the latter could not cope successfully in arms with the former; and I believe that whenever ... [illegible]

War is the only remedy for the wrongs which British treachery have inflicted on us, and the only healer of our wounded honor ... [illegible]

THE GRECIAN STRUGGLE.

[illegible]

SHAME!

[illegible]

PRIEST-HUNTING.

[illegible]

... glance, we are determined, patriotically to guard the sacred honor of the flag for which we bled; and we claim, from the Government, that protection of our lives, liberties, property, and national dignity for which we are taxed.

If none else will defend the safety and honor of America against foreign aggression—open or covert—we shall be their defenders. But we are well assured that we shall not be alone, and that, among the thirty-six millions who people this great country, the partisans and tools of the aggressor are insignificantly feeble and few.

THE WEEK.

JOURNAL OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS—WHELAN TO BE HANGED—CHURCH CONSECRATION IN BROOKLYN—THE F. B.'S IN SAN FRANCISCO—ST. DOMINGO—IMPUDENT LITTLE GREECE—FREEDOM'S FOES DOING MISCHIEF IN SPAIN—AN IRISH M. P. UNSEATED—THE POPE AND THE SPANISH CORTES—NAPOLEON PAYING FOR HIS MEXICAN DANCE—THE LOST HIBERNIA—ST. PATRICK'S DAY—TROUBLE IN ALGERIA—CATASTROPHE IN MONTREAL—NEW STYLE OF GOVERNMENT FRAUDS—"JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE CITY"—THE MONTENEGRINS "UP" AGAIN—THE ALASKA INDIANS—FLOODS IN CONNECTICUT—GEN. DIX AND JEFF DAVIS, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Chinese Embassy was received yesterday in Paris by Gen. Dix. The report that Gen. Dix had protested against the enthusiastic reception given to Jeff. Davis at St. Cyr is officially contradicted.

A report from St. Domingo states that some prominent English capitalists have arrived there with a view to negotiating a loan. They are accompanied by engineers, chemists, and photographers and intend to make themselves familiar with the resources of the country. That portion of President Johnson's message which relates to the annexation of St. Domingo is received with great satisfaction by the residents of the island, and they look upon annexation as the only road out of their political troubles.

A frightful disaster occurred at Danbury, Conn., on Sunday evening. The upper dam which supplies the village with water, broke away, and the flood thus created carried away two dams lower down the stream. The vast body of water which had been confined by these dams swept down through the valley carrying everything before it. Bridges were washed away, houses floated off, and great damage inflicted upon property of all kinds lying in its course. One house containing a man, his wife and child was carried away, and the three were drowned. ... [illegible]

[OFFICIAL.] THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, February 8, 1869.

[illegible]

... leading professional men and its thriving merchants form a never-ending theme for the metropolitan correspondents of our rural contemporaries. Their latest sensation as an example of mercantile honor, industry, and fair dealing is furnished by Mr. Thomas R. Agnew, the celebrated grocer of Greenwich street, whose premises and teas are said to be the wonder of all admirers of "the cup that cheers but not inebriates." Whose turn next?

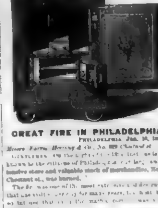
REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. 2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat, but by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent with the exception of Holy Thursday. 3. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent. 5. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with. 6. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, &c. &c. 7. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence of flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: (1) The infirm, (2) those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; (3) persons who are attaining their growth; (4) women in pregnancy or nursing; and (5) those who are enfeebled by old age.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—The following regulations for the observance of Lent have been issued by Bishop Loughlin to the Clergy of the Diocese of Brooklyn: 1. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. 2. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some tea or coffee. 3. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat, but by dispensation the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at any time on Sundays, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. 4. It is not allowed to use flesh meat and fish at one meal. 5. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc. 6. The Church excuses from obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following persons: Young persons under the age of twenty-one years, the sick, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants, all who through weakness cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

DIOCESE OF NEWARK.—The following are the regulations issued for the diocese of Newark, which embraces Jersey City ... [illegible] ... The faithful are reminded that by a special privilege granted by the Holy See, at the request of the Right Rev. Bishop, to the faithful of this diocese a plenary indulgence may be given on the usual conditions on St. Patrick's day, or any day within the octave.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.

GENTLEMEN: ... [illegible] ... Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive ... [illegible]

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE ... SAFES ... [illegible]

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. P. CALDWELL & CO.

[illegible]

JAMES M. O'DONNELL

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EMERALD

For the Week ending February 13 (No. 54),

Contains

The Continuation of the STORY OF THE REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS. By Samuel Ferguson, LL.D., M.R.I.A. With a Beautiful Illustration by McNevin.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CELEBRATED IRISH SCHOLAR JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIGENA. With a Portrait by McNevin.

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AN UNDYING HATE. A Story. By David O'Callahan.

"HOPE AND DESPAIR." Poetry. By Tyrone.

THE HALFWAY ROCK. A Story of the ... [illegible]

"WATTY FLAHERTY." An Irish Story. By P. McTeague, Esq. Concluded.

GONE TO GOD. Poetry. By R. R. K.

THE DEAF AUNT AND WIFE; A Comic Story.

IRELAND. A Song.

ARYAN ORIGIN OF THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

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LECTURES.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BENBURB CIRCLE F. B. ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT

PETER McCORRY, ESQ.,

Late Editor of the Glasgow Free Press, has kindly volunteered to deliver

AN ADDRESS,

before the members of the Circle and their friends, NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11 at their Hall, 80 EAST BROADWAY. Admission, Free.

T. W. CONNELLY, Centre.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ESQ.,

Will deliver one of his Celebrated Lectures under the Auspices of

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

BROOKLYN

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1869.

At 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents each.

P. H. FORDE, Chairman of Committee.

"THE DESTINY OF THE IRISH RACE."

A Lecture

WILL BE DELIVERED BY

REV. W. H. ANDERDON, M. A.,

Of the Catholic University, Dublin,

ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT,

AT ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH,

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET,

On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M.

ADMISSION - - - - FIFTY CENTS.

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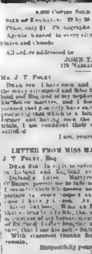
Ireland's Latest Martyrs.



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REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland.

[illegible]

The Muster.

LIMERICK—1798.

The hosts round St. Patrick's well
Each brown and stark to star and wind;
A tramping thunder shakes the hill,
The glint of steel lights fen and rill;
And many a mile behind,
Gather our hosts from south and north,
From roofless shrine and fireless hearth—
Flower of the manhood of the earth,
Their prostrate country calls them forth—
They march with equal mind.
The streets of Limerick empty lie
To-night beneath the stooping sky.
The women kneel in prayer.
And where, along the sea washed quay,
The galleys toss, at anchor free,
The torches flit and flare.
No trumpet throb, no roar of drum,
Tells the dead city that they come
The valleys hear the sullen hum
Of proud and desperate men.
The silver of St. Mary's chimes
Cleaves the monotony betimes,
St. Michael's belfry backward chimes,
And all is dumb again,
Save the cool well that by our side
Rolls wayward, tribute to the tide,
Through many a meadow flushed with pride
Of autumn fire and gold.
It counts St. Patrick's beads to-night,
Each decade ten huge drops of light,
Each pause a carolling crysolite,
And so till all are old.

Welcome Kilmallock a gallant score,
With stout array of pikes and guns,
And haversacks well stored.
Make way for Thomond's men of might,
For ever foremost in the fight
O, Heaven! it is a glorious sight
To see their twentieth scored.
Rathkeale sends up a hundred men,
And Glynn its tribute from the glen.
Newcastle mounts the breach again,
And Croom is for the van.
Tervoe just reckons sixty-nine,
Cratloe her fifty of the line
And every man a Man

Again, upon the whirring heath,
There sounds the pace of feet,
The sons of Limerick advance
From alley, lane, and street.
They've left the mill the stream to grind,
The forge to run to ashes blind,
The loom to spin the rain and wind.
The horse of tether uncontrolled,
The plough to idly rust.
And here they are [illegible] them all
Stout as John's Castle, and as tall,
Each panting breast a living wall—
A citadel of trust.
Their oaths no women's hearts became,
No woman's voice was heard to grieve,
No woman cried this blessed eve
When parting from their arms.
Oh, gallant women, pure as great,
Brave hearts in history's estate,
Heroines of the Bloody Gate,
[illegible]
And longed for [illegible]
Whilst, [illegible]
Stand [illegible]
The Nation [illegible]
It cannot, will not die
By raging breach and shattered wall
There shall be women yet to fall,
And men to share the glorious fall
Of memory and sky.

We must [illegible] strong
[illegible] long
To-night [illegible] song
But [illegible]
No bugle [illegible]
Full [illegible] the [illegible] snow
But should we meet the hated foe,
The instant clang of steel and blow
Will rouse St. Patrick's dead
For by the saints who watch above,
By the city of our love,
Unto the [illegible]
The day of [illegible]
No coward king rides on our flanks,
No craven Stuart leads our ranks,
A [illegible]
[illegible] our side,
Who know to strike and when to bide,
To stem the stream, or sail with tide
Our day has come at last.
The night of tears and fears is drawn
Into the sunny arms of dawn
[illegible]
The [illegible] through the [illegible]
Flashes from the embattled lips
The [illegible] cups.

Freshwater. [illegible]

(Written for the Irish People.)

EVELEEN'S SECRET.

A TALE.

BY [illegible]

CHAPTER VI.

[illegible]

CHAPTER VII.

[illegible]

... with promising herself that when she was Lord Arundel's wife, and her own mistress, she would tell him all, and between them they would reconcile her father to Connor—so she kept her secret, never dreaming of the trouble and sorrow which would be the result of her reticence,—had a thought of it crossed her mind, she would not have hesitated a [illegible] before telling her betrothed husband all [illegible] feud which divided the family.

(To be continued.)

The Irish Patriot's Song.

BY [illegible]

A battle shout for Ireland
Once more shall wake the day,
A joyful summons to the brave
To rally for the fray;
To gird her round, and with their swords
Make lightning on her way!

The shout that each bold Irish heart
With war's fierce rapture fills,
The cry that in the traitor's veins
The coward current chills;
Let it ring up from the valleys
And roll along the hills!

Let it sound amid the mountain land,
That mighty, gathering cry!
[illegible] up from steep, and crag, and cliff,
Clear, terrible and high,
Till the vultures and the eagles
Scream back their hoarse reply

Like the mingling of all fearful sounds
Of vengeance and of woe,
Like the rush of fire, the roar of floods,
When wintry tempests blow,
Like the thunder of the avalanche,
It shall sweep against the foe!

God of the nations, wilt thou hear
Poor Ireland's patient prayer,
From the prison of her bondage,
And the night of her despair,
While the groanings of her spirit
Are burdening all the air

Wilt thou flash upon her darkness
A great and glorious light,
And break her chains and lead her forth,
And gird her for the fight,
With the weapons of thine anger
And the arrows of thy might

Once more be Thy victorious strength
On mortal hearts outpoured,
Take Thou the blood-guilt from our strife
And sanctify the sword
That strikes for freedom! For the right,
Make bare thine arm, O, Lord!

Since Thou our banners, till their folds
On freedom's ramparts wave,
And [illegible] the patriot's holy zeal
[illegible], strengthen, guide, and save
Our hero leaders to the end,
God of the struggling brave!

Brooklyn, Jan. 1869.

Father Prout.

The Chinese have a pungent proverb: "What is the glory of having fine clothes, if you cannot go to your own village to wear them?" What purpose can your own village serve, beyond giving you an advantageous highway for the display of finery—is the question now uppermost in the house of many men and women. [illegible]

[illegible]

... with whom he could bandy humorous forms of learning, and who, like himself, was up to his chin in the literary atmosphere of the last century. You see the reasons for the Father's sympathies, in these instances at once; and if he led me now and then to his retreat in the Rue des Moulins, it was to gossip of old times and the simple manners of them—when Mrs. Primrose had grandchildren ruling at home, and we knew less of France—and were domestically the better for our ignorance.—*Blanchard Jerrold in "The London."*

The Bard of Erin.

"The sweetest lyric of her saddest wrong."

BY [illegible]

[illegible] sang green Erin's lovely plains,
And mourned her cruel wrongs
Her blighted hopes, her galling chains,
In grand and fervid songs

And never bard of minstrel song
Sweet strains of love more bland—
More exquisite—than those that rang
Beneath his master hand.

[illegible] youth
[illegible] soft desire,
His later songs of love and truth
Are bright with purer fire

If many an idle verse he made
In praise of sparkling wine,
His fairest wreaths of song were laid
On freedom's [illegible] shrine

His lays resound in every clime,
True Irish melodies,
And countless hearts are beating time
To his rare harmonies

And future times will swell his fame,
And evermore award
High homage to the noble name
Of Moore, the Irish Bard.

AN ECCENTRIC QUARREL.—The great Revolution so absorbed men's minds that eccentric duels disappear for a while. Except that some are remarkable from the presence of political notabilities, there are few which would interest the reader. Combats became more frequent under the Empire, though an officer who was frequently engaged in duels was certain to earn the profound contempt of Napoleon. From the mass of uninteresting duels, let us pick [illegible]

[illegible]

... before I became a member of it, so I started fresh, as I hope to do in the coming Parliament."

THE son of the great comedian, Mathews, was brought up as an architect. The father was once asked what profession the young man was to follow: "Why," returned the comedian, "he is to draw houses, as his father does."

THE following epitaph upon his unfortunate self is said to have been written by an old bachelor:

"At threescore winters end I died,
A cheerless being sole and sad;
The nuptial knot I never tied,
And wish my father never had."

SOMETIMES a girl says no to an offer, when it is plain as the nose on her face that she meant yes. The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not, is to look straight into her eyes and never mind her nose.

HENRY WARD BEECHER asked Park Benjamin, the poet and humorist, why he never came over to Brooklyn to hear him preach. "Why, Beecher," replied Benjamin, "the fact is, I have conscientious scruples against going to places of amusement on Sundays."

GENERAL GRANT was met coming out of his headquarters, stoop-shouldered, hands in his pockets, looking as indifferent as if he were not oppressed with the cares of a nation. A friend saluted him, "Good morning, General." "Good morning." "General, you don't look as if you were President of the United States." "I ain't."

IN Westerly, R. I., a missionary had painted on the fence: "What shall I do to be saved?" To which a quack medicine man added "Use —— bitters." The evangelist retorted by printing under "Use —— bitters," in another place, the words, "Then prepare to meet thy God."

A MAN down in Lynn, Mass., it is said, made so many pairs of shoes in one day that it took him two days to count them. He was a smart one, but not equal to one up in New Hampshire, who built so many miles of stone wall in one day, that it took him all night and the next day to get home.

A GENTLEMAN travelling in a railway carriage was annoyed by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache; "No, ma'am; I've been married twenty years."

'DOCTOR,' said a lady, 'I want you to prescribe for me.' 'There is nothing the matter, madam,' said the doctor, after feeling her pulse, 'you only need rest.' 'No, doctor, just look at my tongue,' she persisted. 'Just look at it—just look at it! Now say, what does that need?' 'I think that needs rest, too,' replied the doctor.

PROFESSOR—'What do you understand by the phrase, "a man of letters"?' Pupil—'A clerk in the Nassau street Postoffice.' 'Good! What is the dog star?' Natural History student answers—'A Skye terrier.' 'Ahem! Give me your definition of Orion?' Pupil, of sporting tendencies—'He was a famous Irish prize fighter (an ancestor of O'Baldwin,) who carried off the champion's belt.'

THE late Archbishop of Canterbury once went to Somerset House to execute a deed. "What name?" said the [illegible] clerk. "Longley," answered the prelate. [illegible]

[illegible]

SOMETHING LIKE LOVE.—"Amelia, for thee—at thy command, I'd tear this eternal firmament in a thousand fragments. I'd gather the stars [illegible] as they tumble from the regions of ether [illegible] and put them in my trousers pocket. I'd [illegible] that oriental god of day, that traverses the arch of heaven in majestic splendor—I'd [illegible] from the sky, and quench his bright effulgence in the fountain of my eternal love for thee! [illegible] five dollars dearest!"

[illegible]

A FISH STORY.

A whale of great porosity
And small specific gravity,
Dived down with great velocity
Beneath the sea's concavity

But soon the weight of water
Squeezed in his fat immensity,
Which varied—as it ought to—
Inversely as his density

It would have moved to pity
An Ogre or a Hessian,
To see poor Spermaceti
Thus suffering compression

The whale, he [illegible] roaring
In agonies gigantic,
The lamp-oil out came pouring,
And greased the wide Atlantic

(Would we'd been in the navy,
And cruising there! Imagine us
All in a sea of gravy,
With billows oleaginous!)

At length old million pounder,
Low on a bed of coral,
Gave his last dying flounder,
Whereto I pen this moral

Moral

Oh, let this tale dramatic
Anent this whale Norwegian,
And pressure hydrostatic,
Warn you, my young collegian

That down-compelling forces
Increase as you get deeper,
The lower down your course is,
The upward path's the steeper

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
[illegible] BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MANUFACTURE
AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE
[illegible] TRACK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES.
[illegible] scale before the public possesses the sound [illegible] simplicity, rapidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and [illegible] in any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION

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THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW
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A FEW GENERAL AGENTS WANTED, WHO have some money to control certain territory [illegible] Sub-Agents for the sale of Blake's [illegible] Chair Springs, that makes a spring and a [illegible] chair out of any common chair by attaching [illegible] the front legs. I have associated with me Mr. [illegible], who is well and favorably known [illegible] the business men of Boston and New York. [illegible] send for circulars to GOODWIN & BLAKE,
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BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] to [illegible] cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
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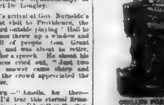

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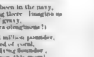

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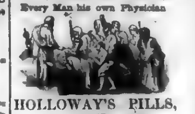
THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH
Every Man his own Physician



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AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system. Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

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Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

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Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

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Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
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Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
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Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
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Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. [illegible] Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.
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So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. [illegible]
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Pay taken by the Week or Month if Preferred.

THE MAIL TRAIN,

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

... Stephens. I am outside of the I. R. B. and F. B. With the rank and file of all the Irish—paying my own bills and doing just what I please. And among other things I did, was to call for cheers for J. S. and J. O'M. in all my English and Irish audiences, and it seems they do not like it in Paris. Well, then, gentlemen, what do you intend to do about it? Remember I am pledged in the case of ... England. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN

... West ... Street,
New York, January 31, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Having seen in the *Daily Star* of the 30th inst., a letter signed Bat. Dunn, calling Mr G. F. Train to account for alleged statements made by him at the great meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 8th, which statements were never made by Mr Train, I determined to hunt up the author of this slander and I have succeeded in unearthing the fox. His name is James McDonnell (or O'Donnell) of Brooklyn, whose antecedents are already pretty well known to many of your Fenian readers, in connection with certain trafficking in second hand revolvers and other questionable transactions connected with the ... Canadian raid of '66. According to his own confession to me some time ago, this fellow was born in Scotland of Irish parents, from thence he came to Canada, and afterwards to the United States. Now sir, I call upon all true Irishmen who cheered Mr Train and groaned Moriarty, Cullen, and their satellites to join me in chasing this wily fox across the border, where he may dwell with kindred spirits of the British flag, until the great general ... him ...

I remain, dear sir, yours, &c.,
THOMAS HILL.

THE "SUN" SHINES ON TRAIN

The brilliant little Sun of the 6th instant says:—"Those who never heard George Francis Train lecture can have no idea of the strange faculty he possesses. He is eccentric, eloquent, comical, pathetic, satirical, egotistical, but his hold on his auditors never relaxes—their interest in the unprecedented entertainment never flags. There is always a method in his madness, and a parasic design in his poetry, which makes it tell with wonderful effect upon the mind at which it is directed. His intellect ...

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A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1869 showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its Advertised Agents, or will be sent free by mail on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
Jan., 1869.

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THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent*, in a note to Mr Bradbury:

"MY DEAR BRADBURY—I have had the beautiful Piano so long, that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children! In fact if you were to ask the children, I'm afraid they would say they like it nearly as well as they like me! It speaks every day the year round, and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half as well!"

R. BONNER, Esq., Proprietor of the *New York Ledger* thus writes in the *Ledger* of January 13, 1866:

"We bought one of Bradbury's instruments last spring, and after using it for several months and hearing the opinion of some of the best judges in this city—persons who have tried it—we are confident no better piano could be made. We do not wonder, therefore, that 'American Pianos are now at a premium in the markets of the Old World.'"

W. BERGE, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Director of Music at the Convent of the Sacred Heart:

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"New York, July 31. W. BERGE."

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... preserved as her perpetual Nemesis, the Terror ... of all whom she oppressed.

But though England could not dwarf us ... it in our power to dwarf and degrade ... nation, and we have done so effectively. We had it in our power to make ourselves ... before the world and we have become its laughing-stock. It was ... from the South—and this opinion was fully accepted in England ...

... American Government. What other Government ... "naturalizing" foreigners, and protecting them the protection of the flag ...

... entitled to be treated as citizens. What other Government would have submitted to the Mason and Slidell affront that England put upon ...

... and offer nothing but a verbal remonstrance ... whining "Pray don't do it" when American ships ...

Toady Johnson and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ... NEW YORK, February 15, 1869.

... of Ireland ... Patrick's Day ...

LETTER FROM ...

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

THE MAIL TRAIN.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

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...Thomas Hill.

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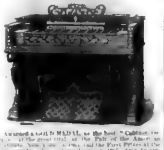

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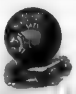

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New York, July 20. W. BERGE.

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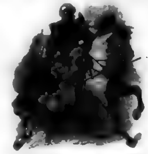

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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES GARVEN, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BRANNIGAN, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES BYRNE, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ALICE ROBINSON, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF LAURENCE O'BRIEN, [illegible] County Tipperary, Ireland, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. JOHN O'BYRNE, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT HAWKINS, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES DONNELLY, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. JAMES DANIEL, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELLEN BURKE, [illegible]

SECOND COPY

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7 No. 162. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For American Citizens Only.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office: No. 280 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

[illegible] THE IRISH PEOPLE, Post Office box 6,074 New York city.

[illegible]

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

Rates of Advertising.

[illegible]

MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., [illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES.

YESTERDAY'S *World* comes out with a two column article lauding Reverdy Johnson, the abler and commending him as the pink of American representatives abroad. All right. Keep it up, Belmont. Give Reverdy his due; he deserves well of you and Tammany and your masters.

OUR CELTIC DEPARTMENT.—[illegible] The character we have selected is an elegantly cut Roman, with the aspirated letter marked as in the usual character of the Irish [illegible]. This will facilitate the reading of the [illegible] by students desirous to learn the language, but also by persons who already speak and understand it, but who cannot read it. It will do away with the necessity of educating the eye with respect to a strange form of letter, while educating the understanding with respect to the meaning of words and grammatical formula. The principal reason why so few Irishmen, who, though speaking Gaelic fluently and correctly, cannot read [illegible] is that they are repelled from the attempt by [illegible] strange and unknown character. In order to aid all who may be thus circumstanced, we shall give with each publication [illegible]

[illegible]

tionally to carry out their views. But foreigners, whether Americans or Irishmen settled in America, are merely freebooters and land pirates. They are enemies of all order, and should be treated accordingly." Now we think this is scarcely fair of Lord Oranmore. Has he any respect for the decision of those British judges who have so often declared that we Irish Americans are not foreigners but British subjects? But the "reasoning" of Lord Oranmore and his tribe never changes when we are the theme. If it gives them an opportunity to punish us, they are ready to-day to swear we are Irishmen and British subjects, and if it furnishes an excuse to-morrow to increase our punishment, then they [illegible] out we are only "foreigners," "freebooters," [illegible] pirates," and "enemies of all order."

THEY are "hammer and tongs" at that petition [illegible] still, and for their sakes (the originators', not the signers') the cable man is careful to report progress and keep us posted. He announces from Dublin on the 12th instant, that "the Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first levee to present Queen Victoria the monster petition for the amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland." And then he runs post haste over to London, and next day roars gently, "The amnesty petition which will be presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor of Dublin contains over one hundred thousand signatures."—Then suddenly remembering that he had written himself down an ass, he adds, by way of an [illegible]

[illegible]

and if any man shall go to you and say that our people supported you through his influence, and shall ask you to recompense him by giving him an office—General he lies, and don't you do it!

General Grant, it is said you are about to appoint one Charles Francis Adams to a place in your Cabinet. Such an appointment would cause great grief and shame to millions of your fellow citizens, would be a particular offence to thousands of the brave men who fought under you through the late war, and would be an injustice to yourself; so, General don't you do it! Whatever you do, or leave undone, don't do that!

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY—FREEDOM TO IRELAND.

In the present state of this country, no question can be of more vital importance to the financial and commercial prosperity of the nation, and to the comfort and happiness of our working classes thereof than a Prohibitive Tariff upon foreign manufactures. Such a measure would at once afford remunerative employment to the thousands of operatives who have been this long time either out of employment altogether or working for insufficient wages in consequence of the overwhelming influx of foreign manufactured goods, especially [illegible]

[illegible]

to refuse to buy from their cash masters, [illegible] would be driven back upon the fields once tilled by their fathers [illegible] and those fields cultivated as they are in [illegible] the complicated framework of the [illegible] governmental fabric as it exists in that country. It would be an immense social revolution. And that revolution would give us, Fenians, the opportunity we require to enable us to sweep the tyrants of Ireland for ever from her soil.

Now the inhabitants of these United States [illegible] British manufactures. Americans pay the greatest part of the wages of the operatives [illegible] millions of England [illegible] the importation of their wrought goods, and you stop those wages and force them, from sheer hunger if not from any higher principle, to turn upon their tyrants and wrest from them that right of which they have been so long robbed—a right to live on the produce of their native soil.

Is any Irishman in America so sound minded [illegible] as not to realize this as the immediate result to England of a Prohibitive Tariff on foreign goods. Is there any one so stupid as not to know that any great social or political convulsion among the working masses of England would at any time result in the almost immediate clearance of the [illegible] out of Ireland?

Reverdy Johnson dined with the Corporation of [illegible] yesterday. He also made a speech. In the course of his remarks he [illegible] Earl Russell as having said that [illegible] of the Alabama was due to the fact that [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 16, 1869.

"GENERAL, DON'T YOU DO IT!"

GENERAL GRANT, we do not haunt your footsteps nor fill our columns with fulsome praise of your beautiful eyes, in the hope of getting an important office for ourselves or any of our friends. And if ever we should so far forget our own manhood, as to ask you to give us or our friends an office for the support we have given you,—General don't you do it!

General Grant, many of our fellow citizens gave you their votes last Fall solely because they believe you will compel the release of those American citizens now illegally confined in British prisons [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM COL. THOMAS J. KELLY.

GONZAGA VALLEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

MY DEAR COL.—I have great pleasure in forwarding through you the enclosed list of subscribers, as solid proof of the high estimation in which the IRISH PEOPLE is held here in Washington owing to its constant, unflinching advocacy of Irish interests, its hostility to anything and everything, anybody and everybody, opposed to the great work we have in hand, but especially since the announcement of your having taken upon yourself its editorial management. The subscribers, whose names I forward, are but a few of those whom I have met in this city, who have always been ardent admirers of your unwavering fidelity to the cause, in the gloomy times through which we have passed, as well as now that the glorious movement bears a more hopeful appearance. The course of the IRISH PEOPLE for the last three years is fully endorsed by every thinking Irishman in this District, and now that we know it to be under your management, and owned by men I have long known to be faithful workers for Ireland's freedom, I feel certain that we will quadruple the number of its subscribers within a month. To me it is a very great satisfaction to see that, having struggled so long and so hard against the most baneful, treasonable influences, the PEOPLE has become an undoubted power in the land. I look for its arrival every week with the same anxiety as when I used to receive its numbers in Ireland and England (*gan fios*), every week, notwithstanding post-office espionage, and detective luggage searching.

It is a glorious thing to know that through the teachings of the Dublin *Irishman* (the brilliant successor in our affections of the Dublin *Irish People*) and of the IRISH PEOPLE in America, the entire Irish element at home and in this country is being so rapidly consolidated and disunion so thoroughly rebuked, that, when the opportunity arrives and the word is given, we will not [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS J. KELLY.

Letter from Gen. F. F. Millen

[illegible]

[illegible]

the same time, they will do so, but if not, they will never allow patriotism to be a bar to the advancement of Church interests.

Though not a partisan in American politics, for the reason that I take more interest in those of my own country, I am still very glad to hear of the election of General Grant; and though for the sake of their own delicacy of sentiment, I could have wished the Irish American press to have taken a more elevated and less decided part in the late campaign, still upon the whole I approve of the part our countrymen played in the late election. Wishing [illegible] Your friend and brother,

[illegible]

THE WEEK.

JOURNAL OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MURDER OF LINCOLN—PARDON OF THE CONSPIRATORS—THE INAUGURATION OF GRANT—THE NEW CABINET—THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN—PARDONING CONVICTED [illegible] WHOLESALE—[illegible] TURKEY AND PERSIA—REVERDY JOHNSON GETS ANOTHER FEED—BACK DOWN OF THE KING OF GREECE—THE WAR AGAINST SOCIETY CARRIED INTO ILLINOIS—THE NEW IRISH CATHOLIC [illegible] NEW YORK—[illegible] OF THE LONDON PRESS—[illegible]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THE London *Standard* predicts that the Alabama Treaty will be rejected by the United States, and is sure that the next administration will not get such favorable terms for the settlement of the question at issue.

A dispatch from Athens says King George has declared that Greece must either accept the protocol of the Paris Conference or accept his resignation of the crown.

[illegible]

removing any who failed in these particulars. He had intended to announce his Cabinet, but had since concluded not to do so until he sends their names in to be confirmed, the appointees themselves not being informed of it until that time. Mr. Pruyn, at the [illegible], assured General Grant that the Democratic party would heartily support him in his economical measures.

Monday, Feb. 15.

Arrangements are being made for the grandest and most imposing display at the inauguration that this country has ever witnessed.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have had [illegible] days to take testimony [illegible] during the war, of [illegible] On Saturday a discharged Union soldier testified that he was in the employ of Mr. Stoeckl in July 1861. He was waiting at a dinner party at which were present Mr. Corcoran and Senator Bayard. The latter remarked that he would give $10,000 to any man who would put Mr. Lincoln under the ground. Mr. Corcoran said he would give $100,000 [illegible] The witness underwent rigorous cross-examination by Senator Vickers, but he told a plain and plausible story. The Committee then called Mr. Stoeckl's steward, who has been in the employ of the Russian Embassy for about forty years, and he was asked what he had heard of, or knew, about the alleged conversation. He at once refused to answer, and put in a plea that, as an attaché of the Russian Legation, he could not be put upon the stand. He was given until Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., to make up his mind what he will do. It may be recollected that Herbert, a California Congressman, once shot and killed an Irish waiter at Willard's, and escaped conviction, because the only white witness present was the Dutch Minister, who refused to go on the stand and testify, pleading his "privilege," and Herbert escaped conviction.

[illegible]

State Secretaries, Presidents, &c. The eyes of the patriotic Irishmen of Amiens have been opened to the villainy of the Merchants' [illegible] at last. They have now amongst them a young Fenian lately from [illegible] and friend of our co-laborer Peter McCarry, who knows the perpetrators of the frauds by which the Brotherhood was broken up and the hopes of Ireland destroyed for the time being. Through his exertions and those of Mr. William Fee the present circle has been established. It is rumored the [illegible] Barrett Avengers [illegible]

NEW CIRCLE IN SHAWNEE.

SHAWNEE, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

GENTLEMEN—A number of the exiled Irishmen of this place have enrolled themselves in a Circle in connection with the Fenian Brotherhood, being induced to do so, by reading in the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper, that our countrymen throughout the United States are actively enrolling themselves once more under the standard of John Savage, that honest champion of true principles, who will lead to the liberation of our native country from the cruel tyranny of England. The officers elected were:—Peter Murphy, Centre; Dennis Callaghan, Secretary; John Madden, Treasurer; William Doyle, William Callaghan, Patrick Hart, and John Bowen, Committee of Safety. I am happy to tell you that we all read the IRISH PEOPLE, conducted by a true hearted and noble Irishman, in whom we have full confidence. And we have no fear but, with his help, our national independence will shortly be won. Very respectfully yours,

PETER MURPHY, Centre.

THE IRISH CAUSE IN THE "HUB."

We rejoice to find that our old friend and fellow worker, P. A. Collins, Esq., is keeping [illegible]

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

JAMES T. BRADY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

deeply imbued with the religious feelings which have become characteristic of the worthy family from which she came. Her dying hour was [illegible] by the happy recollection that at no moment of her life [illegible] was she unprepared to enter on the life to come. On Tuesday the 9th instant her mortal remains were followed by a long line of mourners to the Catholic Church of North Adams, where a solemn requiem high Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. Celebrant, Rev. John McCarthy, uncle of the deceased; deacon, Rev. J. O'Donoghue; subdeacon, Rev. Florence McCarthy, brother of deceased; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. N. [illegible] After the ceremonies the body was laid in the family burying ground in the adjoining cemetery to await the final resurrection. May the light of Heaven shine upon her soul for ever. Amen.

[Cork and Dublin papers please copy.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SPLENDID NUMBER OF THE EMERALD FOR FEBRUARY [illegible]

Contains

HISTORY OF THE ANNALS OF THE FOUR MASTERS. With a Magnificent Illustration.

[illegible] Poem of Joseph Brenan.

REBELLION OF SILKEN THOMAS. By [illegible]

THE DRIVER'S LEGACY. [illegible]

LISMORE. A Poem. [illegible]

THE TWIN BROTHERS. A [illegible] Legend.

A NEW VERSION OF THE LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD. [illegible] Illustrated.

JEANNIE MORRISON. A Poem. [illegible]

ODDS AND [ENDS].

YOUTHFUL MEMORIES. A Poem. [illegible]

WHAT IS SLANG, AND WHEN. Editorial.

THE [illegible] A Poem. [illegible]

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

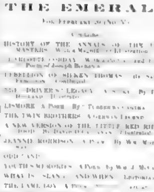
Together with

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, [illegible] THE HEARTH AND SEVERAL INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

P. O. Box 5,932.

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.



[illegible]

WANTED

[illegible]

Life Insurance Co. in the World.

[illegible]

[illegible] CONTINUATION SALE OF [illegible] LOTS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

[illegible]

National Life Insurance Company

OF THE

United States of America.

JAY COOKE & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE States of New York and Northern New Jersey.

[illegible]

GUINNESS' STOUT.

Important Notice.

We hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that our trade mark has [illegible] we have instructed our attorneys, Messrs. Edmonds & [illegible] New York, [illegible] to the fullest extent of the law, all parties placing before the public a spurious article purporting to be our Extra Stout.

The Supreme Court has perpetually enjoined the use of any imitation of our trade mark, and has already granted us injunctions in twenty four cases against parties discovered counterfeiting our label.

We are, and have been for the last nine years, Messrs. Guinness' sole agents and bottlers for exportation of the Extra Stout made by them expressly for the United States, and in order to assist and protect the trade against imitations of this celebrated pure and wholesome beverage, we are for the future adopting a Patent [illegible] Capsule, bearing three colors, white, red and [illegible] with our name [illegible] the top and [illegible] particularly as this capsule [illegible] guarantee for getting the genuine article.

We have appointed

Mr. S. McCULLAGH.

No. 40 Beaver Street, New York,

our representative for the United States through whom orders are solicited, as also for **William Younger & Co.'s Scotch Ale** and our own **Irish Whiskey.**

E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.

The Garret.

(Translated from the French of Beranger.)

BY W. M. THACKERAY

[illegible]

EVELEEN'S SECRET.

A TALE.

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

The Jail Christmas.

[illegible]

Here a blackened gable loomed,
There a hearth with nettles rose,
Here, within a fetid ditch,
Hunger-famished pined a man.
Here the children screamed for bread,
There a heap of ashes lay.
But he grinned, and jollily
Laughed, laughed, and danced away.

Right and left the fields lay waste,
Ravaged sore by foreign fire,
Not a sheep was in the fold,
Not a heifer in the byre.
Ah, he thought, and fiddled fast,
This, friends, is supremely gay.
And with thirty rattling ribs,
Laughed, laughed and danced away.

Through the city's barren streets,
Markets bare and desolate,
Past the doors of voiceless homes,
Where the rushlights flickered late
Passed he gliding lean and lank,
Never making pause or stay,
But with one slight change of tune
Laughed, laughed, and danced away.

Wretches, shadows, like himself,
Crouched in entries from the wind.
Beggars in the gutters searched,
Picked and ate what they could find.
Thin faced women of the town
Learned at last to starve and pray.
Here's a harvest, he exclaimed,
Laughed, laughed, and danced away.

[illegible]

Thus he said, his fiddle broke—
Laughed, laughed, and danced away.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

...ly, and didn't leave this mean country, I don't want for dinner.

STREET BULLETIN.—The leading iron stores have been ordered to close, on account of the complaint that they all keep bars that are readily accessible to purchasers.

The stocks of the principal opticians have been condemned, as it is proved that people are in the habit of getting their glasses there.

A seizure was ordered of a lot of liquor for owned by Mr. Todd, but failed of being executed, as none of the officers wished the reputation of taking a Todd.

The horizontal bar and tumblers will not be permitted at the circus.

A shipmaster who takes any part in a storm will be compelled to tell where he gets it.

Arrests have also been made of the man who was intoxicated with success, and the individual who was staggered by the result.

A PAGE OF PROVERBS.—Take time by the forelock—to have his hair cut.

Follow your leader—in your daily paper.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating—a great deal of it.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth—lest you should find false teeth.

The hare with many friends was eaten at last.

A stitch in time saves nine or more naughty words, when a button comes off while you are dressing in a great hurry for dinner.

[illegible]

"No—no such thing," said the old man, putting on his spectacles, "no nothing left out, where?"

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

Running from West Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW FINISHED AND THE

Whole Grand Line to the Pacific

WILL SOON BE COMPLETED

The means provided for construction are ample and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, payable PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD, are now offered at par. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and have thirty years to run before maturing. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20 Nassau street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 59 Wall street, and by the Company's Advertised Agents throughout the United States.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1869, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its Advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

Jan. 1869.

Greenbaum Brothers & Co.,

BANKERS

214 BROADWAY,

NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING

[illegible]

Remittances to Ireland,

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND

Drafts for £1 and Upwards.

[illegible]

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE STANDARD

American Billiard Table.

This is the best and only reliable Billiard Table manufactured. It has been approved and is in daily use by the great mass of players, both amateur and professional.

[illegible]

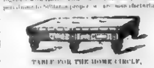


TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,

combining the Library Table, the Dining Table and the Billiard Table, either of which can, with a minute's notice, be converted into its appropriate use.

For descriptions and prices address

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Manufactory: 10th St., 11th St., and 10th Avenue.

SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURE

AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE WEIGHLOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES.

[illegible]

HILL BROTHERS.

BUTCHERS

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 294 BOWERY.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED

[illegible]

MRS J. J. WALSH.

FIRST CLASS BOARDING.

[illegible]

OC

The Highest Cash Prices

PAID FOR

OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind, OLD BLANK BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full; and all kinds of WASTE PAPER [illegible]

JOHN C. STOCKWELL,

BILL POSTING.

WILLIAM MAJOR,

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.

BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1

SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 80 cents.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, 15 to 40 cents. Best in market.

1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.

1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.

SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.

1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and

Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 30 per cent. less than any other house in town.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

260 & 262 GREENWICH STREET,

CORNER OF MURRAY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

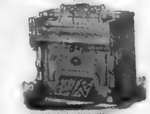
[illegible]

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

THE TAYLOR & FARLEY

ORGAN & MELODEON

[illegible]



ORGANS FOR CHURCHES, SABBATH SCHOOLS, LODGES, HALLS, FAMILY USE.

[illegible]

PATENT KNEE SWELL,
PATENT MANUAL SUB-BASS,
ALSO OCTAVE COUPLER

THE MOST COMPLETE ORGAN MANUFACTURED

Combining Sweetness and Depth of Tone, Beautiful and Chaste in Appearance,

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES IN

Walnut, Rosewood & Jet.

[illegible]

HIGHEST PREMIUN.

[illegible]

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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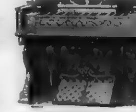
841 BROADWAY, N. Y.



[illegible]

RUPTURES CURED

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

AND

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin.

[illegible]

Female Complaints.

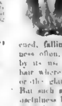
[illegible]

Piles and Fistula

[illegible]

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

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WILL BE GIVEN TO HOUSEKEEPERS AT BENDALL & CO.'S Corner of CANAL AND HUDSON Streets, N. Y.

OIL CLOTHS

Carpets

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FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND

Pay taken by the Week Or Month if Preferred.

TEN MONTHS' TIME

TRAIN'S LETTER.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DOUBLE RUPTURE OF MR. A. GALLATIN AND HIS FINAL RELIEF AND RESTORATION

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND

EVERY SATURDAY, AND EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY

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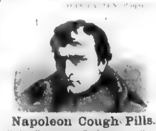

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 163. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

FEDERATION.—*Commencement of the session of the "Rotten Parliament"—The Queen ashamed to appear—English monarchs killing English monarchy—The advance of republicanism in England—The influence of American principles—A "limited monarch" for the United States—Plan for substituting the Chancellor for the Queen—Projects of the Irish Federalists in regard to the Executive under a monarchy—and, under a republic—The Minister of State the servant of the people—Ireland would be a democratic state—A two-penny half penny nobility—Ireland cannot become a republic while England remains a monarchy—The English are better republicans than the Irish—The chimerical project of annexing Ireland to the United States—A federal union with England is better than a colonial union—Separation or Federation, only, can make Ireland free—Federation is suited to either a monarchy or a Republic—Irish nationalists trying to do too much—They should strive for English republicanism, rather than for Ireland's separation—Caution, not to allow Ireland's freedom to await on English republicanism—The argument summed up—The great event to be desired*

The parliament of Great Britain and Ireland has commenced its work, and the "royal figurehead of the government"—as the *Herald* profanely styles Victoria A. Wolf—was again conspicuous by her absence from the state ceremonial of the opening. It has long been decided that the sovereign of Great Britain exists for ornamental and ceremonial purposes only. But when the Queen persistently refuses to discharge the only functions which remain attached to her office, people begin to question her right to continue to wear the crown, talk of cutting off her salary, on the principle of "no work no pay," and distinctly raise the question—What is the use of our having a monarch at all?

Thus, circumstances over which men have no control, are irresistibly pushing forward the great change which is to culminate in the establishment of a British Republic. It was the mission of the Georges to disgust the English with the principle of the divine right of Kings. It was the destiny of Victoria to prove that a royal head is no longer necessary to the British Government. And it is reserved for Prince of Wales to provoke the tempest of pop[illegible]

[illegible]

English Republicans. If Ireland were allied to England by "Federal" relations, the Government of Ireland would be similar to that of Great Britain—monarchical if this were monarchical, Republican if it were Republican. If the Federal union of the two countries now existed, the Viceroy would discharge the same purely ceremonial functions in Ireland which the Sovereign discharges in England. The Lord Lieutenant would cease to be the "General Governor of Ireland," and the Government would be in the hands of the Prime Minister, Minister of State, or Minister-President, of Ireland—by whichever of these titles it would be decided that he should be called. The Federalists, unlike the Repealers, propose to have a legislature with but one chamber, like the House of Commons, and elected by universal suffrage, but called the Senate of Ireland. They propose that the Head of the Administration should be the leader of the majority in the Senate, that he should resign office if defeated on a great question and placed in a permanent minority, and that the leader of a successful opposition which is in the majority should be appointed Minister of State in his stead. All this would be done according to the parliamentary precedents of England, and there would be no election similar to our Presidential election, save for judges of the Supreme Court.

But if Republicanism should prevail, as we hope and expect it to do, in England, the Irish Federalists intend to abolish the Lord Lieutenancy, and transfer to the Supreme Court the duties of accepting the resignation of a Minister of State and of appointing his successor. For this purpose the judges of the Supreme Court—including the present Lord Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Master of the Rolls and the Twelve Judges of the Superior Law Courts—would form a board, with the High Chancellor of Ireland as its President, and it would be the President's duty to pronounce the decision of the board.

The executive branch of the Government of the Irish Republic would be carried on by the Minister of State in the name of the IRISH PEOPLE, and the title "Minister" is proposed for this officer, instead of "President," to prevent any misconception of his duties. He would be the chief servant of the people. He would be neither their autocratic president, nor their chief magistrate. No domineering dictatorship would be tolerated. The Minister of State would not hold his office for a lifetime, nor a year, [illegible]

[illegible]

The first blow at the Keystone of the Arch of the British Constitution given by the Fenian hammer.

[illegible]

[illegible] of subjugation. The cruelties of Cromwell arose from it, the penal laws owed their birth to it, the confiscation of land and the Plantation of Ulster were based upon it. In fine, from the first moment of its bloody birth till the present hour, Ireland has engaged in open war against it. It has animated White-boyism through the [illegible] ... through the Cromwellian descendants. For three centuries and upwards it made Ireland a battle ground, caused more deaths, more desolation, more poverty than could have occurred through the agency of a dozen civil wars. It has blasted the people and sunk the remnant of them in slavery. It raised the hand of brother against brother, made men into fanatics, changed their very nature into that of demons, and prostrated the country to the lowest depths of ignorance. Exhausted in the utmost to produce new tortures for the native Irish who still rebelled against it. Blood flowed continuously to appease the cruel Moloch, but all in vain. In the fullness of time, Fenianism, a sturdy, healthy child from its birth, was born to oppose this monster, and others of a like ilk. As Fenianism grew, its stately, manly form confronted the whole battalion of English monstrosities, and the result of them all, retired and cowered in presence of the young giant who proclaimed his mission to be the destruction of the whole breed of English importations into Ireland. This is what Fenianism has already effected. A system of a few years pitted against an evil of centuries [illegible] for further hope, for recruiting our ranks, for uniting ourselves with one another, ready to bear and forbear, [illegible] energies, and concentrating them on our common enemy [illegible] that nothing can withstand. [illegible] the first blow will be struck at the [illegible] of the English Constitution in Ireland.

[illegible]

another on Irish soil, springing up here and there, breaking out like a fatal eruption when least expected, creating panic and disaster in the heart of her huge metropolis or on the confines of Kerry. She, on her part, may hang and imprison, shoot down and burn. We are prepared for all that—we are used to it.

In America we will continue the warfare without losing one jot of the national creed. From New York to San Francisco the Irish element gains in strength, and Fenianism is accepted as the means of obtaining all that the Irish nation requires. It is our duty to direct the energies of this vast association, to make us brothers—one in mind and soul, and teach them that no rest must be known until the existence of the English Constitution in Ireland becomes a thing of the past. With that consummation ends our work—but not till then.

PETER MCCOMBY

A Protest.

An "Irish Emigration Convention," which met recently at St. Paul, Minnesota, has just issued two addresses—one to the Irish residents in America, and the other directly appealing to our brethren in Ireland, to forsake their native land—their homesteads, so eternally dear to every Irish heart—and accept a more congenial home, an improved condition of life, in the far West. The documents set forth the superior advantages of Minnesota for agricultural pursuits—the easy terms on which land is obtained, and the perfect security of tenure which is afforded to all holders of estate. All of which information we believe to be perfectly true.

The first of those addresses we have nothing to say against. The large mass of Irishmen who inhabit the Eastern and Central States, and who have, for the future, permanently adopted this country as their home, are free to accept the generous invitation of their fellow-countrymen in Minnesota, and seek in their midst that success, in quest of which they were primarily attracted to this continent. But against the purpose of the second—[illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN MCGRATH

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

The Case of Augustine E. Costello.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Feb. 3, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fitzgerald, and Mr Justice George, the case of the Queen v. Costello was again brought up on appeal.

The Chief Justice first gave judgment, stating the facts, and going at considerable length into a recapitulation and commentary upon the cases cited in the course of the argument at both sides. It appeared that Costello was twice tried at Green-street on a charge of being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. The jury disagreed on the first trial, and were discharged without a verdict. On the second trial, Costello was convicted, and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude. Several points were now raised on his behalf by his counsel, as entitling him either to be discharged altogether or to have a venire de novo granted. One point was that it was not stated on the back of the indictment that the witnesses before the grand jury were sworn, and [illegible] and the one relied upon as being the most important was, that on the first trial a juror named Keenan was allowed to serve without having been affirmed. After the charge of the judge (the Chief Baron), and after the jury had retired, the prisoner's counsel called attention to the fact, and contended that it was an erroneous proceeding in point of law. The objection was overruled, and the jury having been discharged without a verdict, the prisoner was put on trial a second time. He was convicted, and his counsel now contended that the first trial being irregular and illegal, the subsequent trial was rendered null and void, and the prisoner should be discharged or should at least have a venire de novo. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the first point about the witnesses was immaterial, and as to the second, that it was a mere matter of practice and not matter of error, and did not affect the trial. He said the judge had full power to discharge the jury. In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice said it was not to go forth that a judge had not power in any such case to direct a particular juryman to stand aside. That had been settled in several cases, and amongst others, in the case of the Queen v. Burke, tried in Green-street. The court considered the point made for the prisoner here a bad one. They were not to deal with matters of grievance. They were to decide only matters of law, and if there be any hardship on the prisoner, it was the duty of those acting for him to bring it under the notice [illegible]

[illegible]

The Late William Carleton. [illegible]

[illegible]

Funeral of Mr. Carleton.—Yesterday morning the remains of this venerable and distinguished Irishman were removed from his late residence, Woodville, Sandford, for interment at Mount Jerome Cemetery, attended by a number of gentlemen who admired the genius of the author, and who were his friends through a long series of years. The funeral of one so eminent in literature, and one so well known through his works, was as simple and unpretending as possible. But a peculiar feature of sad interest was attached to the melancholy procession by the presence in it of Mrs. Carleton, her four daughters, and five grand children, as chief mourners, all of whom were entirely dependent for support on the deceased, who was no exception to the generality of authors, as he died extremely poor, and left the members of his family entirely unprovided for. The coffin containing the remains was composed of polished oak, with gilt mountings, and bearing the following inscription:

William Carleton
Died January 30th 1869,
Aged 73 years.

The funeral left Sandford shortly after nine o'clock, and proceeded by Rathmines to Mount Jerome. Amongst those present in carriages were:—The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Sir Wm. Wilde, John Lentaigne, D.L., the Rev. Professor Ingram, F.T.C.D., W. J. Fitzpatrick, Stephen Huntington, James Duffy, Rev. T. Scott, the Rev. A. Leet, the Rev. Packenham Walsh, Wm. Smythe, Dr. Stannus Hughes, H. D. Byrne, M. O'Reilly, &c. The remains, on arriving at the cemetery, were conveyed to the mortuary chapel, where the burial service was read by the Rev. A. Leet, assisted by the Rev. P. Walsh. At the conclusion of the service the last-named reverend gentleman delivered an address, in which he paid a most graceful tribute to the genius of the departed, and expressed a hope that those in power would provide for the wife and children of the deceased author. The last prayers having been said over the grave by the Rev. A. Leet, all that was mortal of William Carleton was consigned to the dust.—*Freeman, Feb. 4.*

Waifs from the Ocean.—A correspondent of the *Freeman*, writing from Wexford, Feb. 4, says:— [illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

New Publications.

The Life and Writings of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, by the Rev. M. B. Buckley, R.C.C., SS. Peter and Paul's, Cork.

The biographer of Johnson performed his work so well that the educated portion of the people bestowed their praise more upon the writer than upon the subject. The same may be said in part at least, of the author of the work now lying before us. Few will deny to Father O'Leary the character of greatness and goodness, especially when judged by the estimate formed of him by the Rev. Father Buckley. The book is well brought out, and deserves to receive extensive patronage. It is published by Duffy, of Dublin, and may be had from Swayne, of 210, Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Moore's Poetical Works. Swayne, Brooklyn.

This cheap edition of the works of our National Bard is brought out on fine-toned paper, handsomely printed, and containing Lalla Rookh—published originally at $25—the Melodies, Miscellaneous Poems, and Odes to Anacreon. It is needless at this time of day to allude to the merits of works which have received the approval of millions. A few cents will purchase the present edition.

Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott. Swayne, Brooklyn.

This excellent edition of one of Scott's best works, is sure to have a large circulation in this country. The previous editions of works by the Great Unknown were far beyond the reach of the great body of the public; the present is within the easy reach of all, and is deserving of a very extended circulation. Mr Swayne will be happy to supply all comers.

The Instruments of the Passion of Jesus Christ. Translated from the German of Rev. Dr. John Emmanuel Veith, by Rev. Theodore Noethen. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

Appropriate for any season, but especially for the holy season of Lent, this truly excellent work is [illegible]

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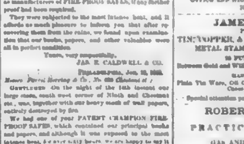

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF

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DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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Rates of Advertising

Owing to our largely increased circulation we are desirous of saving as much of our space as possible for our readers so as to give them all the reading matter which their hearty support so justly deserves, and we must therefore be cautious in inserting an undue share of advertisements. A reference to our columns will show that at the old rates the paper runs a risk of being over-crowded with advertising matter and we are in consequence compelled to increase our rates in this department. Hereafter advertisements will be charged for as follows:

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., Publishers.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

ANOTHER ... Andrew Johnson intends to go to Europe on St. Patrick's Day to prosecute his canvass for the Crown of Spain.

ANOTHER ... R. Johnson is a dead duck.

THE neatly executed portrait and the interesting, well written biographical sketch of James T. Brady, in this week's number of the Emerald, would do credit to any publication in the language.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 23, 1869.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER" OF WARREN AND COSTELLO.

WHEN the conductors of the IRISH PEOPLE adopted the bold and hazardous course of advocating the election of General Grant last Fall, they ran such risks as few men were ready to encounter. The mercenary gang of calumniators who slander for pay and lie by the dollar's worth, opened their batteries and poured a fire of vituperation and low abuse against this devoted journal, as hot as the coolest kind of human nature could bear. The honor and good name of its publishers and contributors were assailed by hirelings who drew pictures of their own venality, treachery and corruption, and held them up to the public gaze as photographs of the IRISH PEOPLE and its surroundings. Even in the Fenian Brotherhood, and occupying some of its foremost places too, were to be found self-seeking and dishonest persons, who pushed themselves into Fenian notoriety for the sole purpose of making political capital for themselves; who knew in their rotten heart of hearts that that daring course of the IRISH PEOPLE was adopted solely because its conductors believed they were thereby serving the cause of Ireland, injuring her enemies, and contributing to the speedy relief of those that were suffering for her sake, and who yet roamed through city and country (sometimes under pretence of secret missions for the Organization) denouncing and vilifying the staff of this paper, [illegible] ... would scarcely wait to let him demand the release of our citizens. We believed all this, and the IRISH PEOPLE proclaimed it, and called for the election of General Grant.

We know the result. Some few weak-kneed disciples of St. Tammany straggled and "stuck in the mud," some others who never should have contaminated a Fenian circle with their treacherous presence, took the greenbacks of Belmont, and did all in their power to demoralize our forces, but the great, faithful, true-hearted, Irish American army of liberty went into the breach with a cheer, in the good old style, and won!

And what is the result of the victory? Just as the IRISH PEOPLE had prophesied. The British gaolers have not waited to hear from Grant. John Warren and Augustine E. Costello, the only men of the gallant little Jacmel expedition remaining in the enemy's hands whom the highest British courts of law have just declared the British Government to be justified in retaining in prison, have been "unconditionally surrendered"—like Vicksburg!

"T."

THERE are several points of detail in the arguments used by our valued and able fellow worker "T" in his article for this week, upon which there is an apparent difference between his opinions and our own, as well as between those held by the vast majority of true Fenians. But there is no difference whatever between him and ourselves with respect to the conclusion which he draws from the premises he lays down, namely, that while England and the great European countries continue in their present political and social condition—that is, monarchical—the national independence of Ireland can only be rendered secure by a war between the United States and England. What we take exception to is his supposing that either England or any other great nation of Europe, except perhaps Russia, could continue in their present political and social condition for six months after the date of the first battle won by an army fighting upon [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WEEK.

JOURNAL OF HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

Died—Also on Wednesday, Feb. 17th, in this city, Edward, son of Capt. William Smith O'Brien, 69th Regiment, aged three years.

Died—On Monday, Feb. 22, at No. 11 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, James Pearson, Jr., formerly of Mullinahone, county Tipperary, Ireland. Aged [illegible] years. May he rest in peace. Amen.

[Funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the above address to Flatbush Cemetery, Long Island.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILES O'REILLY.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, Have Just Published

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE LATE GENERAL HALPINE.

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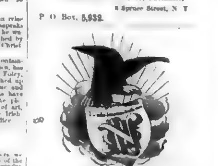

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[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

The Angel of the Garden

It was a little garden
That faced the evening west,
While a primrose path all shaded
[illegible]

A soft hill rose behind it
A brown stream sang before,
And the face of a bright child maiden
Was shining at the door.

Snow-flows her neck of beauty,
With dimpled cheeks and fair,
And the hazel sheen was ever
On eyes and tangled hair.

I, of the world, was weary,
And loved to sit and hear,
Ah! how the simple singing
[illegible]

[illegible]

But how the next [illegible]
[illegible]

J. K. [illegible]

Written for the Irish People

EVELEEN'S SECRET.

A TALE.

[illegible]

CONTINUED.

CHAPTER XI.

[illegible]

Immediately after his marriage Lord Arundel took his wife to England and left Castle Arundel never more to return. [illegible] ... To them we will now return. After the departure of Lord and Lady Arundel, the necessity for keeping her feelings under being partly removed, Eveleen's health had given way, and for a long time she hovered between life and death, but a good constitution took her through her illness, and when she was quite recovered, her mind became calm and quiet and some of her old spirits returned, to the delight of her father, to whom she was now everything. To her as well as to General O'Mahony the silence of Inez was a matter of surprise, but still the General resented it as an act of ingratitude to him. Eveleen tried to make little of it, and really felt relieved by it. They lived in peace until the rebellion of 1798, which broke out some two years after the marriage of Inez; and when this was at its height, it became whispered that Gen. O'Mahony had a son, and that he was amongst the insurgents. How this leaked out, Eveleen never knew, but at the first breathing of the matter they became objects of distrust and dislike to the resident gentry, so much so that General O'Mahony received information from a friend [illegible] ... made him dispose of Rose Cottage, when he and Eveleen embarked for France [illegible] ... Both regretted leaving Rose [illegible] ... [illegible] ... This General, urged by Eveleen, and maybe piqued by the conduct of Inez in not writing to him, forgave him, and he took up his abode among them and resumed his place in the army of La Belle France which he had given up to take the place of a private in the ranks of those who fought for his own country. He expressed no little astonishment when he found Eveleen not married, and Inez having taken her place, [illegible] ... which she gave, but taking his own view of the matter which was in reality pretty near the truth, he vowed vengeance against Inez or Lord Arundel, whichever of them first crossed his path. Eveleen tried to dissuade him from this intention, but in vain; he felt she had been wronged, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Lady Arundel plunged into all the gaieties of fashionable life in Paris, and in this endeavored to put her trouble from her. To those gay scenes her husband rarely accompanied her, he disliked society, and yearned after domestic life, without which he grew moody and unhappy, therefore they saw very little of each other. He was generally out taking a lonely ramble through some suburb or another of the city before she left her room in the morning, and she was gone to some place of amusement when he returned home. One day he strolled into a picture gallery, and was looking intently on a magnificent painting of which he had heard a great deal, when a voice close beside him caused him to forget all the gallery, the picture, and everything—and before him passed the pleasant parlor of Rose Cottage, with its fair tenant, Eveleen O'Mahony. [illegible]

picture, when an opening in the crowd showed within a short of him, the owner of the voice whose tone had awakened the old memories in his heart. There, standing by a tall military looking gentleman, on whose arm she leaned with easy composure, as she listened or replied to his remarks on a picture before which they stood, was Eveleen O'Mahony, but little changed from long ago, but more womanly looking, with a sweet, serene expression which told him she was happy. Rooted to the spot, he stood staring at her, feeling as he looked that this stranger was the man from whom he had seen her part, and when as he looked at him, he perceived was wonderfully like General O'Mahony. Turning to pass on, Eveleen caught his eyes fixed on them, and with a little cry of affright, she drew back for an instant and catching a firmer hold of the arm she held, said in a hasty broken manner:

"Turn back again Connor, come this way!"

"Why, Eva, child, what has happened that you [illegible] ..."

[illegible]

Lord Arundel was about leaving the gallery, an hour after, when a quick step behind him made him turn, and he found himself face to face with the gentleman whom he had seen with Eveleen.

"I beg your pardon, but are you Lord Arundel?"

"I am, sir. May I ask why you require to know?"

[illegible]

CONNOR O'MAHONY.

He read it again and again, turning it over in his hand by way of solving the question which the young man's likeness to General O'Mahony had suggested. "Had General O'Mahony a son?"

CHAPTER XII.

Before returning to his own house, Lord Arundel called on a friend to whom he confided his difficulty, and in whose hands he placed the business. He waited at this gentleman's lodging until he had returned from seeing the Count de D——, Connor O'Mahony's friend. He had not waited long, when [illegible] informed him that all was arranged for the next morning at seven o'clock, the weapons [illegible]. Lord Arundel expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement, and saying that he would call and pick his friend up as he went to the ground, he left him and returned home. All the way home he thought of Inez, he felt he had been to her but a bad husband, and for this he reproached himself. Now, if he was killed in the encounter of the next day, would she regret him? He knew she would, and with feelings to her more akin to real love than he ever felt before to her, he arrived at his hotel. He found her in, she was half sitting half reclining on a lounge before the fire, richly attired in [illegible]. He entered the room, and went to her [illegible] ... his heart was touched because he knew he could have been less selfish and made her happier. [illegible]

"What's up, Henry? Is there anything the matter with you?" [illegible]

[illegible]

"Really, Inez, Inez, I will give you no [illegible]"

"Why, how gloomy you are, Henry, why should [illegible]"

[illegible]

"I think you have gone into dreamland, Henry, and have forgotten my question and my existence together."

"No, I have not, Inez, I was only thinking of something which your words recalled to me; tell me, Inez, had General O'Mahony a son?"

Had a serpent stung her she could not have been more startled. She sprang from him, and standing opposite him a moment, quivering in every limb, she fell senseless at his feet.

Alarmed, he rang for her servant, and when she appeared he had laid her on the sofa, and was trying to revive her, at last she recovered, and as her eyes rested on her husband's anxious face she smiled a wan smile.

"What has happened to you, darling?" he asked.

"I am subject to these attacks, Henry, don't be alarmed, I will go and lie down for the night, and to-morrow I will be all right."

"God bless you dear, Inez," he repeated.

She retired, and had not answered his question, which had so startled her. What had he heard, she asked herself, yet she dared not question him. [illegible] ... Her sudden illness of his wife assured Lord Arundel that he was far from suspecting that it was his question [illegible] ... it had only given utterance to a thought, which was constantly presenting itself to him, that the stranger may be a brother of Eveleen's. He did not get to bed through the night, he stopped up, setting his affairs and writing a letter to his wife, instructing her what to do if he fell, and at the first break of day his cab was at the house of his friend who soon joined him and they drove off to the ground. Here they found Captain O'Mahony and his second, arrived before them, and in a short time all was in readiness for the combat. Lord Arundel and his adversary took their places, and when the smoke which followed the report cleared away, Lord Arundel was stretched on the turf. The surgeon whom O'Mahony had brought, pronounced the wound mortal. He might live a few days, but that was all. Lord Arundel heard this calmly, and with a half smile, he turned and said:

"Is Captain O'Mahony still on the ground?"

"Yes, my lord," answered the surgeon. "Do you wish to see him?"

"Ask him to come to me, please, and then, gentlemen, if you will leave us alone."

In obedience to this request, they withdrew to some distance as O'Mahony approached.

"Well, my lord, you wanted to see me?"

"Yes, Captain O'Mahony, to ask you what I had done to deserve this at your hands?—to know if the lady whom I saw with you yesterday had any knowledge of your intentions towards me?"

"To your last question, I answer no, my lord, she knows nothing of this. To your first, you treated my only beloved sister with scorn and contumely at a time when she had enough to bear with [illegible]

heart. You blighted her young life—because you won her love, and when trial came, you doubted and mistrusted her. She sacrificed herself to save me, and let you doubt her, and you then married my mortal enemy the Spanish viper, whom my father reared in the bosom of his family—that she should sting both him and them. When I heard of this, I swore to have revenge, and I am only half done yet," he added, gloomily.

"You are, then, a son of General O'Mahony's—and brother to Eveleen?"

"Yes."

"You must know I had cause for my doubts, young man, and when I requested an explanation, I got none."

"How could you get one when she had given me her solemn promise not to mention my name, or speak of seeing me?"

"So she said. Captain, give me your hand. That's right. Now I have been punished for doubts, heaven knows, bitterly, but I feel that even now, when it can do no good, I would like to hear this matter explained. Will you gratify my dying wish?"

And with his hand in that of his late adversary, he told him all the reader is already acquainted with. Until the end the wounded man listened, and when the other stopped, he said:

"So this was Eveleen's Secret, and I thought ill of one so pure and good. Now, listen, until you hear how I have been deceived, and that, by the woman who is my wife." And he told of Inez, her hate and her midnight visit. As he listened, a frown contracted Connor O'Mahony's brow, and when he had finished, a hot tear fell on his hand, which O'Mahony now held fast between both his, as he asked him to forgive him for his rashness, which would not allow him to ask Lord Arundel quietly for an explanation without forcing him to fight. Lord Arundel, much affected by his manner, freely forgave him, and requested that he would bring Eveleen to him, until he heard from her own lips that she had forgiven his hard conduct and harsh words to her. This Connor O'Mahony promised, and the wounded man was taken home. Inez was [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Eveleen came before he [illegible] ... to be friends with his wife, as she forgave him, but to no purpose, and in this spirit he died.

CHAPTER XIII.

"To the foot of the altar, the young virgin came,
And holy and calm was her eyes' peaceful beam,
Her long silken tresses her fair neck flowed o'er,
And spotless her soul as the white robe she wore.
With beauty and innocence thrown on her brow,
She graceful knelt to perform the deep vow.
Was she there as a bride, to some blest mortal given?
Oh no, she was there the betrothed of Heaven."

The death of Lord Arundel brought a fit of remorse on his wife, which all but deprived her of reason. While his remains were in the house, she insisted on being allowed near him, and when her wish was yielded to, her self upbraidings were heartrending to listen to. Her mind wandered a good deal, and she had to be carefully watched, to prevent her from laying violent hands on herself. One time, she implored his forgiveness in piteous tones, accusing herself of being the cause of his untimely end, again, she would fiercely denounce Connor O'Mahony as his murderer and demand justice, breaking into a torrent of wild invective against him, but the very excess of her grief and self-reproach brought on a fit of stupor, from which a fever resulted; and for many weeks she lingered, between life and death. Through those weary, weary days, and weaker nights, of unrest and delirium, no hired nurse sat beside her. Eveleen O'Mahony took up that position, and sedulously attended and soothed her, while from her lips, now unlocked by delirium, she learned how she had hated her brother and herself, the treachery with which she had wound the web around her; and as she listened, [illegible] ... the poor plotter, whose scheming had resulted in so much misery to all, she pitied her more deeply, because she felt that if she lived, she carried her punishment in her own bosom; but she almost wished that death would come and release her from future suffering. She believed it would be a mercy [illegible] ... but it was ordained otherwise. [illegible] ... [illegible] "Grief soon does the work of age," so he thought as he noted the wasted form, once so stately, now so shadowy, in its outline; the brilliant eyes, from which all trace of haughtiness had departed, but where a feverish brightness yet lingered in their black depths looking so much darker from the black circles which surrounded the sunken orbs, shrinking from the daylight. Her husband's refusal to forgive her with his dying breath chilly weighing her down. Subdued, indeed, was his former foe! How could he cherish enmity to one so utterly broken down? Gently and kindly he spoke to her, and owned what he had before denied, that he, too, had faults, and begged her forgiveness in his turn, and Eveleen felt more happiness than had been her portion for a long time in seeing this reconciliation. Now the scene changes.

A handsome but small chapel attached to a Paris convent, filled with well dressed people, the grand altar richly yet tastefully decorated, the light of the myriad wax candles, placed between the elegant flower vases laden with rare flowers, reflected back from the crystal bells of the handsome candelabra which held the larger candles. On the left hand side of the altar platform was placed a bishop's throne; a ray of golden sunlight, falling through the richly stained glass of the high window beside the altar, fell athwart the calm reverend face of the occupant, like a halo of glory; the glittering mitre on his head, a purple robe draping his tall figure, and in his hand his golden crosier, the emblem of his shepherd duty, on each side of him were ranged the surpliced priests, from the white locks of eighty to the dark locks of twenty-four; what a study all those faces would be, all so different in color, shape, expression, but alike now in prayerful recollection. A murmur is heard amongst the waiting people, and every eye is directed towards the door, through which a procession enters and comes slowly up the aisle, first, a dark-robed nun with a pale intellectual face, her eye upturned and fixed on the symbol of man's redemption, which she carries raised above her head, in both slight, small hands,—there is something so utterly of another and purer world in that pale face that one would never grow weary of looking on it. Next come the sisters, two and two, holding lighted tapers in their hands; between them, led by two aged nuns, comes the novice, a trailing robe of pearly satin glistening beneath the filmy folds of the fleecy veil of rich white lace, beneath which her beautiful hair falls loosely in silken ringlets on her shoulders; a coronet of white rosebuds and lilies of the valley, glittering with diamond dewdrops, is placed above her fair brow, a necklace of diamonds sparkle on her round white throat, and the same costly gems are pendant from the tiny ears, the small hands, which rest in that of the lady on either side, is daintily gloved in spotless white; beautiful, in the fullest sense of the word, is that face, with the pure white lids veiling the downcast eyes; a faint tinge of color on each cheek—as faint and delicate as that on the lip of a sea-shell.

"Oh! how beautiful!" "Is she not lovely!" "Exquisite!" "What a serene expression on her face!" Such were the whispered remarks which passed from mouth to mouth, as the procession moved slowly up the aisle. Now it has reached the altar steps, and those who compose it file slowly off to the right and left of the cross bearer, [illegible] ... the nuns who led her to, standing by the altar. Now the ceremony commences [illegible]

"What do you demand, my child?"

"The holy habit of religion, my lord."

"Is it of your own free will you demand the holy habit of religion, my child?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Reverend mother, have you made the necessary enquiries?"

"Yes, my lord."

[illegible]

bound the words which sever her from earthly joys for ever.

Again she is led from the chapel, and again both nuns return, this time leading between them a new made sister. The bridal robe has been cast aside, the wreathed flowers flung from the brow, together with the mass of beautiful rich hair, a black robe of coarse serge, girded by a leathern belt, from which a black rosary depends, the beauty of her brow is hidden by the folds of the snowy coif over which a thick white muslin veil is fastened, and floats gracefully over the black robe; she moves on to the altar a second time, no longer Eveleen O'Mahony—that name is merged forever into that of Sister Mary [illegible],—a smile of calm delight plays round her lips, she has found at last her true mission, and is at peace.

Amongst those assembled to witness the reception, are four persons who are dear to the new sister first, the grey-haired soldier, upright and stately as ever, who sits by the pillar, his face half hidden in his handkerchief, making a pretence of coughing, while he tries to stifle the sobs that will rise despite all his efforts to repress them, beside him, her soft eyes filled with tears, is another daughter, the wife of his son, who yet wears the orange blossoms in her bonnet,—she had already loved the gentle girl who had but lately become her sister—Connor O'Mahony's young wife, who had perilled her own life to save his, when she helped him to escape from Ireland a year before; she had come to France, and to her once again had Eveleen acted the part of bridesmaid, then seeing those she loved happy, she withdrew from the world, satisfied that Connor's wife would be a daughter to her father. Close beside her sat her husband, his handsome face clouded with the shadow which parting with his sister threw round him.

Shaded by a tall statue, knelt Lady Arundel—her tall figure draped in the sombre garments of widowhood, her face stained with tears; yet she could not regret that Eveleen had given up a world which had given her nothing but pain. Her soul yearned after that sweet peace which shone so plainly in her sister's face, but she could not think of following her example, in the seclusion of a cloister she could not find peace, in the world she had sinned, and in the world she must expiate her wrongdoings.

Connor O'Mahony settled in Paris, to be near his sister's consent, his father lived with him, and lived long enough to hold another Eveleen O'Mahony on his knee.

Lady Arundel returned to Ireland after a few years spent in restless roaming over the continent, and chose to settle quietly in Ring, drawn by an irresistible impulse to the spot fraught with so many memories. The title of Lord Arundel, together with a considerable portion of the estates, passed to a distant branch of the family, along with the rest, Castle Arundel, all had been sold out, and the castle in which she once sat as mistress was in the hands of strangers, and was fast falling into decay. But Rose Cottage was still the same, smiling down on the blue sea from its sheltered nook, filling the air with the fragrance of fresh roses; here she took up her abode, and here she lived for many years a lonely life, making no new friends, passing quietly among the poor, doing what good lay in her power, known to the people around by the name of poor Lady Arundel. Here she died, with no friend near to smooth her dying pillow, or to whisper of another world to the weary earth stained soul, away from those amongst whom her early life was spent. No stone marks the last resting place of her who discovered and made so bad an use of Eveleen's Secret.

The Lady of the Enchanted Isle.

In thickest wood, by bitterest marsh,
Where lay the shadows all day long,
And seldom came the light of stars,
And rarer still the skylark's song.

She hid, the Lady of the Isle,
Within a cavern's purple fold,
A bower formed by giant's hands,
O'erplastered with the mosses' fold.

A cool cleft held her broken harp,
A lamp hung from the granite roof
The crucifix against the wall
Of Faith and Trust was living proof.

Sad were her eyes, and sadder still
The pallid mockness of her mouth,
The rose lay wasted on her cheek,
The rose had died its native South.

And bending o'er the tremble fire,
When heaven was empty of the moon
Once heard her voice at intervals
Singing a melancholy croon.

[illegible]

Dear names were mingled in the song,
And then her wan face slowly blushed,
Dead names were mirrored in the lay,
And from her eyes the swift tears gushed.

She heard the owl hoot through the night,
She heard the wolf bark in the glade,
She saw the tendril toss and shake
In the cave's height its silver braid.

And taking down the broken lyre,
She tried her fingers on the strings,
The jarring notes passed in and out,
Vibratings and revivilings.

But no sweet music touched her ear,
No spirit moved amongst the chords,
The swallow in the broken beard
The sob-monotony of words.

A flawed heart batile with self,
A heart at bay with fear and pride,
A heart that wept an utter loss,
And whom no angel purified.

Outcast, despoiled, and desolate,
The stranger battened on her lands,
Her children fled o'er sea and waste,
But left their foot-marks in the sands.

From far-off shores old voices came,
Whenever blew the western wind,
And half the sky against the west
With salt and mist was blank and blind.

They spoke of hope, persistence, life,
They sang about a coming day;
Her eyes waxed lustrous at the sound,
And sapphire grew their wells of gray.

The tolling centuries swung round,
But still the Lady of the Cave
Watched as a watcher who abides
In silence by a lover's grave.

There were no children at her hearth,
And no friend's face beside her door,
No voice save that of dripping rain,
Which made weird music on the floor.

But in her sorrow God sent light,
And in her vigil He said Peace!
He reined the b ast, He cleared the cloud,
And bid the hurtling tumult cease.

One saffron morn the waves were white,
And slanting to the singing gale
Bent many a gallant galley's mast
Beneath its world of dazzling sail.

High flew the flag above the foam
Flying victorious, unappalled—
Flaring against the molten sky,
One blaze of fire and emerald.

She saw it; on the wild sea beach
She knelt, her arms above her head,
And praised the God who raised her up,
And ransomed her from out the dead.

No more in solitude she dwelt,
No more the Saxon her covenant wore,
She sat erect amongst the thrones,
Thrice girdled by her People's love.

—*Irishman*. CAVIARE.

The Irish Exile.

I

See you pale and drooping maiden?
Naught of gladness in her eye,
Ah, her heart with grief is laden,
And "to-morrow" brings a sigh.
Once that eye was brightly beaming,
Once that drooping heart was gay;
But the happy hours of childhood—
Long ago—have passed away!

II

Is there naught on earth to cheer her?
Could that young man soothe her pain?
If his form were now but near her,
Would her heart be gay again?
Oh, fortune! her soul is bursting,
Well she knows he cannot stay,
For the scaffold or the dungeon
Greet him with the coming day!

III

Yes! to-morrow he must leave her
For a far and foreign shore,
And the hopes he fondly cherished
Blighted are for evermore.
Still, one day remains to cheer him
On his dark and lonely way,
For he hopes his sainted Erin
Will be great and free some day.

IV

One fond look he casts around him
On those hills of verdant hue!
Down he curse the law that bound him,
Now to say to them adieu!
No; he goes his poor heart bleeding,
Pearly tears steal down his cheek;
See his faltering step receding
From the home he dare not seek.

V

Dark is [illegible]—or a depot
Owns that peaceful cottage home,
And that youthful, manly form
Has to brave the ocean foam.
But a land is in the distance
Where the darkest hours are bright—
Where no blood-stained, heartless tyrant
Tramples o'er a nation's right.

VI

Memories of the past now haunt him,
Visions of a murderous horde,
Martyred ghosts in dreams confront him,
Victims of the Saxon sword.
And a prayer his lips are breathing—
"Gracious Heaven nerve my hand!
Let me live to see the Saxon
Driven, conquered, from our land!"

VII

Faithful hearts are yet responding
In those accents soft and sweet—
"We shall see the proud usurper
Craving mercy at our feet."
Lips now quivering with emotion,
Tho' they're far beyond the waves,
Vow with all their soul's devotion,
"Irishmen shall not be slaves!"

New York, Jan 6, 1869. CHARLES LEHMAN.

Miscellany.

A Boston paper states that a man in that locality is riding a hog through the streets, as a preparatory practice to managing a velocipede.

Alexander H. Stephens has told the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* that he approves of Grant personally.

There is a grocer out West who is also a justice of the peace, and who offers to marry gratis all couples who will patronize his store.

A Chicago reporter took phonographic notes of his sweetheart's love talk, and prevented jilting by threatening publication.

One Irish banker in St. Louis sent, during Christmas and New year's week, £1,120 from the Irish girls in that city to their friends in the old country.

Dumas, Jr., having more money than he could use, lately determined to try his luck at the Paris Bourse. By judicious speculation he has reduced his income about one half.

A young lady in Rochester, who had been standing with her back to a hot fire, leaped up and shrieked violently the moment she sat down on a chair in it. "The Dupleix elliptic" had steel wires.

Five of the European sovereigns are bachelors. One has been divorced—without going to Illinois—twenty six of them are married—especially the Sultan of Turkey. Six have lost their royal consorts by death.

The young men of Chicago are said to be classified according to their skill as velocipedists into the "timid toddlers," the "wary wabblers," the "gorgeous," and the "fancy few."

The volunteers in Great Britain number 150,000 men, and the government contributes $1,500,000 towards the general expenses. The regular army only numbers 145,000 men and cost annually the nice round sum of $70,000,000.

An Austrian author asserts that Napoleon I had twenty-one illegitimate children, of whom five are still alive. The Emperor, Napoleon III, supported nearly half of them, while he refused to do anything for others.

A Wisconsin paper records the death of a compositor by consumption who worked to the day of his death, the last "take" being a notice of his own death.

The Emperor Napoleon used to receive every day from the publisher of the old *Moniteur* three copies of the paper splendidly printed on vellum. The new Journal Official sends also three copies to the Emperor, only they are like anybody else's, on common paper. The first day it came in that vulgar shape, Napoleon the Third said nothing, but twisted his moustache—this being the greatest sign of astonishment in the ruler of France.

The Rev. John A. Scott, of West Virginia, has invented a camera for taking photographs of the earth's surface from any desired height. It is sent up by a balloon, with a clock work to open and shut it at the right elevation, and when it is pulled down the photograph impression is done. It is thought it will be of great use in war.

At Monroe, Green Co., Wisconsin, last week, a young woman named Angeline Shroyer, shot and killed a man named Patrick Crotty. She charged that he had seduced her and then married another girl. The deceased had the reputation of being a gay deceiver.

Pollard writes as follows of Mrs Jeff Davis during confederate days in Richmond: "Mrs. Davis was a brawny, able-bodied woman, who had much more of masculine mettle than of feminine grace; her complexion was tawny, even to the point of mullattoism; a woman loud and coarse in her manners, full of social self-assertion, not the one of her sex who would have been supposed to win the deference of a delicate man like Mr Davis."

The Turkish ladies of Constantinople are becoming more and more civilized in their dress. Although they still wear the uncouth, shapeless outer cloak and close white veil when in the street, they have the European dress often under the cloak; and make the veil of such thin and transparent gauze as to show to the utmost advantage the features they pretend to conceal.

A curious lawsuit is on the tapis in England. A Liverpool merchant, suddenly called to New York on urgent business, took a cab to the steamer, and in his haste forgot to pay the driver. On his return, three months afterward, he found the cabman and cab just where he had left them, sheltered by a little wooden shed, and was met by a bill for coach fare for 4,000 hours by day and 1,000 hours by night. The case is still on.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known, but interesting to young men, that the solitary ringlet, which floats from so many waterfalls is a notification on the part of the wearers that they are not engaged. If it is extremely long the wearer is supposed to be very desirous of getting spliced at once; if only moderately long, it shows that only good offers will be entertained, an extremely short, meagre ringlet indicates that the wearer is very partial as to whom she accepts, but nevertheless shows that she is not yet engaged.

[illegible]

Marshal [illegible] "I'd rather retire." He went away into exile. Marshal Bugeaud shrugged his shoulders, and grumbled "Oh, if you prefer playing the philanthropist, I have nothing more to say!"

The present winter seems to be a mild one every where—in Europe as well as on the continent. The French papers tell us how people in summer dress, sit sipping their coffee and absinthe on the boulevards, with violets in their button-holes. It is pretty much the same in England and Ireland. One of the Irish journals tells us how an editor in the north of the island was presented with what Dr Johnson calls "the eldest daughter of the spring"—a primrose—one that had come before the swallow dared, and was transferred from the sunny side of a hedge to a paragraph.

Roman Catholic Peers in Great Britain.—The list of the Roman Catholic peers of the Three Kingdoms is as follows: The Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Denbigh, Buchan, Fingall, Granard, Kenmare, Orford, Dunraven and Gainsborough, the Viscounts of Newburgh, Viscounts Gormanston, Taafe and Southwell. Lords Beaumont, Camoys, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford of Chudleigh, Herries, Lovat, Trimleston, Louth, French, Howden and Bellew. To these must be added the Marquis of Bute, who apparently "seceded" after the sheets of the *Directory* were sent to press. It may be interesting to know that the list of Roman Catholic peers in 1769, just 100 years ago, included only eight English and six Irish peers.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of its kind ever made, is chronicled in the London *Spectator*, of January 23, as follows: "The librarian of the India House has, we learn, made a most splendid 'find.' He has discovered in a chest, which had escaped attention, nothing less than the library of Timour, collected by the Mogul in the course of his conquests. Among other treasures are documents of extraordinary value connected with the biography of Mohammed. These facts are, we believe, fully ascertained, but we have still to learn whether the chest was obtained in the first or second seizure of Delhi, where it must, we imagine, have been religiously preserved by the heirs of the great Tartar."

A young lady of a respectable family in Newark, N. J., has for the past three or four years attended church at different places in the city, where she has appeared generally dressed in a fashionable style, and where she has often attracted attention by her elegant manners and appearance. The sextons of the churches have, however, met her at other hours than those of worship in their churches, for, after the close of the evening services, she has often secreted herself until the closing of the church, where she has occupied a seat until morning. There are few of the sextons in the city who have not at some time during the past three years found her sitting alone in their churches at the break of day light.

Process for Removing Wrinkles.—There's a marvellous recipe described as "a secret for removing wrinkles," revealed by a Persian to a Greek lady, who, at seventy-two, did not appear more than twenty-five. "Make a shovel red-hot, throw on it powder of myrrh, receive the smoke of this on your face, covering your head with a napkin to collect the smoke and prevent it from dispersing. Repeat the process three times, then make the shovel hot again, when it is well heated, pour on to it white wine, with which you will take care first to fill your mouth, you will receive the vapor of this on your face, repeating the same three times, continue the process morning and evening, as long as you desire.

A singular discovery has just been made at Cincinnati. It seems that a man upset his kerosene lantern into his meal bin, and he noticed afterward that his hogs ate the damaged fodder with avidity. This gave him an idea, and by experiment he found that by five weeks' feeding with the kerosene mixture made one of his hogs so fat that it could scarcely stand. The animal was then tried into lard with the following result. When cool the lard did not congeal, but the addition of a certain amount of potash removed the contents of the kettle into three distinct substances—the first, a light, transparent oil, better than kerosene or sperm oil, the second, a jelly-like substance, which turned to soap; and last, a small residuum of insoluble muscle.

An orthographical puzzle is in circulation which, it is said, many of the literary men in Boston and vicinity have been unable to write without making mistakes. Perhaps some of our readers would like to test their friends with the experiment. The sentence looks simple, but if it is merely read aloud many may find themselves puzzled to write it correctly. It reads thus: It is agreeable business to perceive the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed peddler gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear, which a sybil had stabbed with a poniard, unheeding the innuendoes of the lilies of a cornelian hue, when on Wednesday last they endeavored to separate a niece and aunt.

Mr. Seward is the only Secretary of State who has served through two Presidential terms for sixty years, or since Mr. Madison left the State Department, in 1809, for though Mr. John Q. Adams was the only Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's Presidency, he did not take charge of the State Department till six months after Mr. Monroe's inauguration. He was Minister in England when appointed. Mr. Madison and Mr. Seward are the only full termed Secretaries of State mentioned in our history. There have been twenty two Secretaries of State in eighty years—namely, Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Timothy Pickering, John Marshall, James Madison, Robert Smith, James Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, A. P. Upshur, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, and William H. Seward.

Wit and Humor.

In cold, northern countries, by a wise provision of nature, the mountains are clad in "firs."

This accomplished journalist no longer writes, he "wields a facile pen."

Our Old Bachelor's Latest.—Ladies wear corsets from instinct—a natural love of being squeezed.

"I say, John, where did you get that rogue's hat?" "Please, yer honor," said John, "it's an ould one o' yours that the Missis gave me yesterday."

Man's life's a vapor,
And full of woes;
He cuts a caper,
And down he goes!

"Are those bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberias. "No, indeed," answered Titus, "they have got plenty of fire, the bells are ringing for water."

Bassompierre, French Ambassador to Spain, was telling Henri Quatre how he entered Madrid. "I was mounted on the very smallest mule in the world." "Ah," said Henri, "what a very amusing sight, to see the biggest ass mounted on the smallest mule!" "I was your majesty's representative," was the rejoinder.

"Now, children," said a Sunday school gentleman visitor, who had been talking to the scholars about "good" people and "bad" people—"now, children, when I am walking in the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others, and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good, and others bad," but to his discomfiture, the general shout was, "Because some are rich and others are poor!"

Dr. Franklin's celebrated receipt for cheap sleigh-riding runs as follows: Sit in the hall with night clothes, with both doors open, so that you can get a good draft, put your feet in a pail of ice water; drop the front door key down your back, hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea bell with the other. He says you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and it's a great deal cheaper.

Eccentricities of Authors.—Bulwer rit "Night and Morning." What he did the rest ov the day is not stated. Collins rit "After Dark." Praps he couldn't rite so well by day. Le Fanu, he rit "All in the Dark." I don't see how he did it without a lite. How cood he dot the i's or kross the t's. Some orther rote "Round to the Wheel." What an unkomfortable posish to rite in bound to a wheel! Thunder! Carpenter rit "Six Months at [illegible]" ... a "quiet horse." Some orther rote "All for the Best." That must her ben Seward. That's him all over. Miss Mulock rote "Nothin' New." This crood be sed ov menny others with grate propriety. Harrington rit "Inside." I take it for granted that most people do. It woodn't be komfortable ritein' on the sidewalk in rainy wether. Sam orther, hoo didn't give his name, rote "Altogether Wrong." A good menny hev copied from his stile, but hev had the effrontry to give their names, bein' lost to shame. Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel rote "After Long Years." Sensible woman. If some ov the rest ov 'em wood wait till they hed the age of diskretion, it wood be better for awl konsurned.

The English are famous bettors. A French paper (the French are always poking fun at John Bull) gives the following singular bet at Brighton between Sir John —— and Lord Ch——. The first, who is a very small man, but the other, who is a ton of a man, that he could carry him twice around the hippodrome. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended to witness the proceeding.

When the giant and pigmy met, the latter said "Now, my lord, I am ready. Take off your clothes."

"What! strip myself? You don't mean it?"

"I bet to carry you, but not a particle of your clothes. Come, let's proceed. It won't do to disappoint these ladies and gentlemen."

But my lord was inflexible. He blushed at the bare thought of showing himself in the thin costume of Venus emerging from the waves. So the referee decided that Sir John —— had won the bet.

A CORNISH FOLK SONG.

Now, of all the birds that keep the tree,
Which is the wittiest fowl?
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!

He dresses his wife in her Sunday's best
And they never have rent to pay,
For she folds her feathers in a neighbor's nest,
And thither she goes to lay!

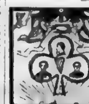
He wink'd with his eye, and he buttoned his purse,
When the breeding time began;
For he'd put his children out to nurse
In the house of another man!

Then his child, though born in a stranger's bed,
Is his own true father's son,
For he gobbles the lawful children's bread,
And he starves them, one by one!

So, of all the birds that keep the tree,
This is the wittiest fowl!
O! the cuckoo! the cuckoo's the one, for he
Is wiser than the owl!

R. S. HAWKER.

Ireland's Latest Martyrs.



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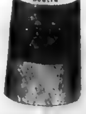
With sincerest thanks for your kind courtesy, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

MARY ANNE HICKEY.

GUINNESS' STOUT.



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We hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that our trade mark having been largely infringed upon, we have instructed our attorneys, Messrs. Edmonds & Field New York, to prosecute, to the fullest extent of the law, all parties placing before the public a spurious article purporting to be Guinness' Extra Stout.

The Supreme Court has perpetually enjoined the use of any imitation of our trade mark and has already granted no injunctions in twenty four cases against parties discovered counterfeiting our label.

We are, and have been for the last nine years, Messrs. Guinness' sole agents and bottlers for exportation of their Extra Stout made by them expressly for the United States, and in order to assist and protect the trade against imitations of this celebrated, pure and wholesome beverage, we are for the future adopting a Patent Metallic Capsule bearing three colors, white, red and yellow, with our name and monogram on the top and side, which we recommend the public to observe particularly, as this capsule is the only future guarantee for getting the genuine article.

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Jan., 1869.

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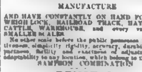

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Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers St., New York, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed value of real estate it must be made in writing stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and in the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors on any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city."

F. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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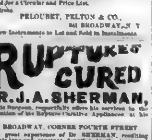

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Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM THE GALTEE BOY

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LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN

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"STRANGE APPOINTMENT—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?"

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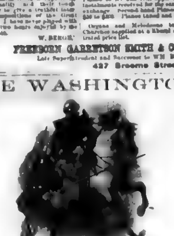

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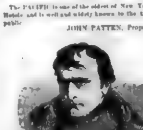

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 164. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For American Citizens.

THE ENGLISH RING.—*The financial question—Grant's solution of it—The Democrats fought shy of it—Chase and Pendleton were dangerous—Grant cuts the Gordian knot of finance—The anti-American conspiracy—To the rescue of the country!—A war with England is a question for American citizens only—War will restore the financial equilibrium—The Mission of America—Words or blows—The Alabama outrages are a national wrong—General Grant's ultimatum—Canada must be annexed—The war programme—The end of the Ring.*

THE most momentous matter for the people of the United States to consider at present is the financial condition of the country. The health of a nation resides in its purse. The strength of a nation is altogether dependent on its monetary resources, in these days of scientific warfare. And the life of a nation depends on its health and strength. Therefore it is a matter of the first importance to the citizens of this Republic that the United States shall be financially sound and financially strong. And that administration which shall take the most pains to make the financial position of the country safe and satisfactory shall deserve the highest praise and the greatest gratitude in the future.

The few utterances that are credited to the incoming President justify the hope which we have for the success of his administration, and evince the discerning wisdom of his mind. In reply to the official announcement of his election, the President elect enumerated the three foundation-stones of his financial policy—retrenchment of extravagant expenditure, economy, or better management of the national treasury, and the strict accountability of all the public servants, in their respective departments and grades. The wisdom of the strategist, who discovers at a glance the vital point of the battle field and the decisive moment of the battle, was here applied to civil politics and proved equally perspicuous and infallible. General Grant saw—what nobody during the late elections foresaw—that the [illegible]

... of our dire necessity we have found the hero who is able to cope with the mischievous enemy of the nation, who has discerned our danger, who has already indicated what is to be done, who is no stranger to England's treacherous enmity, and who has been schooled and hardened in an ENGLISH WAR.

I, and my countrymen in America, have never hesitated to avow our desire for a war with Great Britain. But it is not as Irishmen that we advocate the hastening of the irrepressible conflict, which is a necessity at some time, between England and the United States. It is as citizens of this Republic, sworn to shed our blood in its defence, bound to give our money in its support, solicitous for its welfare, and impressed with the conviction that a war with England would be not only successful and glorious, but also would prove a material and moral benefit to this nation, in a degree which transcends the confines of the national territory and the lives of many generations yet to come. As American citizens we insist on the rehabilitation of America's honor. As components of the sovereign people we demand that our children's bread shall not be fed to England's dogs. It is the business of our Government to defend the national honor and the national interests, and it will be the duty and the splendid opportunity of President Grant to compel a speedy dissolution of the English Ring, or else to "push things" in such a vigorous manner that the illness of the Sick Lady shall become a mortal and rapid decline.

Some who hope for this necessary war have been rather discouraged by General Grant's allusion to the finances. But a deeper examination of the subject engrossing his attention should rather lead to hope. For just as surely as the balance of power in Europe demands for its equilibration a war between France and Prussia, so surely does the adjustment of the financial condition of the United States demand as its means and condition a war with our perfidious rival and piratical foe. There may be no war—for Y. Doodle and the A. Dollar may prevail—but then, the finances of the country are not yet adjusted, the present confusion will only [illegible]

England, if she refuses to accede to a peremptory ultimatum demanding the immediate payment of our claims. To this complexion have we come at last; we have reduced the question to a very fine point—with war at the end of it. And we ought to be glad that there is no other honorable course left open to us. Satisfied in the consciousness of our power, in the justness of our cause, and in the conviction that extensive national benefits must accrue to us from a war with England, we should not hesitate to give our voice for the speedy commencement of hostilities.

Canada is ready to be annexed. British Columbia must link instead of disjoining our territory on the Pacific. It is by a cession of her territorial rights that England can best recompense the American nation for the national injuries inflicted on us. It was the nation collectively which suffered from the Alabama, rather than the private individuals whom England proposes to reimburse. It is the English Government which has injured the American nation, and it is the Government which should be punished for the trespass, by the forfeiture of its rights of eminent domain on this Continent. The English nation did not fit out pirates, and connive at their depredations. The Irish people abhorred the work of Semmes. Therefore it would neither be just nor generous to demand reparation from England to be made in such a shape as will punish the innocent with the guilty, and confound the friends of the Republic with the authors of the crime. A money payment is out of the question. No British Government can force the people of England and Ireland to pay a heavy special tax to expiate the flagrant guilt of the Lairds and the culpable connivance of the Russells. A money payment would punish the nation without punishing the Government. But a cession of territory would relieve the nation while punishing the Government and humiliating its pride.

Consequently our voice is for war—war with England! And the object of the war is to indemnify ourselves for our national injuries, due to the hostile action of the British Government. And the party who must pay the demands of America is the [illegible]

[illegible]

Physical and Moral Advantages of Fenianism.

[illegible]

... and danger, over bloody fields, and planted, amid shouts of victory, on the ramparts of an enemy.

If ever men committed an unpardonable outrage on human nature, on their country, on heaven, if possible, surely it is in instances like these.

For Irishmen to hurrah and cheer at such announcements is to cause one's blood to change color. I have heard such sentiments as these, such unfortunate truths, cheered to the echo, and felt as if—— Well; there is little use in alluding to feelings.

I once saw a marriage in Scotland. The bride was a blooming creature. She was the mother of a child who was able to distinguish between cakes and cheese, but had never been married. The father of her child was "groomsman" at the wedding! The manly spirit of the groom can be imagined. To say that I felt disgusted would ill express the feelings I entertained. I always experience a similar disgust when I hear Irishmen speak in terms of praise of Irish valor in British battles. We should feel ashamed when such things are told us. We should blush, and conceal, as far as we can, the degradation contained in the announcement.

Fighting for the cause and honor of the country that holds us in enslavement!

Why dwell on the inglorious truth? Yet even for such a purpose as this England scrupulously prevents the formation of one thorough Irish brigade. We have the "Royal Irish" somethings, but these are so called only as an empty honor. The majority of the men are no doubt Irishmen, but the majority of the officers are sure to be English.

The deprivation of the use of arms is of all others the saddest bereavement that can happen to a people. Material prosperity is no compensation for such a loss; but when the want of the latter is allied to the other, we can form a very good opinion of the national morals of a people.

Fenianism cures all this. It teaches its members the necessity of understanding the nature and use of arms, teaches them to rely on this knowledge as the surest means of obtaining their liberties and preserving them when won.

[illegible]

... one great object of their lives. This is the explanation usually given, and there can be no doubt that some truth may be found in the theory. But Fenianism has its strong moral side, independent of this. To further the objects of the organization is considered the duty of those who belong to the association. For this purpose the members meet together in some convenient place. They talk to each other on the prospects of that which all have so strongly at heart, they discuss national and other important topics of the day, they listen to and join in singing good Irish national songs, they attend lectures, and in fifty other different ways occupy their spare hours in some commendable way. Those who are most regular and constant in their attendance at Fenian meetings know this to be true. If they were not so occupied the chances are that temptations would be more frequent and numerous, and if those who are most interested in these things will but give the matter some investigation, and, taking a year as the standard to judge by, look studiously into their conduct, they will find this rule to hold good. This is specially true of professional gentlemen, tradesmen, workers at unskilled labor, and many others.

Fenianism has, therefore, many physical and moral advantages connected with it of the kind alluded to. The highest of all its moral qualities is undoubtedly that of seeking and working for the enfranchisement of ones' country. Next to this is the great principle of freedom to humanity the wide world over. Fenians recognize in every enslaved people those who are entitled to our sympathy and support. They recognize in every tyrant, oligarchical or otherwise, a common enemy. These are high moral principles which enter largely into Fenianism and are receiving strength day after day.

If we continue to investigate further into these things, we shall find many more such qualities developing themselves as we proceed.

Our triumphs may now be reckoned almost daily. Up to the present they are moral triumphs, arising from an armed and disciplined organization, especially that part of it in Great Britain and Ireland. Let the young and unmarried see it to be their pride and their duty to array themselves in the military organization now going forward all over the country. No [illegible]

PETER MCCORRY.

LETTER FROM MR. TRAIN.

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office No. 280 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., Publishers.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 2, 1869.

IS LOYALTY TO IRELAND TREASON TO AMERICA?

It is now more than fourteen years since we heard it publicly asserted by a gifted and distinguished Irishman whom we had till then looked up to as our guide in all matters relating to Irish revolutionary movements, that it was a violation of their Oath of Naturalization and nothing short of High Treason to the United States, for Irish-born citizens to form political associations or combinations here, having for their object the preparing and sending of armed expeditions from these shores for the purpose of liberating Ireland from the yoke of England, while America remained at peace with Great Britain. This was news to us green as we were then with respect to the tone of public opinion at this side of the Atlantic. The assertion surprised us very much, coming from the source it did. It was subversive of all our preconceived ideas respecting the opinions held by the lights of the party of National Independence in Ireland towards the cause of popular revolution in other lands. We had come to consider that the interests of all oppressed peoples were common, and that their leaders held a common Democratic faith all over the world. But though very much disappointed, we did not for a moment lose our trust in the exalted truth and patriotism of the gentleman who uttered the sentiment, nor have we lost that trust yet widely as we have differed from him on many questions which we deem of vital importance to the future of Ireland, America, and mankind at large. On the contrary, we hold him to be one of the most gifted and noblest living representatives of our race, as a man, though, as we think fallible as a politician, and no believer in true Democracy at all.

But however high our opinion of the speaker, his arguments failed to bring conviction to our minds. We knew, indeed, that the course of action described was an offence against the Statute Law of this country, inasmuch it constituted an actual waging of war against a power at peace therewith. But we believed that such an offence amounted to little more than a misdemeanor, falling as far short of High Treason as a slight slap on the cheek does of Wilful Murder, or as the overturning of a ballot box on election day does of an armed rebellion for the overthrow of the Union and Constitution of the Republic. Still the declaration had upon us and upon other Irishmen who heard it, the immediate effect of preventing us for several years after it was made from swearing our allegiance to the United States. We were even then connected most intimately with an association whose sole object it was to do the very thing which had been thus publicly and somewhat dogmatically pronounced to be Treason to this Commonwealth, and though we felt certain that the law prohibiting it was an outrage upon our political conscience, still we deemed that it would be an act of downright treason to Ireland and a wilful desertion of her cause for us to assume any civic responsibilities on our shoulders which might by any chance prevent us from availing ourselves of every honorable means which might come within our reach, here or elsewhere, for her redemption. We would not create by a voluntary act of ours any obstacle real or imaginary, to our working for her freedom with a clear conscience as well as with a whole heart.

It was while thus free from all ties of allegiance to any land, except those natural ties which bind us to our own, that we bore our part in founding the Fenian Brotherhood and in spreading the Fenian Faith, nor did we give ourselves the trouble to consider, nor did we much care how far these proceedings of ours were likely to complicate or embarrass the immediate policy, foreign or domestic, of the constituted authorities of the country in which we then happened to be sojourners.

As heretofore often put forward in these columns, and elsewhere, the chief points of our Fenian Faith are: First, that the Irish element in these United States does most certainly possess within itself full and sufficient power and resources to wrest Ireland from the yoke of England; Secondly, that it is far and away beyond all others the most imperative duty of the Irishmen who compose it to combine, arrange, and concentrate all that power and all those resources, and to employ them for that object, even were they to spread thereby the flames of our never-ending war for Irish freedom over the entire surface of the earth.

These have been the fundamental principles of this Fenian movement ever since its inception. They are its fundamental principles to-day. The member of any Irish revolutionary organization, whatever he may call himself, who ignores them, is not and never could have been a Fenian. In fact, if you remove them from Fenianism, the whole thing becomes shapeless, baseless, and unsubstantial—a fond delusion to Ireland's friends, and a shadowy, unreal, impotent bugbear to her tyrants.

But a crisis soon arrived in the destinies of America when we thought we could swear our allegiance to her institutions without any danger of violating the far holier obligation which bound our fealty to the country of our birth. The Federal Union and Constitution were attacked by a most formidable rebellion which had been fostered and fomented by England. Through it the very life of Democratic Republicanism was in danger of being crushed out in its last retreat and greatest stronghold. The tyrant rulers of England and of the civilized world stood in anxious expectation of the destruction of the Democratic Principle on this continent, longing for the hour when they could exult over its ruins. It was not merely the permanence of the established freedom of America that was then threatened, but the prospective freedom not alone of the Irish nation but of all mankind. The organized bands of the Fenian Brotherhood, as if instinctively aware of the fact that the fate of Ireland was involved in the contest then raging, were among the first to rush to arms, almost *en masse*, and to rally to the defence of the Republic. It was then and not till then that we swore allegiance to the United States. Hitherto we have had no occasion to regret that act of ours, nor can we conceive any probable contingency where we may have to be sorry for it in the future.

But the same identical principle that prompted us to pledge this fealty, imposes upon us also as votaries of universal freedom the obligation to employ every rational and honest means at our command, moral and material, whether as private individuals, as members of organized bodies, or as copartners in the national sovereignty of America, for the extension to other nations of that freedom which we enjoy here ourselves. This we hold to be the most sacred injunction of the creed of genuine Democracy. It is the precept of FRATERNAL CHARITY itself applied in its corporal or terrestrial bearing. It must be the "HIGHER LAW" of the political faith of every consistent Democrat, whatever may be his nationality, and we would be no more prevented from obeying its dictates by legislative enactments than were the zealous teachers and propagators of SPIRITUAL CHARITY in former ages prevented by the despotic edicts of the Cæsars from the performance of the Divine obligation that had been imposed upon them. We do not, however, mean to assert that it would be just or right to offer any forcible resistance to the public functionaries to whom the execution of reactionary and inconsistent laws of this nature may be entrusted. But we shall, in the first place, avail ourselves of our constitutional rights and privileges as citizens to procure the unconditional repeal of all such unnatural and suicidal compacts between the executive authorities of this free, Democratic Republic and the Established Iniquities which tyrannize over and oppress our brothers, the peoples of other countries, and more especially with the monarchy and oligarchy of England. We shall moreover, strive perseveringly to create opportunities for evading and neutralizing them, without coming into any direct contact with the executive officials, civic or military, who may represent the collective sovereignty of this nation, for even were anything but our own discomfiture to result from such a contact, the attempt itself would be detrimental to the cause of human freedom, inasmuch as it would tend to weaken the faith of mankind in the stability and effectiveness of Democratic institutions, and would be, in fact, a rebellion against the established government of the only thoroughly free country in the world.

But why suppose contingencies that can never arise? At least, they can never arise in the case of England, and if we Fenians mean to be practical workers in the cause of human liberty, we must confine our efforts exclusively to the attainment of the freedom of Ireland, ever until that freedom be won. For, we would but dissipate our strength and waste our available resources by expending them on too extensive a field of operations. By grasping at too much we would inevitably fail to catch anything. The fabric of European tyranny must be attacked in the first instance at some one assailable point, and the monarchy of England is not alone its most vulnerable point for Irish revolutionists to batter down, but it is the keystone of the whole structure. Besides, we know that the objects of the Fenian movement are at present, very happily for us, identical with the best interests of the United States, and they are likely to continue so for all time to come. They were identical during the late civil war, when the very existence of Democratic Liberty was threatened with extinction through the machinations of England. The Fenians comprehended it, and thousands of the best and bravest members of the Brotherhood generously laid down their lives on the battle fields of the South for the salvation of the Union. While they were doing this here, their organized Brothers in Ireland had so terrified the Government of Great Britain, that they did not dare to declare open hostilities against this Republic and send their warships and soldiery to the aid of the rebellious States. The existence of Fenianism in the British Empire as made manifest in Cork and Dublin, so opportunely for the Federal cause, by the determined and multitudinous array of its organized members at the McManus obsequies in 1861, had most undoubtedly warded off that impending disaster from America. It may very possibly have saved the Union from annihilation; but, it has certainly saved it from an incalculable amount of additional bloodshed, expense, and protracted misery.

For this the Sovereign People of the United States owe a deep debt of public gratitude to Irishmen, and more especially to Fenians. It is incumbent on every generous, patriotic American, whether of native or foreign birth to urge the prompt payment of that debt. It is doubly incumbent upon every American citizen of Irish lineage. It can only be cancelled by the establishment of the national independence of Ireland.

It is, furthermore, of immediate and vital interest to the national prosperity of America herself to go to war with the fomenter of her recent troubles, and the destroyer of her commercial prosperity. As loyal Americans we would call for it, even were there no such country as Ireland on the map of the world, and though Irishmen and Fenians had won no such blood-bought claims as we have stated upon the land of their adoption.

The action formerly pursued by that great and influential class of our fellow-citizens, who previous to the recent Rebellion constituted the Anti-Slavery Party, towards the late law-established institution of Human Slavery in the Southern States of this Union has afforded a most excellent precedent for the guidance of the Fenian Brotherhood towards British tyranny in Ireland. The vast majority of that party were men of American birth and lineage. They were devotedly loyal to the constitution of their native country; but they were loyal to the principles of Human Freedom and Fraternal Charity also. What generous man of them would hesitate for a moment to seize upon any favorable opportunity to rescue a negro slave from his legal master and to place him in some safe asylum where no tyrant's lash could reach him? Which of them would stand up before his fellow-countrymen and preach obedience to or respect for that infamous blot upon the American Statute Book, the "Fugitive Slave Law?" Would he not rather proclaim that nothing but the compulsion and superior force could justify any conscientious votary of Liberty in submitting to it passively even for an hour? Now we want all the world to understand that we are just as loyal to the United States as were the generous and liberty-loving Americans who composed that party; but we do not wish to be, nor do we claim to be any more.

Such is our own answer to certain recent imputations that have been cast upon our loyalty by a certain notorious character with whose name we shall not soil our pages, but whom we shall describe as a fellow who has shown himself a shameless renegade from his professed political principles, at least three times during the last four years. In American Politics from being a Copperhead of the most reckless and unscrupulous type he deserted to Radicalism, for which, within a year, he professes to be a most rabid zealot. In Irish Politics he first deserted from Fenianism to Meehanism or Sham-Squireism, and was one of the most destructive and truculent tools employed in breaking up the Fenian Brotherhood in '65. He next deserted from Meehanism, and no one can be more vehement at present than he in denunciation of the Man of the Documents and his pals. He still pretended to be a sort of Fenian; but in a curious and amusing document lately published, he has at length read a thorough and open recantation of the most essential principles of Fenianism. The Fenian movement has had a happy riddance of him. We congratulate it upon his tardy but practical renunciation of its doctrines. These have withstood the arguments of honorable and respected men who, however mistaken on this and other subjects, are undoubtedly [illegible]

[illegible]

Loyalty to the Union and Constitution of our adopted country spurs us on to call for vengeance against the worst and most dangerous enemy thereof.

Loyalty to the cause of the progressive extension of the blessings of liberty to all mankind, urges us to advocate it and to labor for it persistently.

Loyalty to Ireland imperatively forces us to employ every possible means at our command to urge on War against England.

In fine, we maintain in the face of all our fellow citizens, that at this moment Loyalty to Ireland is also Loyalty to America.

ONCE MORE ON THE TRAIL—ANOTHER IRISH PATRIOT TO BE HUNTED DOWN

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

[illegible]

THE WEEK.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CATHOLIC IRISH NATIONAL AND MECHANICAL BOOKS OR NUMBERS.

[illegible]

MARVELS OF CHEAPNESS.

WAVERLY NOVELS.

[illegible]

THE EMERALD

[illegible]

THE IRISH TRIBUNE,

37 PARK ROW, N. Y.

AN IRISH NATIONAL JOURNAL.

On Sale at Every Place.

PRICE, SIX CENTS.

Foley's Irish National Picture.

IRELAND'S LATEST MARTYRS

[illegible]

William J. Golding,

HATTER,

[illegible]

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

LOTS! LOTS!

[illegible]

9,000 LOTS,

[illegible]

JONAS P. LEVY,

NO. 96 WALL STREET.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

We commence our Celtic Department with a celebrated War ode, which was addressed by the chief bard of *O'Brain* (or O'Brynn), namely *Fiaraid Mac Aodha* (or Feagha Mac Ayu) whom the English invaders knew and dreaded as Feagh McHugh O'Byrne, chief of his name and lord of Ranelagh for a period of over twenty years, during the reign of Elizabeth. He was the contemporary of Red Hugh O'Neill, and his history is only second in importance to his and that of his neighbor and ally, O'Donnell. The following piece was composed on the occasion of one of the many musterings of the Leinster clans under the banner of the gallant and unconquered O'Byrne, which were held during the latter part of the 16th century. Its author was a member of the famous bardic clan O'Dalaigh anglice O'Daly, is known in Gaelic song as Aengus Mac Doighre, i. e. Angus son of Deyrie. The language of the poem is not too antiquated to be comprehended by any one who can understand the modern Irish well. It breathes the true spirit of patriotism. Its style is elegant, and its sentiments elevated. Besides this, with the exception of a few local and tribal allusions, its sentiments are as applicable to the Irishmen of our own day as to those who lived four hundred years ago.

O'Byrne at the head of his own and his kindred clans, the O'Tooles, O'Cavanaghs, and others, kept possession of the mountains of Wicklow, occasionally making raids into the plain, and defied the power of England during a period of over twenty years. He defeated the Queen's forces in several encounters, and gained a signal victory over Lord Deputy Grey in 1580. The citizens of Dublin and the colonists of the Pale were kept in a state of constant terror by his irruptions. Tradition records the exploits of his people in the following couplet:

O Brain, O Tuathail's O Caemhanaig,
Triúr do ruagfad Sasanaig.

O'Byrne, O'Toohil, O'Cavanagh,
Three clans that thrash out the Saxons.

Fiaraid was finally assassinated in 1597 by some traitors among his own people, who had been bribed by Lord Deputy William Russell.

The gifted modern Irish poet, Samuel Ferguson, M. R. I. A., is the author of the subjoined English translation:

OID DO ČLANNAIB MILID 1

[illegible — Irish-language poem]

[TRANSLATION.]

ODE TO THE CLANS OF MILED

[illegible]

Moira lost, and old Taltin,
And let the conquering stranger in.

'Twas the want of right command,
Not the lack of heart or hand,
Left your hills and plains to-day
'Neath the strong Clan Saxon's sway.

Ah, had heaven never sent
Discord for our punishment,
Triumphs few o'er Erin's host
Had Clan London now to boast!

Woe is me, 'tis God's decree
Strangers have the victory;
Irishmen may now be found
Outlaws upon Irish ground.

Like a wild beast in his den,
Lies the chief by hill and glen,
While the strangers, proud and savage,
Creevan's richest valleys ravage.

Woe's me, the foul off are,
Treachery and violence,
Done against my people's rights—
Well may mine be restless nights!

When old Leinster's sons of fame,
Heads of many a warlike name,
Redden their victorious hilts
On the Gaul, my soul exults.

When the grim Gaul, who have come
Hither o'er the ocean foam,
From the fight victorious go,
Then my heart sinks deadly low.

Bless the blades our warriors draw
God be with the Clan Ranelagh!
But my soul is weak for fear,
Thinking of their danger here.

Have them in thy holy keeping,
God be with them lying sleeping,
God be with them standing fighting
Erin's foes in battle smiting!

NOTES.

1 *Miledh*, i. e., of Miledh, whose original name was Golamh, a chief of the Spanish Brigantes, who was father of three of the founders of Scoto-Celtic nation, and, namely, *Eber*, *Eremhon* and *Ir*, and uncle of *Ith* the 4th. From him the Irish call themselves Clanna Miledh, i. e., Clans of Miledh, whence the modern term Milesians. *Miledh* occurs frequently in Gaelic MSS as a common noun, signifying 'warrior' or 'champion,' and is cognate with the Latin *miles*, *militis*. [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LEARNERS.

[illegible]

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

[illegible]

Waiting.

In mournful desolation
She sat by the Western Sea—
Unthroned, discrowned, a captive—
The Queen that once was free;
White as a streak of carded flax,
The unsubdued streaming hair,
And the hollow orb of the faded eye
Shone with a fierce despair.

Oh, one she loved was kneeling
By that stricken mother's side—
That mother loved and cherished
As a bridegroom loves his bride,
And whiter still than autumn's flax,
The pallid shadowy hand,
Pointing across the waters
To the unseen distant land.

"Look out, look out, avuiblo!
My weary vigil's past—
Are they coming? tell me, darling,
That hope's fulfilled at last!
Oh, for the starless midnights,
The slow days dragging on,
The lonely, torturing watches,
The blank suspense, my son!

"Look out—doth vision cheat me—
A white sail gleams in view,
And a fleet ship steers right onward—
Oh, tell me, is it true?
I hear the plunging keel drive fast,
'Mid the flying foam and spray,
And I know the brave rolland hand
That holds my flag to-day!"

"I see no ship, my mother,
No white and gleaming sail,
No plunging keel ploughs onward,
Before the shivering gale,
Only the cold dead waters,
The feathery surf and spray—
The hand that bears your flag, uchone,
Is far from us to day."

"Look out again, aleana,
True love can look through space,
A mother's heart discerneth,
Though darkness shrouds her face,
What seest thou save the waters,
The mad waves rent in foam—
Oh, tell me—whisper gently—
Are your brothers coming home?"

"A dark cloud looms above, mother,
The billows chafe below,
And the sea weed's pallid garlands
Are floating to and fro,
'Gainst sunken reef and shattered rock
The thundering waters rave,
But your children, mother Ireland,
Are not upon the wave!"

"God will not cheat me, darling,
Though He cleave the sea in twain,
He will bring the weary exiles
To this longing heart again;
He will 'gather them from the nations,'
Rout the spoiler from the fold,
And keep the holy covenant
He made with me of old.

"My hair is white with sorrow,
My eyes are blind with tears—
I tell you I have waited
For nigh seven hundred years,
Yet the promise is not broken—
He who set the captives free,
And o'erturned horse and rider,
Will surely ransom me!"

—*Irishman.* FINOLA.

KATE O'CONNOR.

A DAY COACH ADVENTURE.

PART I.

[illegible]

PART II.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT—GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

[illegible]

SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
349 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
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AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE ... TRACK, HAY, COAL, ... every variety of ...

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FIRST-CLASS BOARDING,
... HENRY STREET,
New York.

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ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
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WILL SOON BE COMPLETED.

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A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1869 showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its Advertised Agents or will be sent free by mail on application.

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Jan., 1869.

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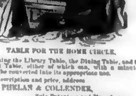

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We hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that our trade mark having been largely infringed upon, we have instructed our attorneys, Messrs. Edmonds & Fleet, New York, to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all parties placing before the public a spurious article purporting to be Guinness' Extra Stout.

The Supreme Court has perpetually enjoined the use of any imitation of our trade mark, and has already granted us injunctions in twenty four cases against parties discovered counterfeiting our label.

We are, and have been for the last nine years, Messrs. Guinness' sole agents and bottlers for exportation of the Extra Stout made by them expressly for the United States, and in order to assist and protect the trade against imitations of this celebrated, pure and wholesome beverage, we are for the future adopting a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing three colors, white, red and yellow, with our name and monogram on the top and side, which we recommend the public to observe particularly, as this capsule is the only future guarantee for getting the genuine article.

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our representative for the United States, through whom orders are solicited, as also for William Younger & Co.'s Scotch Ale and our own Irish Whiskey.

E. & J. BURKE, Dublin.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
New York, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. [illegible]

J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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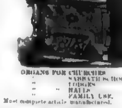

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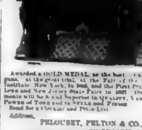

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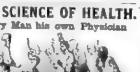

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The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system. Abused or debilitated by excess, indigestion, offensive breath and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

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TRAIN'S LETTER.

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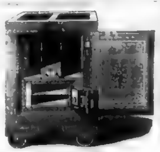

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INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 165. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For American Citizens of the Fenian Persuasion.

WARREN AND COSTELLO—*Their release and return to the United States—Grant got them out—No thanks to Beverdy—The Forty-five who are to be released about Easter—Prince Arthur's Knight-errantry—All must be ope... free—Fenian martyrs and American martyrs—The idea which Warren and Costello represent—All American citizens should sympathize and make common cause with them—They demand reparation for their wrongs—"Warren or War" would have been insufficient but for Grant's election—American political alliances help us, and we, if we are wise, should take advantage of them always—We should make use of our friends, and claim all our rights as citizens—Fenians in office—Politics and the Brotherhood—Have the Irish a right to hold office?—How Irishmen are treated in the United Kingdom—We have the power but we want the common sense to put our countrymen in high positions—The Irish community in America true to themselves—Warren and Costello will claim indemnity—Who will support their claims?—Reparation or Retribution—The New Era.*

THE telegraphic announcement of the release of Messrs. Warren and Costello has been hailed with joy by every true Irishman in America, and to the adopted citizens of this republic it gives equal satisfaction, being regarded as an evidence that for the future their rights will be respected and their liberties assured by the government which is created by and for the sovereign people.

There are weird legends written of ghouls and vampires, which prowl by night and work their hellish deeds in darkness, but which are scared hurriedly back to their ambient abodes by the first ray of sunlight which glances through the dusky pall of the horizon. And thus it is with the vampire oligarchy of Great Britain—delighting in the dark, because their deeds are evil, and fleeing to their holes and caverns like owls and bats before the rising of the United States' administration.

[illegible]

...quet of the St. Andrew's Society, before that of the President of the United States.

"WARREN OR WAR," said we, and England gave us Warren. But we must own that without the conjoint circumstance of Grant's election, and his imperturbable fidelity to the American flag and to the republican principles of his country—only for these we might still be crying "WARREN OR WAR," and not be gratified with either.

And the lesson of this, I need hardly say, is that we, Fenians of America, act most unwisely when we try to disconnect our plans and operations from the political movements which occur in this country. It would be far more reasonable in us to base all that we strive to do for Ireland on principles which are established here, and weave all our patriotic plans with the political complications which are made within the United States.

We have always lost a great deal of power by not clearly discerning who are our friends—who are able and willing and bound to befriend us—and standing by them accordingly. Political parties have used us, and we should use them in our turn. Every member of our organization partakes of a double character—of a citizen of the United States, and a Fenian champion of Ireland. He has just as much right to all the privileges of the first, as he is bound by the duties of the other. The whole organization can never meddle with parties, it must ignore all parties. But individual members have just as good a claim to the favors bestowed by parties on their friends as have any other individual citizens in the country.

For my part, I should be glad to see every prominent Fenian comfortably installed in a fat office, always providing that he did not prostitute his connection with Fenianism to reach the same. I believe that such men could and would serve the cause in many cases where such services cannot now be obtained. Therefore, I would say, seize any office within your reach, assert all your rights as American citizens, do not let Americans alone mount guard—but never forget old Ireland!

Politics is forbidden to Fenian circles, not to Fenians individually. In Fenian meetings politics...

[illegible]

...longed to any other nationality, we know that there would be great excitement about their wrongs. But unfortunately they are ONLY IRISHMEN, whom nobody cares anything about—and that because their own fellow-countrymen are not true to them, true to themselves, and true to the interest of the Irish community in America.

[illegible]

TANAISTE

FENIANISM

[illegible]

...is paved, rack their brains to reconcile things that are in their very nature irreconcilable.

Those loyal political economists see the thing clearly enough, but are afraid to speak it. This truth is notorious, and I put it to the good sense of any man, friend or enemy. Can there be a worse condition of slavery than that state of life where the...

[illegible]

...farthing of this increased value went into the pockets of those who earned it?

Prussia avoided a civil war by taking just such like abuses as these into hand at the proper time. A stated value was placed on every acre of land. Those who did not like this process sold out to the government, and the latter in turn sold to the occupier...

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

NEWS, POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

Office No. 12 Parliament Street, Dublin.

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JOHN O'MAHONY,
Editor.

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Publishers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Irish People.

Thursday, March 9, 1865.

THE RELEASE OF SEVEN FENIAN MARTYRS.

London, March 6.—No one, three months previous, would have presumed to Queen Victoria, at her residence, to pray for mercy to the Fenian prisoners. Seven of the Fenian imprisoned in Pentonville, of the English name have been pardoned. The following are their names: Thomas F. Burke, who was sentenced to Penal Servitude for life, recently confined at Chatham; Charles Kickham, Michael and Moses O'Leary, Thomas Clark, Michael and Moses O'Brien, Michael Ryan. The pardon was conditional upon their imprisonment during pleasure, or to be transported to Van Diemen's Land, Cape of Good Hope, or Western Australia. The pardon was received by telegraph at Chatham, Stock, and Pentonville, and conditionally accepted.

The following telegraphic dispatch will be read with delight by every honest Irishman throughout the World. It ought to fill the breast of every member of the Fenian Brotherhood throughout America who has remained faithful to the pledges until now, and has stood with, supported the "Men in the Dock" through good report and evil report, with feelings of hope and of exultation. On the other hand, it must strike the "Sham Fenian" Newman, with a sting of lying, dishonour, and excluding from all hopes his much "honored" and his beloved "Generals," "Paid Organizers," "Money Ministers," &c., with anguish and despair.

These are Fenian Martyrs whom their friends, country and honour have brought back to their bosom, but of whose martyrdom they have with unparalleled shamelessness, made use of political capital and exerting money from their dupes upon false pretences ever since their victim's whom were forcibly hunted and dragged from the light of freedom and kindness of their fellow men in the proud land of England. These victims of the modern Sham Scribes and Sham Generals, who will even be here to tell their own tale to their Fenian brothers and to the world.

The pale minded and grieved Charles J. Kickham will give his opinion as to the manner in which himself, O'Leary, O'Donovan Rossa, and others were betrayed to the British detectives, and we will tell all which may concern what he and others have to say his assertions in directing the I. R. B. and to be shared by the Fenian prisoners, many, think of the miserable trick to the gaol-birds, by which the hopes of the Irish Revolutionists were blasted in the bud.

We will give his countrymen in their own opinion of an enlightened Irish patriot and of talent and political knowledge—on that fatal Canadian make-believe upon which so many millions of the money of earnest Irish people, intended to be expended in the Michael Roberts and gang since his arrest, and which has paralyzed all effective Fenian efforts in Ireland, preserved a British judge, and those of Robert Emmet and are still ringing in our ears will tell us his estimate of modern Sham Scribes.

We earnestly advise the honest members of the several circles of the Methodic organization who were so unfeelingly consulted to drop the Sham "Thomas F. Bourke Circles," though not till after his condemnation, when it was certain he cannot be protest against that cruel mockery of his name, to adopt the opinion of Michael Doyle of the "Thomas F. Bourke Circles" not to hasten to their chosen patron saints now after his, as it were, risen from the tomb.

The dashing daring, and gifted Richard O'Sullivan Burke can acquaint us with the facts that he received his arrest, and all the consequences that attended it. He can inform us how he was tracked from place to place while he was organizing in England by the Fenian agents of "President" Wm. R. Roberts, and the Sham Squire and the "Sham" until finally they drove him into the toils of the English police. From him we can learn something of the treacherous dodgings of Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan, of Auburn, Secretary of State" under the Sham Squire, and for a while chief of his staff of spies and disorganizers in Europe, but who failed to do his master's bidding in the fatal time. The treachery practised towards him by the notorious Cooke, also will, we trust, soon come to light, and we will be able to inform our vengeful James O'Kelly, alias Fitzgerald, who after having contributed to hunt this devoted man into penal servitude, and to have the city to present himself here, some months ago, to the Fenian Brotherhood as the envoy of some supposed body that had assumed to be called the "Supreme Council of Ireland." Surely this body, if it exists at all, must hold the Fenians of America in light esteem when they sent to them, an agent who, if he should be known to him—if a relentless persecutor, if not the actual betrayer of one of the very best and noblest of our Irish patriots. Though this agent, James O'Donnell F., instead of Richard, we feel certain that the latter is the same, for our friend Gen. Denis F. Burke, was arrested, and lodged in the same prisons some time ago, and has been back in this city for more than a year.

Our key-hole, Capt. Mackey, will also be more here amongst us, and we think that he, too, should be able to inform the public of the action of the Sham Squire's agent, in the sections of Ireland to which he had been detailed.

Having been cast into prison at an early period, Michael O'Connor, and Capt. Mackey are not likely to add much to our stock of information regarding the proceedings of the chiefs of "President" Roberts and the Sham Squire beyond the water. But that shall not cool our welcome for them should they visit America. One and all they have done well, and we shall welcome them with open arms and *and soft fire.*

But we hail the liberation of the two Burkes, Mackey, and Kickham with special satisfaction. The three former have severally made their mark, and have proved themselves, in the Irish revolutionists; the latter as a sound hearted thinker, and a man of high culture and also that rich knowledge of political science.

None of the Fenian martyrs possessed greater personal weight in the twenty thousands who attended the funeral of Thomas Clarke Luby, and few of them anything like it. Should he resume his labors in the Fenian movement, his influence and counsel must tend wonderfully to disperse many of the abuses that have crept into it since it lost the services of men like Luby, who had stood in its ranks, and gained it by their judgment in its early youth. The myriad wouldbe leaders who have been paralyzing the energies of the Fenian cause by their mere vain ambition and stupid, mischievous vanity for more than a year past, will have to give place to trusted and experienced men, and they must either fall in the ranks and perform the functions of private members or retire altogether. We want men in our land where we know and where the Irish nation knows. And if there were no other good to result immediately from the freedom of seven more to share the toil and the burden of their being a means of rivilling the Fenian movement of all bewilderment respecting the personality of those leaders who will now, and has stood itself. The Intelligent Fenians of the United States are not willing to follow any "pig in a poke" or a nonentity. Let the Fenian Bond, on the authority of such an envoy as the above-named Surgeon James O'Kelly, the representative of Richard Burke, be dissolved, and the Atlantic mind not stand as in a maze.

MARK PARSEY IS JOLLY.

Tom cowed, and Dick cowed, and full of impertinence, and foremost among them we have the Inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States the week, and the week with the chance of his term being extended four years additional—that is, if he prove himself worthy of the honor of remaining in office we think he will. Every day since Grant was first spoken of for the Presidency, he has grown in more and more esteem in regard for the manner in which he filled his high office; but no act or word of his became over the time of our *review* as well as the "spread" of the Fenian Brotherhood in the labor circumstances, with his oath of office from on his lips, on Thursday last at Washington. That inaugural address will be read attentively in our columns to-day. It is most commendably brief. It is not decked out with ephemeral flowers of rhetoric, nor is it rendered less productive and burdening with ornamental flourishes and unmeaning figures of speech. It is none of those lamentable rigmaroles which "politicians" usually spread out before the world to cover our eyes like a bandage, and by whose means demagogues and political thimble-jugglers subdued the public mind into a state of mockery. It is not at all a "clever state paper" It does not try to overreach anybody. It is short and to the point, and as it stands "he who runs" may read it aright, and make no mistake as to its meaning.

Nevertheless, there are people in this country who will mistake the meaning of that speech. There are parts of it which some people don't like at all, and no wonder. A people used to fine language, to high-flown phrases, to the English press; yet a calm dispassionate form on that that prove "warmly religious" in every line, and which, we do believe, proves that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace. Well, perhaps it does. The English press wants a war. In fact the English press is a high state of good humor though its "jollity" is of the Mark Tapley order. The paragraph in question proves that Grant will protect our citizens, *whether native or naturalized,* in SEEKING their rights upon paragraphs. The English press knows better than we do whether the rights of our citizens shall any longer be jeopardized in England. If they do not, then, on the English press, the blame, and not on Grant, the English press is right. The same paragraph, also says that Grant means to treat foreign nations, and not every nation, as the Northern States treated the United States. The English press knows best whether the English nation has always acted in friendly and honorable part towards the United States—whether, during this war for freedom, that English nation never openly or secretly, connived any act whatever, that tended to a dissolution of the Union, or to the Republic. If the English nation can show a clean and satisfactory record in that respection, then, the words uttered in that paragraph prove it right again. But if it turn out that England employed all her resources to foment a bloody quarrel between the northern and southern states; if she looked upon her work and called it good, and joyfully proclaimed it would end in the total dismemberment and destruction of the Union, if she endeavored to exhibit the United States before the disgrace of the world and their cause as "a Republic of Hell" in the Hall of Republican Government and contrived that we should pay for their purging in untold money and blood and tears, if she actually contemplated the putting of our Southern brethren into unspeakable misfortune, and placed weapons in their hands to murder their brothers and sisters and cut the throat of liberty; if, in her own old cowardly hatred, she sent out pirates from her ports to destroy our commerce and growing up flag from the ocean, if when she found we struggling for our very life as a nation, she tried to leave a gaping wound in our side, to make us were compelled to lower our colors and humiliate ourselves before the world; if all this against us—in the round—and if we remember we cannot be the life of us we have Grant's plain policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" between the Republic and the peaceful relations with England. We cannot find anywhere, in the inaugural address or out side of it, any thing that shows that Grant is afraid of England. We cannot find that if a foreign Power should trample on and kick us and spit upon us when we turn we grow, we should receive her embraces and let her go in peace and see no more, when we get up. We can see nothing of this in *only* paragraph of Grant's inaugural "On the contrary, quite the reverse."

That is, supposing the British Government persists in maintaining its present attitude in relation to the United States. Mr. Seward, during the most trembling of the English press that, in a speech of fervent eloquence in Independence Chamber Twenty-one rejected by our Government, we would not go so good terms out of the next negotiation—notwithstanding this fickle Queen of the cowed Britty, Grant intends that there shall be another negotiation—a short, sharp, and decisive one—that shall result in Ireland's paying cash to our merchants for all the damage done their property by the Anglo-Confederate pirates—notwithstanding the more wrong done this country by her Government, and rendering such material compensation for the wrong done Ireland herself, and Irish Britts. The English press must hence more than we do that Grant intended to ready to pay promptly, to negotiate, and to demand, and to enforce every cent of her pounds on this country by way of restitution for all we have lost through her vile agency. If England be ready to do this, then the English press is right still, and that "paragraph on foreign policy" intimates a language clearly understood by that cool, close cast out of this hemisphere, and—but we have peace!"

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We have been informed that there are persons going about through the country professing to be Irish patriots and boasting of their Circles from their allegiance to Mr John Savage or to General John O'Neill, as the ones may be. The policy which these disorganizers advocate is the disruption of both the existing "Wings" of the Fenian Brotherhood, by the secession of the Circles now boasting of their loyalty to certain the disruption of the Brotherhood and the down-of Fenianism and the Fenian cause. The Circles who have been led by the seductive arguments of these emissaries are agitated with the idea of seceding and constituting their selves into a new organization, independent of and from the rest of their fellow-nationalists. We beg of them to pause for one moment before taking this step, and consider the dangerous and contemptible consequences of it.

Suppose that in the late civil war every city, town, and country village, had raised a body of troops on its own responsibility, and had refused to allow the central authority to guide or control their movements, and further had avowed the intention of encountering the organized and consolidated forces of the confederacy each in its own way, and each separate from all others—is that would we think of the vanity of such an independent patriotic, and what chance would there be of their success? Why, we would be ashamed to ourselves for our one is precisely similar. England is a great, organized, wealthy, and consolidated power opposed to us. We are in only by a great and solid organization that she can be successfully met.

Again, suppose that General Grant had established his staff, just previous to the campaign of the Wilderness, but, on the eve of the battle, the men in every tent, separately, world of our country will mistake the meaning of that speech. There are parts of it which some people don't like at all, and no wonder. A people used to fine language, to high-flown phrases, to the English press; yet a calm dispassionate form on that that prove "warmly religious" in every line, and which, we do believe, proves that the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace. Well, perhaps it does. The English press wants a war. In fact the English press is a high state of good humor though its "jollity" is of the Mark Tapley order. The paragraph in question proves that Grant will protect our citizens, *whether native or naturalized,* in SEEKING their rights upon paragraphs. The English press knows better than we do whether the rights of our citizens shall any longer be jeopardized in England. If they do not, then, on the English press, the blame, and not on Grant, the English press is right. The same paragraph, also says that Grant means to treat foreign nations, and not every nation, as the Northern States treated the United States. The English press knows best whether the English nation has always acted in friendly and honorable part towards the United States—whether, during this war for freedom, that English nation never openly or secretly, connived any act whatever, that tended to a dissolution of the Union, or to the Republic. If the English nation can show a clean and satisfactory record in that respection, then, the words uttered in that paragraph prove it right again. But if it turn out that England employed all her resources to foment a bloody quarrel between the northern and southern states; if she looked upon her work and called it good, and joyfully proclaimed it would end in the total dismemberment and destruction of the Union, if she endeavored to exhibit the United States before the disgrace of the world and their cause as "a Republic of Hell" in the Hall of Republican Government and contrived that we should pay for their purging in untold money and blood and tears, if she actually contemplated the putting of our Southern brethren into unspeakable misfortune, and placed weapons in their hands to murder their brothers and sisters and cut the throat of liberty; if, in her own old cowardly hatred, she sent out pirates from her ports to destroy our commerce and growing up flag from the ocean, if when she found we struggling for our very life as a nation, she tried to leave a gaping wound in our side, to make us were compelled to lower our colors and humiliate ourselves before the world; if all this against us—in the round—and if we remember we cannot be the life of us we have Grant's plain policy of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" between the Republic and the peaceful relations with England. We cannot find anywhere, in the inaugural address or out side of it, any thing that shows that Grant is afraid of England. We cannot find that if a foreign Power should trample on and kick us and spit upon us when we turn we grow, we should receive her embraces and let her go in peace and see no more, when we get up. We can see nothing of this in *only* paragraph of Grant's inaugural "On the contrary, quite the reverse."

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GRANT'S CABINET.

One of Grant's remarkably strong points is his wonderful capacity for keeping his own counsel. He admirable quality of silence has stood him in good service in the selection and adoption of his political family. In the sublime words of a Shakspeare of the period Johnson "Men have said or the Republic in the Union Power—and more to the point.

He never told his Cabinet.

But he gave them, in the Inaugural address, Fortune their serious smile; he smiled in thought; and with a very, very pleasant smile on his face, he said:

"Be not a fellow holding four kings and an ace, Calm and serene;

and when at last Grant did announce the name of the men of his political family, we think he generally (as he often did before) his disappointed and disgusted all the regular hunters who have been publishing his intentions, and who have been publishing the Tribune and Herald of party on the subject in question. We have well enough when these enlistments were, but we doubted whether the Herald and the politicians of whom it is the mouth-piece were so confident of the blind allegiance of our countrymen to their political masters. We do not in a position—nor do we think any other journalist—to pronounce upon the which some other journalists are proposing this new Cabinet for the high positions to which they have been elevated, but if we may be judge from Grant's unshakeable determination to finding Sherman and Sheridan where other people would never look for such commanders, we think we may safely say we have no fear for the result of our President's choice. With two exceptions no member of this Cabinet is a man of striking talent or genius, and among Mr. Washburne, they all are wholly unknown in the political world. We cannot find fault with this, we may rejoice, we can come, good, loud, or indifferent. With regard to the Secretary of State, however, we may not be so easily. Mr. Seward's foreign policy and policy are practically those of General Grant. We remember, moreover, that during the passage of the Alien and Sedition Bill, and other measures of Mr. Washburne took a decided stand against the doctrine of "once a subject always a subject." We do not know what position of the Administration at Washington in terms worthy of a free American. This suggestion will be a very future standing as citizens of the United States.

We regret that the law of the country do not permit Mr. Seward, our New York patriot, to take his seat in the Cabinet. As most of our readers are aware, Mr. Seward is an Irishman, and we are glad to have it placed on record that General Grant is the first President who has called one of our countrymen to occupy the high and proud position of a Cabinet Minister. We hope it will be followed. For this act alone our thanks, our respect, and our fullest support are due to General Grant.

THE CLOVEN FOOT AT LAST.

The English press argues that Grant's inaugural address—particularly that paragraph on foreign policy—indicates peace. We say it indicates peace, that is, peace with all who have wronged and robbed us and did all in their power to the United States, and England, if she can outright *Battle-axe!* Grant may mean to keep the peace with England, but it must evidently be that England must be the aggressor.

During the past few days we amused ourselves by looking over the metropolitan and country newspapers, to see what impression that "paragraph on foreign policy" had produced and critical on the public mind. It afforded an excellent opportunity of ascertaining beyond a doubt, what side the sympathies of the friends of England, and wherein to rely on as friends of our cause, the staunch and steady American Republicans.

First, we took the very few journals which we have been accustomed to recognize as Independent Irish Journals, and, we found, that they were all what we might call *antiqued.* They did not think the address a very brilliant one as a piece of Republican Rhetoric, which it undoubtedly is, and, when I think it advisable will amuse and gratify the Republicans, and, on the whole, they had no limit to the with it.

We next looked over the Republican papers, and, so far as we had time to read, every one of them raised a shout of applause for such sentiments, and, we have no doubt, would do with any. "Of course!" he is not Grant the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and we know that our Republican friends approve of every thing he says! That is certainly true and "very well put;" but we only ask our Republican friends to remember that, in supporting the whole address, the Republican journals especially approved of that paragraph which Grant intended to be a sop to England, in the fatal satisfaction from our injured England, by we accept the "of course!" of our Democratic friends. If any, and we are glad to know that there hereafter will be no such admission, and that these hereafter Republicans are not all as blind as they are pointed.

Next in order came the regular Democratic journals. We looked for the Sham Fenian organs—the *New York Herald*—in a high and mighty sense of anger and virtuous indignation at the insolence of Grant, in daring to write such a speech, and, we, in our turn, looked for the very reverse, a strict accordance with our friends in the Tribune with a common object to ten thousand helpless and discharged independent Circles and Sham Generals of either "wing" of Fenianism to remain true to their present loud, and, consequently, their demand for a war, and, we, in our turn, were disappointed. The Herald and Tribune, in the inaugural address or out side of it, any thing that shows that Grant is afraid of England. We cannot find that if a foreign Power should trample on and kick us and spit upon us when we turn we grow, we should receive her embraces and let her go in peace and see no more, when we get up. We can see nothing of this in *only* paragraph of Grant's inaugural "On the contrary, quite the reverse."

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CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

The following great little national song is itself beautiful enough to be a contribution of the Algonquin Museum of Antiquities, which, by the love which Dublin bodies of that place, distinguish it a counter power in the country of Lincoln, County Mayo. The monastery, which was endowed by the family of Mac Costello, a branch of the Mac Donnells of the Antrim, was suppressed by Queen Elizabeth, and the Mac Costellos, who, during the troubles of 1641, had taken up arms against the Cromwellians, were transplanted to Connaught, Clare, and Galway. Their descendants are now generally employed about the country. The author is unknown, but it is probably one hundred and fifty years old. Mac Costello, the last of the family, died in Ballinrobe, in the year 1800, and was buried in the Abbey of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo. The author is unknown, but it is probably one hundred and fifty years old. Mac Costello, the last of the family, died in Ballinrobe, in the year 1800, and was buried in the Abbey of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

BRONGEAL BEAL-AN-SAMHAIS

Ar Bhlaro a dhéil, an tá tú an dubh,
Ó! tabhair do láimh go dlúth dam
S gur dúirt Sam buadh na cléigh, d'éagfaidh
Go fada ó shin mo chéilidh.
A dhá na dúbhail 's é mo cháirdeas go buan
Nár b'fhéidir aithí fuathfhir a gcloinn-tháis,
Bíodhsa go dubhach le d'fhaoigh-se
Mé féin a fhágáil daimse a bansaoi!

A Bhéal na gcaor, o'dhá mhá
Cloídhfhinn le gráhan duit
Tar leat an dúghrá, a chlos mo dhéidh,
Is tabhair grád gan éiadan gan dam dam
Fonsor gráhaí is mó 'n ceann gan dhí
'S do Sheamus an dá mhac uilleagrach
'S gur b' é 'n corbaíd deigeanaí Tug dam,
Tabhaisse Beal-a'-Samhais

Ad'dó bug mh grád d' éidiín ban
Ar éill an gráidh féasaíne
Do d' fhéin is tiú, mar fuilar na trága,
'S do d' dá gráad deaig mac Taoidhin
Do d' éisd a bheanc na mbaoi ar bhéis
'S Mac Donnell 'n-an dá mhac Sámhais,
Mo thaoi 's mo chéiad gan mé ó
Eumainn
Ag valgaoi a na éaoir

A gráidh gan a mun d'aighnéasaíochta
Go ó'n ó'n éaoir
Ní fhéidir aithí fuathfhir a gcloinn-tháis
Mé le gheanáil ó'n gan athrú
A mhéin-éadhaí ó'n éaoir a bhéis
Coingéal gráidh 'n ó'n éaoir
Ó'n éaoir gráidh Dé 'n éagaíd
Ar an bráidhéar Béal-Ba-Samhais

TRANSLATION

THE MAID OF BALLINAHO

(*Dundealgh Edward Walsh*)

Mo Mhaoi dhéil, a tá tú an dubh,
Ó! tabhair do láimh go dlúth dam
Tá mé ag éisdeachta le d'ghuth
Ó! tabhair do láimh go dlúth dam
Ní fhéidir aithí fuathfhir a gcloinn-tháis
Coingéal gráidh 'n ó'n éaoir
Ó'n éaoir gráidh Dé 'n éagaíd
Ar an bráidhéar Béal-Ba-Samhais

[illegible]

Thou hast known, more than I can tell
Of love in the days of old,
Then let me, thy worshiper, sit
With thee and be thy slave,
Thou hast the sweetness of all
The fair in thy face and form
That Maidhe Bhaile-Bhuidhe
Hath, [illegible]
Thy lips are like the rose
Thy cheek is like the lily
Thy hair is like the raven
Thy eyes are like the sloe
Thy voice is like the music
Thy hand is like the snow
Thy foot is like the fairy
Thy form is like a wand
Thy mind is like a [illegible]
Thy heart is like a [illegible]
Thy soul is like a [illegible]
Thy love is like a [illegible]
Thy life is like a [illegible]
Thy death is like a [illegible]
Thy grave is like a [illegible]
Thy resting-place is like a [illegible]
Thy [illegible]

MEAGOLA

THE Milesian Invasion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—Auctioneer.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on ... streets, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, near THE CENTRAL AND RIVERSIDE PARKS AND Grand Boulevard.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., will sell at auction On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the

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Under direction of HENRY H. ANDERSON, Esq., Attorney.

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The surrounding properties being first-class, this property will be sold with RESTRICTIONS AS AGAINST NUISANCES. [illegible] Maps at the office of the Auctioneers. [illegible]

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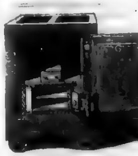
SAFES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1869. Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.: Gentlemen—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 906 Chestnut st., was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan 19, 1869. Messrs. Farrel Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st. Gentlemen—On the night of the 14th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

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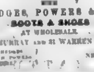
O  C

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 166. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

A GARLAND FOR SAINT PATRICK'S DAY.

SONGS FOR THE MEN OF THE PERIOD.

By "MERULAN."

Patrick's Day.

I.

We cannot be glad, lonely exiles, we borrow
 From pomp and parade but the semblance of glee;
We cannot be glad, while in serfdom and sorrow
 Our brothers are pining beyond the sea.
  Though gallant and proud,
  Our heads shall be bowed
 When we think, mother Ireland, of them and of thee.
  Though flaunting on high
  Our banners may fly,
Though the trumpets may blare and the drums roll and rattle,
 And rifles and bayonets flash bright in the ray,
They make us but sigh for one good hour of battle
 On green Irish ground upon Patrick's Day!

II.

We cannot be glad, though the pageant's shrill clangour
 From street unto street fill the blue heaven's dome,
We cannot be glad, but the sounds of our anger
 Shall be heard far away o'er the ocean's foam,—
  Shall be heard far away
  By the tyrants whose sway
 Is the curse of our race and our green island home—
  Be heard rising clear
  By the despots whose fear
Will make them imagine our rifles and cannon
 Are over the water beginning the fray,
That the people have risen from Bann to the Shannon
 To try their new strength upon Patrick's Day!

III.

We cannot be glad, but the brave hope we cherish
 Of raising the green flag afar o'er the main,
That the power of the tyrant before us shall perish,
 Assuages our sorrow and soothes our pain.
  So our trumpets shall sound
  All the wide world round
 With the bold voice of Freedom inwrought in the strain,
  And our banners shall gleam
  In each foreign sun's beam,
Till, sons of one mother, we're banded together
 With weapons all glittering in warlike array,
Till we fight the good fight on our own native heather,
 And win back our freedom on Patrick's Day!

The Groves of the Pool; or, The Fenian Rover.

I

You may like the Dodger's Glen, as a poet
 To sit in the green shady grove,
And if you set out upon pleasure
 May sport it all day in the Cove,
But if you are bent on rebellion
 And to learn in a good rebel school,
Just go courting a nice little sweetheart
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!
  And I am a bold Fenian hero
  Who love the fair maids as I roam,
  Who hate all oppressors, from Nero
  To the tyrants who lord it at home!

II.

'Tis there you will see the fair maidens
 Each bright morning bleaching the clothes,
With their white feet agleam in the water
 And a blush on their cheeks like the rose,
With a flash in their eyes independent
 That would brand you a coward and fool,
If you feared to wear Green for your color
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!
  Chorus.

III.

I danced in the Claddagh of Galway,
 For frolics in Meath bore the bell,
For the smiles of a gay little sweetheart
 I fought in the town of Clonmel,
An heiress I courted in Mallow,
 A traitor I shot in Rathcoole,—
But I've gone through more games in one morning
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!
  Chorus.

IV

Up spoke Roisin Dhu, my young sweetheart,
 With a look between earnest and jest,
"Who'll win me, must handle a sabre
 And fight for the land we love best,
Must stand in the red gap of danger,
 A soldier collected and cool—
That's the man for my love and devotion
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!"
  Chorus.

V.

O! all you poor cowards and dastards
 From the fair maids of Cork keep away—
Beware! if you make their acquaintance,
 You'll be all hanged for Fenians next day,
With their talk and their tears and their laughter,
 They'll put you 'neath petticoat rule,
And they'll make you mount green for your color
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!
  Chorus.

VI

While the Lee winds in glory and splendor
 By wild woods and castles and towers,
While the slopes of Glanmire in the water
 Are mirrored with all their bright bowers—
Till fate, with her wheel and her spindle
 Winds up my last thread on her spool,
I'll think on my wild days of raking
 In the jolly old Groves of the Pool!
  For I am a bold Fenian hero
  Who love the fair maids as I roam,
  Who hate all oppressors, from Nero
  To the tyrants who lord it at home!

The Girl I left behind me.

A PRISON SONG.

I.

I sat beneath a withered tree
 When winter winds blew keenly,—
As soon such winds might bring to me
 The red rose blushing sheenly,
As fate return life's joyful morn
 And smiling joy re-find me—
The hopes all cross'd, the loved and lost,
 The girl I left behind me!

II.

Like that sere tree whose leaflets shone
 Last Spring with dewdrops pearly,
My hopes out bloomed at manhood's dawn
 In love's light shining early,—
The leaves are dead, my joys are fled,
 The tyrant's shackles bind me,
And never more may fate restore
 The girl I left behind me!

III

But sure a man hath other ties
 Than love's light flame pursuing,
To dry his country's tearful eyes,
 The tyrant's work undoing;
I sowed the seed of that bright creed,
 And scorn the doom assigned me,—
For her alone I make my moan,
 The girl I left behind me!

IV

They tell me that her early bloom
 Is dimmed with constant weeping,
Like Ireland o'er her woeful doom
 A tearful vigil keeping;
But spite of fears and patriot tears,
 My better hopes remind me
I'll see her face, and yet embrace
 The girl I left behind me!

V

Yes, sometimes to my prison cell
 Hope comes in arms all gleaming,
In fancy brings the battle yell
 And green flags proudly streaming,
In fancy shows our tyrant foes
 Retreat, no more to bind me,
And Freedom's reign restores again
 The girl I left behind me!

The Barricade; or, The Government Panic.

Air—"Oh 'doubt me not."

I.

It was a wild, March morning
 As I walked down the Castle yard,
I met a frightened soldier
 Who trembling stood and eyed me hard.
[illegible]
 Before the Dame street Gateway made,
"And why" said I "on Irish ground
 Do you erect a barricade?"
  He whispered "Fenians! Fenians!
   In every hole and corner seen,—
  We've raised it to protect us
   From Fenians and their Irish green!"

II

It was old Maureen Dempsey
 That lit her pipe and smoked it sweet,
Put on her old, green, mantle
 And started down from Thomas street,
And when the old green cloak they saw
 The Castle guard such hubbub made,
That the Viceroy, Army, Church and Law,
 Turned out to man their barricade!
  Crying, "Fenians! Fenians! Fenians!
   Rise, Moriarty, for the Queen
  And give them 'Ceus na Mala'*
   Or burn them and their Irish green!"

III

It was the Lord Lieutenant
 Who sat within the Castle hall,
And said "I fear, Strathnairn,
 We're near some sudden, sad downfall,
In vain we press the torture screw,
 And practice with the hangman's trade,
And, what in heaven shall we do
 Should THEY† erect a barricade?
  Though loyal Moriarty
   With spiritual spade is seen
  A bran' new Hell constructing‡
   For Fenians and their Irish green!"

IV.

It was brave Colonel Kelly
 I met near where great Emmet died;
Who said "like prudent soldiers,
 We're waiting now both time and tide:
When comes the hour of Fenian power,
 Our debt of woe will soon be paid,
And the tyrant's sway shall melt away
 When we charge o'er their barricade!"
  Then God send Freedom's morning,
   When Freedom's sun shall glitter sheen
  Upon our Fenian rifles
   And conquering flags of Irish green!

* "The hand in the bag"—what Donal Moriarty gave Garret, Earl of Desmond, namely he murdered him, cut off his head, salted it, put it into a bag, sent it to Queen Elizabeth, and received his reward like a true traitor.

† The Fenians.

‡ "Hell is not deep enough, nor Eternity long enough to punish them."—Dr. Moriarty. It is only logical to conclude that he constructed a hell in his own mind fit for the punishment of Fenians, for example, like D. D. Mulcahy and C. Kickham, two as good Catholic and Christian gentlemen as ever trod the soil of Ireland.

Ireland, Our Home.

Air—"Planxty Creagh"*

I.

O! mournful Isle beyond the sea
  Ireland! Our home!
With bleeding hearts we turn to thee
  Our childhood's home!
Since that sad day of weeping sore
We saw thy green and sunny shore
Sink down beyond the breaker's roar,
  Ireland! Our native home!

II

O! lovely Isle beyond the waves
  Ireland! Our home!
Where Shamrocks deck our fathers' graves
  Our childhood's home!
In far, far climes we kneel in prayer
To Him who rules earth, sea and air,
To end thy bondage and despair
  Ireland! Our native home!

III

O! Sunny Isle of blooming woods,
  Ireland! Our home!
Of silver lakes and falling floods
  Our childhood's home!
Of golden clouds, of skies serene,
Of purple hills and valleys green,
Thy peer, on earth, was never seen,
  Ireland! Our native home!

IV

O! sacred Isle of saint and sage
  Ireland! Our home!
Of song, and sad historic page
  Our childhood's home!
Within our hearts the hope is born
To see the gay triumphant morn
That ends thy night of grief forlorn,
  Ireland! Our native home!

V

O! genial Isle of friendship rare,
  Ireland! Our home!
Of gallant men and maidens fair,
  Our childhood's home!
What man could see thy daughters bright,
Could own him in their looks of light,
And fail for them and thee to fight,
  Ireland! Our native home!

IV

And we, thy sons, prepare once more,
  Ireland! Our home!
To hurl the tyrant from thy shore,
  Our childhood's home!
To plant the green and spreading Tree
Upon thy plains of Liberty,
And rise to fame or fall with thee
  Ireland! our native home!

* [illegible] name of "When Johnny comes marching home," one of Carolan's Planxties.

The Green and the Gold.

Air—"Neil McCrossan was a brave [illegible] Soldier."

I

In the soft blooming vales of our country
 Two colors shine brightest of all,
O'er mountain, and moorland, and meadow
 On cottage and old castle wall;
They shine in the gay, summer, garden
 And glint in the depths of the Gold
And they gleam on the banner of Ireland,
 Our colors! The Green and the Gold!
  Then hurrah, for the Green and the Gold!
  By the fresh winds of Freedom out rolled,
 As they shine on the brave Irish banner,
  Our colors! The Green and the Gold!

II

In the days of Fomorian and Fenian
 These colors flashed bright in the ray,
And their gleam kept the fierce Roman eagles
 In Rome-conquered Britain at bay,
When Conn forgot his hundred red battles,
 [illegible]
[illegible]
 Our colors! The Green and the Gold!
  Then hurrah! for the Green and the Gold!
  May they flourish for ages untold,
 May they blaze in the vanguard of freedom
  Our colors! The Green and the Gold!

II

Up many a grim breach of glory,
 In many a fierce battle's tide,
Flashing high o'er the red gleaming surges
 Our banners swept on in their pride,
From the day when triumphant they fluttered
 O'er the legions of Brian the Bold,
Till with Sarsfield they streamed down the Shannon,
 Our colors! The Green and the Gold!
  Then hurrah! for the Green and the Gold!
  In victory even as of old
 May they flash over new Fenian legions,
  Our colors! The Green and the Gold!

IV

In these dark days of doom and disaster
 Is it dead, the old love for our land?
Are our bosoms less brave than our fathers',
 Comes the sword hilt less deft to our hand?
No! we've proved to the wide world over
 Wherever war's surges have rolled,
And will raise once again in old Ireland,
 Our colors! The Green and the Gold!
  Then hurrah! for the Green and the Gold!
  And hurrah! for the valiant and bold
 Who will raise them supreme in old Ireland,
  Our colors! The Green and the Gold!

Paddy's Proposal.

Air—"No! Mr Gallagher!"

I.

I had a young sweetheart and asked her to marry me,
She frowned that my impudence so far could carry me,
[illegible] to ask her to marry a poor serf in slavery
Was nothing but [illegible] all kinds of knavery!
She told me to handle a pike ere she'd list to me,
And vowed if I didn't, by that and by this to me,
She'd join for a rebel to vex and to harry me,
Or remain an old maid and she never would marry me!

II.

Her fingers I squeezed in the big brawny hand o' me,
And went with a captain who took the command o' me
Off to the hill-side to practice the drilling there
The pike and the rifle and all kinds o' killing there,
I came back again when I thought he'd perfected me,
She said I returned long before she expected me,
And bade me be off with the devil may carry me,
And till Ireland was free that she never would marry me!

III.

Then I kicked my [illegible] for relief to my devilment,
And thought for a time what words so uncivil meant—
"Begor! she has spirit" said I "like the Queen o' hearts,
And faith to threaten whate'er I have seen o' hearts!"
I took up my pike and its handle I kissed again
And practiced the drill 'till I half sprained my wrist again,
And thought with the bayonet no soldier could parry me,
And the next time I asked her she surely would marry me!

IV

I took to the hills with our roving and airy boys,
And 'tis we that manœuvred like gallant Tipperary boys,
But we had no provisions, no tents for to cover us,
But the snow, and the rain, and the fogs rolling over us.
We had a smart skirmish one day to a Peeler there,
To make out the strength of the soldier and Peeler there—
"Och!" says I, when twas over, "now nothing [illegible] worry me,
'Tis so easy to kill them, she surely will marry me!"

V

But the sleet and the rain kept incessantly pouring there,
And the floods rattled down and the tempest was roaring there,
'Twas these, not the soldiers nor Peelers could sunder me
For when they stood before us we soon brought them under me—
Now she comes to my cave in the hills where I'm hiding here,
And she gives me such courage, so gay and confiding here,
That I'm sure Fortune's wheel to the topmost will carry me,
That we'll soon free old Ireland and Mary will marry me!

Garryowen.

I

They say a dead man tells no tales,
That silence o'er his tomb prevails,
However blow blind Fortune's gales
  In peace or battle gory,
But we can give that phrase the lie,
For dead men's voices fill the sky
And float from Limerick's towers on high
  O'er Garryowen and glory!

II.

O, mighty dead! O, unforgot!
O, heroes of the glorious lot!
Your deeds they sanctify each spot,
  Your names each legend hoary!
From charnel-crypts of mouldered bones,
From fosses, walls, and graven stones,
Your voices sound in thunder tones
  O'er Garryowen in glory!

III

Thy names, great names, great battles won,
Great deeds by Irish heroes done,
They cry "Ualta! Be one! Be one!"
  From ancient graves and gory,
They bid us, brothers, all prepare
For th' hour when we can do and dare,
When Freedom's shout shall rend the air
  O'er Garryowen in glory!

IV.

And we can dare and we can do,
United men and brothers true,
Their gallant footsteps to pursue
  And change our country's story,
To emulate their high renown,
To strike our false oppressors down,
And stir the old triumphant town
  With Garryowen in glory!

V

And when that mighty day comes round
We still shall hear their voices sound—
Our trump shall roll along the ground
  And shake the mountains hoary,
We'll raise the Sunburst as of yore,
And Limerick's streets and Shannon shore
Shall echo to our shout once more
  Of Garryowen in glory!

The Petticoat.

Air—"I am a Roving Doctor."

I.

Since the days of Trojan Paris
 When beauteous Helen was the toast,
O'er lords and mighty monarchs
 The women they have ruled the roast,
And why should croppies hang behind
 In gallantry such men of note?—
On Irish ground, in Irish wind
 We spread our flag—a Petticoat!
  For we were croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat,
  Who fought and bled for freedom
   Beneath that flag—the Petticoat!

II.

This Petticoat was broidered
 By fingers fair as fair could be,
And once its folds fell over
 A gleaming ancle gracefully,
A milk white foot that stept the glades
 As light as fairies of the moat,—
Young Nora's, pride of Wexford maids,
 This tyrant-conquering Petticoat!
  And we were croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat,
  With stains of blood upon it—
   This flag—the conquering Petticoat!

III

'Twas on a summer morning
 As we marched down the dewy hill,
We found our bright-haired Nora
 Upon the way side stark and still,
A yeoman's bullet in her breast,
 A sabre wound across her throat—
'Twas then we made with vengeful zest
 Our banner of her Petticoat!
  For we were croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat,
  Determined to avenge her
   Beneath that flag—the Petticoat!

IV.

The blood spots scarce were faded
 Ere we their crimson did renew;
Upon the Hill of Oulart
 Her murderers, every man we slew.
From field to field, from town to town,
 In England's reddest blood we wrote
The story of that Kirtle Gown,
 The blood-stained, conquering Petticoat!
  For we were croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat—
  The terror of our tyrants
   Beneath that flag—the Petticoat!

V.

And if great lords and monarchs
 Are so polite to womankind,
The world for our devotion
 To Nora's skirts no fault can find,—
If England's King her life could take,
 Could condescend to cut her throat,*
Brave boys, it was no shame to make
 Our banner of her Petticoat!
  For we were croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat
  And bravely we avenged her
   Beneath that flag—the Petticoat!

VI

Then all you roving heroes
 Attend to Thady the Croppy's song
May God preserve old Ireland
 And Fenian rule therein prolong;
May tyrants there who spoil the land
 All sink in black perdition's boat,
And may it rise to great command
 The influence of the Petticoat!
  And we were Croppy heroes
   With pike in hand and flag afloat,
  Who taught our blood stained tyrants
   The Lesson of the Petticoat!

* The warlike old Croppy means that the King cut her throat by deputy, which was all the same to poor Norah. Thady the Croppy's relation will be received I suppose, only as tradition, but the petticoat banner is mentioned in the histories of the period.

The Banks of Anner.

Air—"The leaves are green in Aherlow."

I.

In purple robes old Slievenamon
 Towers monarch of the mountains,
The first to catch the smiles of dawn
 With all his woods and fountains,
His streams dance down by tower and town,
 But none since time began her
Met mortal sight so pure and bright
 As winding, wandering Anner.

II.

In hill-side's gleam or woodland's gloom,
 O'er fairy height and hollow,
Upon her banks gay flowerets bloom
 Where'er her course I follow,
And halls of pride tower o'er her tide,
 And gleaming bridges span her,
As laughing gay she winds away,
 The gentle, murmuring Anner.

III

There gallant men for freedom born
 With friendly grasp will meet you,
There lovely maids so bright as morn
 With sunny smiles will greet you,
And there they strove to raise above
 The Red, Green Ireland's banner—
There yet its folds they'll see unrolled
 Upon the banks of Anner.

IV.

'Tis there we'll stand with bosoms proud
 True soldiers of our Ireland,
When Freedom's wind blows strong and loud
 And floats the flag of Ireland,—
Let tyrants quake, and doubly shake
 Each traitor and trepanner,
When once we raise our camp-fire's blaze
 Upon the banks of Anner.

V

O! God be with the good old days,
 The days so light and airy,
When to blithe friends I sang my lays
 In gallant gay Tipperary;
When fair maids' sighs and witching eyes
 Made my young heart the planner,
Of castles rare built in the air
 Upon the banks of Anner!

VI.

The morning sun may fail to show
 His light the earth illuming
Old Slievenamon to gleam and glow
 In Autumn's purple blooming,
And shamrock's green no more be seen,
 And breezes cease to fan her,
Ere I forget the friends I met
 Upon the banks of Anner!

The People.

Air—"All the way to Galway."

I

A little bird sang in mine ear
 With voice prophetic, sweet and clear,
"Bright Freedom's happy day is near
  For Ireland and her People!"
  The People! The People!
  God bless the Irish People!
  Through all their years
  Of blood and tears,
 Old Ireland's gallant People!

II

With gibbet, fire and fetter girth,
With bloody wars and famine dearth,
Our tyrants strove from off the earth
 To blot old Ireland's People!
  The People! The People!
  But firm as Shandon steeple
  Upon its rock,
  They stood each shock,
 Old Ireland's gallant People!

III

For as the oak tree by the glen
Shorn by the axe, springs up again
From deepest roots beyond our ken,
 So flourished Ireland's People!
  The People! The People!
  Though wars cut down the People
  Each springing root
  Bore tenfold fruit,—
 Old Ireland's gallant People!

IV

Then, brothers, here's to our dear land!
With freemen may her shores be manned!
And down with England's gory hand!
 And up with Ireland's People!
  The People! The People!
  Like bells from Shandon steeple,
  With ringing chime
  Sing out sublime
 Hurrah! for Ireland's People!

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Still Stumping New England for Ireland and Organizing the Know Something Party—Crowded Houses of all Creeds and Parties.

HEADQUARTERS ON THE LECTURE STAGE, NEW ENGLAND, March 13, 1869.

Dear Fenian Brotherhood:

One hundred invitations to lecture unanswered. Forty-eight two hour speeches already, and forty eight engaged ahead. Yet am not tired—not beat out—not hoarse; but in capital condition. So much for training for a prize fight against all England. The priests are now all good Fenians. Having thrown Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Emmet and O'Connell out of the window, I am getting up a new set of heroes—the old are played out.

THE STATE OF SPRAGUE.

The Rhode Island papers cannot understand my raid in that State:—

"Especially invited by his great audience, on Thursday, in the City Hall, Mr Train again lectured last night to a crowded house in Roger Williams Hall. Many representatives, councilmen, and leading citizens present, and, as usual, a Celtic army, who cheered Mr. Train to the echo. His raid through Rhode Island seems to have a deep-laid object to bring on another Dorr War, if the naturalized citizens are longer deprived of the franchise. It was supposed at first that he was here for the Fenians—then, as he addressed the Legislature here yesterday on Woman's Suffrage, that he was stumping for the Revolution, but from what transpired last night, he is stirring up the Irish to force their rights at the point of the bayonet, if necessary. He said that Rhode Island ought to be kicked out of the Union. He has already got petitions on their way to the Legislature. Congrove, of Suffrage Association of R. I., Ward, of Pawtucket, McDonald, of Bristol, and Stillman, of Westerly, are hard at work.

The Bristol boys are wide awake for Savage, O'Mahony, Stephens, and Ireland.

THE BRISTOL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the citizens of Bristol, assembled in this large audience in spite of the storm, cannot allow George Francis Train to leave our town without expressing to him our thanks for his grand lecture last night on equal rights, eight hours labor, one currency for all, American factories, temperance and the Turkish bath, and a flag for Ireland, that we endorse Mr. Train's views in organizing a party of the people, independent of the politicians, and that we adopt him as our standard bearer for 1872—and invite him again to lecture in Bristol—believing that he is doing more to rouse the working men to their rights than all the organizations in America.

P. J. McDONNELL, On behalf of the
JOHN CONNERY, Committee.

Bristol, R. I., Feb. 27, 1869.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE ENGLISH RING.

I am exposing the swindlers: Edward Atkinson, Professor Perry, Samuel Bowles, Sumner, and the New England Free Traders. Old Grimes, and the *Chicago Tribune*, Simeon Stern, Moran, and the Secret Service Ring are exposed. Our boys are the voters. These are the resolutions that do the work for America.

THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, England has demoralized our legislation, debased our laws, insulted our flag, outraged our citizens, subsidized our politicians (we have no statesmen), bought up our press, and organized Free Trade Leagues throughout America, through Simeon Stern and Charles Moran, and

Whereas, America has invested Three Thousand Millions of Dollars in industrial manufacturing enterprises,

Resolved, That it is absolutely necessary to head off English gold and English bribery, by organizing this capital to protect American labor; that the Cotton Manufacturers and Planter Association of Boston, the National Iron and Steel Association, Detroit, and the National Industrial League, of Philadelphia, should circulate among the one million of operatives in America, the New York IRISH PEOPLE, *Revolution*, and all organs devoted to American industry.

Resolved, That so enterprising a town as Pittsfield, with its six hundred looms and ten thousand cotton spindles in its sixteen cotton and woolen mills, employing two thousand operatives in turning out four million dollars worth of goods annually, ought to be ashamed of itself in having any portion of its people so ignorant as to vote for Free Trade, thus playing into England's hands, by shutting up these factories, and throwing themselves out of employment.

Resolved, That if General Grant will acknowledge Cuban independence, and go in for greenbacks, demand instant payment for Alabama claims, or insist on damages for imprisoning citizens, or fight; advocate industry and woman emancipation, shake himself free from the English Ring, and never make another speech, he shall have the undivided support of the Know Something party.

SOUTH ADAMS RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the thanks of our people are hereby extended to George Francis Train for his bold and independent championship of Ireland, his long-tried

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

IRELAND.

A Startling View of the Universities of the Dublin Sham Squire.

We observe that our contemporary has been busy and highly virtuous amongst the Irish Universities, and has discovered, among instances of unchastity and other vices, that Trinity College, Dublin, is the only one free from the pollutions of Mr. Fellows. Finding that the original article of Mr. Fellows, which the Dublin Evening Mail has so unmercifully copied, is not to be found in any other Irish University, we think it only just to the Mail to publish the whole of the article, that the public may judge for themselves how far the Mail has been justified in its comments on our Irish Universities.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Rejection of the Johnson-Jarrahan Treaty by the American Senate, a Serious Matter for Great Britain.

[illegible]

IRISH WRITERS.

[illegible]

A SET OF FOOLS.

[illegible]

CONFISCATION.

[illegible]

CONVICTS.

[illegible]

The Fenian Prisoners.

[illegible]

The Beginning of the End.

[illegible]

A Landlord Shot at.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Irish Bishops.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Cavan.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Wexford.

[illegible]

The Late John O'Donnell, Esq.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

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PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869

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We had, as you can guess, two of your valuable and well tried safes in the building, one of Wm. Sarrin's and both have their vindication set well known reputation in unmodified FIRE PROOF SAFES. Many hundred good had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and in places so severe that the iron bolts were fused, and converting from from the cause, we found upon examination, the safes were as good as when they were first put in operation.

Yours very respectfully

JAS. S. CALDWELL & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1869

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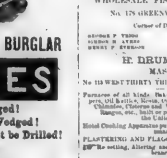

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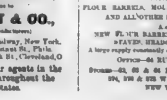

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF

NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office No. 280 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Centre.

Answers to Correspondents.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

RADICALS AND DEMOCRATS—REFORMERS AND TORIES.

Like the modern Reform party of the British Empire, the enlightened portion of the Republicans of New England—the Radicals of the world—have already, to a great extent, emancipated their minds from the antiquated and intolerant thraldom of the religious and national bigotry of their Puritan progenitors.

MISCONCEPTIONS.

NOTES.

THE WEEK.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

TERPSICHORE.

FIRST ANNUAL HOP OF THE INNISFAIL SOCIAL

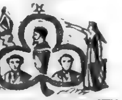
BROOKLYN ASSEMBLY ROOMS MARCH 17.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Children's Lives SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."

Thousands of children die annually of Croup. Now, Mothers, if you would spend 50 cents and always have a bottle of Dr Tobias's Venetian Liniment in the house you never need fear losing your little one when attacked with this complaint. It is now 21 years since I put up my Liniment and never heard of a child dying of Croup when my Liniment was used, but hundreds of cases have been reported to me, and many state, if it was $10 per bottle they would not be without it. Besides which it is a certain cure for Cuts, Burns, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Mumps, Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Spasms, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every bottle. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers in the United States. Depot 10 Park Place, N. Y.

Foley's Irish National Picture.



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The Sun Burst—Liberty Pointing to the Star of Hope—Irish Volunteer Waving his Green Flag in Triumph. Size, 19x24 in. Finest Plate Paper. Price, only $1 00. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

FENIAN MARTYRS' BADGES, for St. Patrick's Day. Price $40 per thousand; $4 per hundred. No Irishman will be without one. Agents and dealers should at once forward their orders to the Publisher,

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The Irish Revolution.

A. T. STEWART—*The Secretary of the Treasury is public property—The first instance of an Irishman by birth entering the Cabinet—How Mr. Stewart succeeded in business—How seldom riches are worthily employed—How easy it is for rich men to become famous—A Millionaire could save Ireland and end the revolution successfully—Gold and Iron—Insurrection is only a last resort—The peaceful victory of Gold, and the conversion of Federal Autonomy—Is A. T. Stewart a Fenian?—Explanation of the Fenian Plan—Baron Rothschild's noble heart—What man of wealth will buy the independence of a nation?*

A. T. STEWART by becoming a public man becomes in a degree public property, and I therefore speak of him and his career without impropriety, and use him as the representative of the class of millionaires to which he belongs. The selection of this gentleman for the distinguished and important post of Secretary of the Treasury, at a time when the financial question is the great question of the day in the United States, and when the most consummate ability is required to restore the commercial and industrial condition of the country to soundness and prosperity, this selection, I say, is the highest compliment which it was within the power of President Grant to pay to any citizen of the United States, and that the selection was prudently made and wisely confirmed I thoroughly believe, and it is certain that the general appreciation of the country will fully endorse the admission of a very sagacious, very experienced, very wealthy and very successful man into the Cabinet, and the commission of the fiscal affairs of a great nation to the care of one who so admirably managed a very varied and extensive business of his own.

I believe that this is the first instance on record of a man of Irish birth being made the chief of one of the great departments of the Administration of the United States. This is the first instance, but I feel confident it will not be the last. All honor to ...

[illegible]

Ireland, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The instrument of force is iron, and that of peace is gold.

Now, if we had among us some patriotic Irishman of great wealth and with equal wisdom to manage it, by him alone the freedom of Ireland might be secured. And this, moreover, could be accomplished without the adoption of a single disgraceful measure or the shedding of one drop of human blood. The success of the Irish revolution depends on the concessions made by England. Without bloodshed on a former occasion she conceded Ireland's legislative independence. Without bloodshed she may be brought to yield it again. But now it is not repeal that we want, but either Federation or Separation. Separation, we admit, can never be gained without bloodshed and a desperate struggle. The complete severance of Ireland from England would be the death blow of the British empire. Great Britain would contest this fatal operation to the last, and would never yield the separation of Ireland so long as she had one gun remaining and one man to handle it. But Federation is a quite different affair. England could concede this with honor and advantage to herself, and with the real satisfaction of Ireland.

I should like A. T. Stewart to become a Fenian. Why should not he be a Federalist like some of the highest and most honored men of the Irish race? By gold might Federation be achieved, and he possesses twenty times as much gold as would be necessary for this great work. Instead of providing tenements for a few laborers how much better would his money be spent in giving back their country to the Irish people to dwell in as their own. Brick and mortar houses will crumble in a few years, and the name of him who erected them will scarcely survive their fall; but the restoration of their national home to the Irish people would be a gift valuable beyond all estimate, while this tenement would ever be fresh and fair like the "green, immortal shamrock," and filled with the happiest lodgers, cherishing with fervid affection the name of the Father of their Country.

Federation means simply this—the substitution of ...

[illegible]

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 835 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 13, 1869.

[illegible]

WILLIAM J. O'NEILL,
R. J. BRADY,
PHILIP COWLEY,
M. McANALLY,
JOHN H. DUNLEA,
B. O. CAFFERTY,
Committee.

FENIANISM IN INDIANA.

[illegible]

A GOOD MOVEMENT

[illegible]

HENRY F. KANE,
JOHN CORCORAN,
PATRICK GRIFFIN,
Committee.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

It is said that the Indians of the Plains will not take scalps from the heads of negro soldiers killed in battle.

CHARLES LEVER owns in the last *Harmond* that he has abused the Americans, as a body, outrageously, and that they, as individuals, have always treated him very handsomely.

A RICHMOND lady, being asked whether she considered the "Black Crook" an unobjectionable exhibition, replied that she "saw no objection to ballet going."

MR. PRATT, United States Senator elect from Indiana, is to have a special chair made for him in the Senate Chamber, his dimensions being too much for the present style of Senatorial chairs.

IT is said that all the gold in the world employed for coin, plate, jewelry, etc., if put in a single cubical block, would be 26 feet square, and weigh 10,000 tons. Its commercial value would be six billion dollars.

PRIM's opponents in Madrid charge him with being an opium eater. His friends admit that he occasionally takes that soporific drug to get some relief from the chronic neuralgic pains to which he has been subject for several years past.

AMERICAN fishing vessels, it is said, are encroaching on Canadian waters, as many as fifty or sixty of them being engaged in herring fishing in the Bay of Fundy. The Deer Island harbors are crowded so full of American ships and nets that there is hardly room for the Canadian vessels, although it is their own (?) ground.

ENVELOPES are now made in England with the mucilage on the lower part of the envelope instead of the flap. On moistening the edge of the flap as usual, and pressing it down upon the gummed surface below, a very thorough adhesion takes place, without the objection of getting the taste of the gum in the mouth, or removing a part of it by the tongue.

INDIA has had a curious railway accident. An elephant, seeing the red light and the smoke, concluded that the noisy locomotive was an enemy to ...

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

A sun by day is a rounder at night.

PACKING-CASES have very tender *feelings*.

"Not guilty," said an Omaha jury, "but if the prisoner is smart he will leave the Territory before night." He left.

THE other day a lady, while stooping over her sewing machine, suddenly got a most painful stitch in her side.

"HAVE you ever broken a horse?" inquired a horse jockey. "No, not exactly, but I have broken three or four wagons," replied Simon.

In a late prayer a Western clergyman said: "Oh Lord, not that we would dictate to Thee, but simply make a few suggestions!"

A MISANTHROPIST of puns lately declared that every man who dared to pen a pun, should be sent for punishment to the penitentiary.

"THAT's very singular," said a young lady to a gentleman who had kissed her. "Oh, well, my dear miss, I can make it plural."

"ONE of our city bakers," says a wag, "has invented a kind of yeast, which makes bread so light that a pound loaf only weighs twelve ounces."

A LADY advertises herself in an Iowa paper as an "attorney-ess at law." Why not say bar maid? It is a more euphonious term, and one in familiar use.

WITH reference to the child with no backbone who is reported to have recently died in Ohio, the *Boston Post* says that by his death "the State lost admirable material for a member of Congress."

A GENTLEMAN on trial in Dubuque recently told the judge he "lied," whereupon his honor descended from the bench and vigorously "punched" the culprit.

A PROMINENT Republican gives it as his opinion that Gen. Grant will prove the worst President the country ever had. Why has A. J. stuck so long in the Presidential chair? Because he would fight.

"AH," said a Sunday school teacher, "Caroline Jones, what do you think you would have been without your good father and mother?" ...

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FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC R. R.
Running from West Omaha ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW FINISHED, AND THE Whole Grand Line to the Pacific WILL SOON BE COMPLETED.

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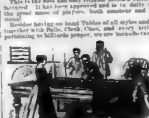

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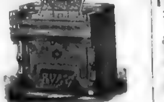

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THE CAUSE IN BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

FENIANISM AND MORAL FORCE—A CONTRAST.

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THE PLACE HUNTERS.

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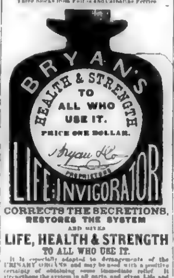

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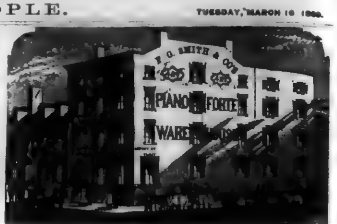

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 167. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

DISESTABLISHMENT.—EFFECTS OF SURRENDER THE THE ECCLESIASTICAL GARRISON—THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DESTROYS ITS OWN WORK—THE WHOLE STRUCTURE OF ANGLICAN ASCENDANCY WILL FALL WHEN ITS KEYSTONE IS REMOVED—THIS SURRENDER IS INTENDED TO APPEASE THE IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS—THIS PROPOSED CHANGE IS NOT A "REFORM," BUT A "REVOLUTION"—REUNION OF CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS—ULTRAMONTANE AND ORANGE OPPOSITION—THE MEN OF DIFFERENT CREEDS MUTUALLY BENEFIT EACH OTHER—SYNOPSIS OF MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL—HOW THE DISESTABLISHMENT IS TO BE EFFECTED—THE BISHOPS—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH AND THE REGIUM DONUM—REMARKS ON GLADSTONE'S PLAN—DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND—WE, IRISH, SHOULD NOT WISH IT TO BE DISESTABLISHED.

Since the disestablishment of the Garrison Church is the question of the hour, and since it may be considered as good as settled, it is advisable for us to give attention to the effects which are sure or likely to follow from this measure, for it is only by regarding the consequences of a change that we can correctly estimate its value—as a tree is judged by its fruit.

The first thing to notice is that the British Government has taken the matter in hand at all. It is well known that this Church was set up in Ireland with great trouble by the Government which now abandons it. It was instituted as a political machine to render the Irish more easily subjected to the domination of England, and it had its "mission" as Tory statesmen were fond of telling us—this mis[illegible]

[illegible]

gust the Catholics, and prevent any cordial agreement between the members of the two creeds which have so long been correctly designated "opposite persuasions."

But the mere prospect of disestablishment has developed two facts which fill Irish revolutionists with delight, and fill English oligarchs with [illegible] the side of the Catholics, the National party has been broadly distinguished from [illegible] or Roman party, which does [illegible] work. And on the Protestant side the [illegible]mocracy has come to light, and won its [illegible] has separated itself from the aristocratic [illegible] who used the society to prop up landlordism [illegible] of all, the National Catholics and the [illegible] Protestants are likely to form a [illegible]tageous alliance, through which the [illegible] learn to be freemen, and the latter to [illegible] then the revolution will reorganise the V[olunteers of] '82, with this motto graved on their [illegible] LAND'S AUTONOMY, FULL, FINAL, [illegible] —OR ELSE!"

The sketch which Mr. Gladstone gave [illegible] of March of the method in which he in[tends] with the "Church of Ireland," as it [illegible] legal documents, deserves so much atte[ntion] [illegible] expect to be pardoned for epitomising [illegible] Premier promises that his Bill will be [illegible] its application, prompt in its operation, [illegible] its results. This is satisfactory. [illegible] that the Church will be abandoned [illegible] the passage of the Act. That, too, is [illegible] Further, he proposes that disestablish[ment be] postponed till some date to be fixed [illegible] the 1st of January, 1871, being the out[side date] [illegible] that date the Union of the Irish [illegible] Churches, which was effected by [illegible]

[illegible]

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

PETER MCCORRY.

The Will of Dean Swift.—[illegible]

[illegible]

IRELAND.

The Irish Church.—The [illegible] of Mr Gladstone's Bill for the [illegible] of the Irish Church is from the London *Times* [illegible]

[illegible]

The Panacea.—We give elsewhere a summary of Mr Gladstone's Bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The enactments will take place at three several periods. Some of them immediately upon the passing of the Bill, others after the 1st of January, 1871, and the [illegible] at a later period [illegible]

[illegible]

The Fenian Prisoners.—[illegible]

The Petitioners at Her Majesty's Levee.—[illegible]

The Mayor of Cork Once More.—[illegible]

Alleged Fenian Revenge.—[illegible]

Reward of Merit.—[illegible]

Interview with D. D. Mulcahy and T. F. Bourke.—[illegible]

The Released Prisoners.—[illegible]

The Rollcall.—[illegible]

President Grant's Inaugural.—[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

arrested by the police immediately after the occurrence. He has been detained, and will await the coroner's inquisition which will be held.—*Cork Herald*, March 1

Donegal.

A very wicked and daring attempt was made by a party of men, armed, on Wednesday morning, about the hour of one o'clock, to blow up with gun powder the house of a farmer named Robert Allen, of Treaneslaigh, near Carrigans, county Donegal. They placed a small keg of powder quite near to the house, and exploded it with a fuse, but, fortunately, no lives were lost, or any greater damage done than the smashing of Allen's windows, nearly every pane in which were broken by the explosion and the frames greatly damaged. The tenants of the house were at once aroused, and Allen fired a shot at the depredators, who at once decamped, but continued to fire shots as they went. Four men were arrested by the police on suspicion of being concerned in this outrage, and were brought before a magistrate, who discharged two of them, took bail for another, and remanded a man named John Frict until the petty sessions of Raphoe, on Saturday last, the 27th ult., when he was brought up and bailed to appear again at the next petty sessions, on the 13th inst.—*Freeman*, March 2.

Down.

R. S. Ross, of Bladensburg, Rostrevor, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county.

Dublin.

A fit of temporary insanity caused Mary Murphy, of 7 Protestant Row, to hang herself with a scarf, on the 3rd inst. The unfortunate woman was only 24 years of age.

We understand that a meeting of some friends of Mr [illegible] was held yesterday, at which it was resolved to get up a requisition that he should contest the representation of the city of Dublin. It was intimated that Mr [illegible] would reconsider his previous refusal and place himself in the hands of his friends for the ensuing election.—*Irish Times*.

The legal profession and the public will learn with regret the demise of Mr. Fitch White, which took place on Thursday morning at his residence, Fitzwilliam square. The deceased gentleman was called to the bar [illegible] and received the silk gown a few years ago. Mr White was an eminent pleader in the equity branch of the law and enjoyed a large business. He was highly esteemed by both branches of the legal profession.—*Freeman*.

Galway.

The *Galway Vindicator* of Wednesday, March 3 says: After the decision of the petition this day the last duty the Right Hon Judge Keogh had to discharge was to prevent a duel between Martin F. O'Flaherty, Esq., one of the defeated candidates, and Captain Blake Forster, J.P. As far as we could recollect the circumstances, it would appear that for the last two or three days hostile messages were passing between the gentlemen named, the misunderstanding arising out of incidents of the late election—when Captain Blake Forster, who had at first been a supporter of Mr O'Flaherty, but afterwards when that gentleman refused the [illegible] [illegible]

Westmeath.

[illegible]

Wexford.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

King's County.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Louth.

An address was presented to the Lord Lieutenant from the Corporation of Drogheda, on Thursday [illegible]

tion the time and attention which its importance deserves at their hands and the hands of Parliament, they will not fail to use their best endeavors to settle it upon a satisfactory basis. In regard to the release of the Fenian prisoners her Majesty's Government have extended the clemency of the Crown to a great number of those who joined in that unfortunate conspiracy. I earnestly trust that these men will return to their duties with the determination to respect the law, and promote good order, without which no country can make material or political progress. With confidence in the desire of the Government to do justice, I look forward hopefully to the passing of legislative measures which will materially tend to promote the welfare of Ireland. I assure you that if I can in any way contribute to this end, it will be to me a source of deep gratification." His Excellency gave a private audience to the Mayor and other members of the deputation.

Sligo.

Sligo, March 4.—To-day, a very numerously attended and influential meeting of the Liberal electors of this borough was held in the Imperial Hotel, for the purpose of calling upon Captain Flanagan [illegible], to come forward as a candidate, a vacancy having occurred by the displacement of Major Knox on petition. Alderman [illegible] occupied the chair, and the utmost unanimity prevailed. Resolutions were passed approving of Captain Flanagan as the Liberal candidate, and a committee was formed for the purpose of making known to that gentleman the unanimous wishes of the meeting. No candidate on the Conservative interest has yet appeared.

Tipperary.

On Saturday morning [illegible] constable John [illegible] of Tipperary arrived [illegible] in charge of a prisoner named [illegible] [illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

R. Buchanan, Esq., coroner for the county Tyrone, held an inquest on last Monday on the body of a young man named John M'Cann, who was killed on the previous day by getting accidentally entangled in the machinery of [illegible] Mill, near to the town of Ballygawley. It appears that the mill [illegible] The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and condemned the want of protection to the public [illegible]

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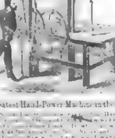

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[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

BLUSTER AND BLARNEY FROM LONDON.

If they would only confess it, our British "cousins" are in a sad plight at present, and all on account of these United States of ours and the intentions of the man who according to our truthful and unpurchaseable contemporary the *World* never had a policy of his own or any intentions whatsoever, good, bad or indifferent. It is curious to observe the tone of the English newspapers at this side of the Atlantic as compared with that of the echoes of English opinion in the British Islands. The great organ of Belmont and the smaller penny whistles that pipe in the interest of the Ring of which he is the Head Centre, loudly assure us that England has nothing to fear from Grant; that the Johnson-Clarendon Alabama claims Treaty is highly acceptable to the great mass of the American people as a fair settlement of all the little difficulties therein dealt with; that the rejection of that Treaty by our President and Senate is in reality the best thing that could happen for England inasmuch as it lets her off without being obliged to pay a cent for the Alabama depredations, while all the tall talk about retaliation is mere buncombe intended to appease the present wrath of the Americans and induce them to keep quiet until the storm blows over, and that after all the inhabitants of the United States are so passionately eager to preserve the peace with England that neither the President nor Congress would be permitted to [illegible]

[illegible] ... to insist that no other country has a right to recognise what is passing within the Union, even though made to feel as well as to see ... sample of what they alone are privileged to do. On her own showing America could have no right even to recognise the war in the Island of Cuba, but she is not content with recognizing ... the House of Representatives authorized the President to recognize the independence of Cuba as soon as a *de facto* government had been established. We, it seems, ... know what is going on within our own ... neighbor. The United States ... put its favorite combatant on the ... itself to give him every assistance ... opportunity.

Well what of it? We would have the *Times* understand that we shall give our sympathy and support to whom we like, and that England *must not* say us nay. We have listened long enough to England and have too long patiently heard her tell us what we *must* do. The times are changed somewhat, and the time has come now when we are to tell England what she must *not* do, and she must respectfully hear and obey.

In what respect do the circumstances differ from those we had to deal with in 1861? Is it a difference that the Americans have an interest of their own in the Cuba insurrection, and that we had none of our own in the American civil war?

Partly right there, sir! We have an interest in Cuba. It belongs to this continent, and the American continent belongs of right to the United States. ... with Cuba the British provinces ... claim our attention. It is ... though to say that England had no interest in the Southern rebellion. We ... shown that she had an interest ... and pointed out wherein that ... the *Times* had said that England ... had an interest in our overthrow ... have let us and our affairs ... [illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

... authorities, and on Col. Cavanagh, of the 69th Regiment. The Governor kindly promised to preside, and a sub-committee of the Civic Boards signified their intention to be present at the reception. Col. Cavanagh also accepted the invitation for himself and his whole regiment. Communications from the released prisoners were read and a gentleman just arrived from Dublin gave some interesting information about them. The day of the reception will be announced in the course of the week.

We have been compelled to hold over several important articles this week for want of space. Book Notices, Reviews, Fenian News, Correspondence, "The Mail Train," &c., &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 22, 1869.

It is intended to make the "MONITOR" the medium of a series of commentaries explanatory of the aim, scope and tenor of the organic law of the Fenian Brotherhood, and, on this occasion, the Preamble of the Constitution will be the subject discussed.

"We, the Fenians of America, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty for the Irish race in Ireland, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Fenian Brotherhood of America."

This Preamble announces briefly the general design of the Constitution, and the ulterior purpose which it is ordained to subserve. The resemblance between the Constitutions of the F. B. and of the U. S. is obvious and intentional.

The object of the Constitution of the F. B. is declared to be this—"To form a more perfect union of the Brotherhood." That is, to organize it better, with internal order ... "domestic tranquility" ... [illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

If the venerable Scottish emigrant (says the *Tribune* of Thursday,) whose pious labors made him the patron saint of the Emerald Isle, could have witnessed the demonstrations made in his honor yesterday by the estimable Irish emigrants, whose political toils have made them the practical rulers of the Isle of Manhattan, he would have seen nothing to ruffle his seraphic repose. The day was as charming as the most zealous celebrator could desire, and rarely does the sun shine upon a more orderly and enthusiastic multitude. Even the keen March wind was tempered in honor of the occasion, and from a hundred flagstaffs, the Stars and Stripes, and Erin's green and golden flag fluttered in the gentle breeze. Myriads of smiling spectators, idlers of every class, juveniles absolutely innumerable, and thousands of Celtic feminines in all their most gorgeous finery lined Broadway and the Bowery, and clustered like bees around the City Hall. Shamrocks and tiny flags, green bows, and scarfs, and ribbons, met the eye on every side, during the hours in which the crowd watched the long procession with its silken flags and splendid banners, its bands of spirit stirring music, its mounted marshals in gay uniform and its endless ranks of "Irish gentlemen" with glossy hats, and unquestionable kids, and resplendent insignia, and its battalions of Irish lads tricked out in red and green. All the pomp and circumstance of a great national festivity, streamed along Broadway for two long hours, filling every Hibernian soul with pride and ecstasy, and crowding everything else out of the way with the most despotic good nature. Inasmuch as the police monopolized all the "shoulder," and everybody which cleared the way and paid our Celtic citizens the homage of an approving smile there was very little or no disorder, a fact which is in the highest degree gratifying and astonishing when it is remembered that there were at least 100,000 people in the streets. Below are our reporters' more detailed accounts of the principal features of the celebration.

THE DAY IN THE CITY.

With a clear and beautiful sky overhead, and not much more than the usual quantity of New York mud under foot, it is to be supposed that the members of the various military and civic associations who paraded yesterday enjoyed the day thoroughly, and although the route was long and tiresome, they returned to their homes well satisfied with St. Patrick's Day, 1869. The procession was in process of formation from 10 o'clock until a quarter to one when at a given signal the military moved down Second ave. from Tenth st., the civic societies fall ... [illegible]

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

(BY CABLE TO MARCH 22.)

The Mayor of Dublin at Windsor Castle and thence to the bar of the House of Commons—New English Extradition Law—Agitation meetings in Dublin and Belfast—Irish Tory protest against the Disestablishment Bill—Gladstone's Bill in the House of Commons—Speeches by Disraeli, Gregory, Sir John Gray, and John Bright.

LONDON, March 15.—A deputation, with the Mayor of Dublin at its head, proceeded to Windsor Castle this afternoon, and presented to the Queen a petition praying for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar and presented petitions praying for the establishment of religious equality in Ireland, and that amnesty and pardon be granted to all Fenians.

In reply to a question from Mr. Torrens, the House was informed by Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, that the Government would soon bring in a bill establishing a uniform and permanent law of extradition.

LONDON, March 17.—Large meetings have been held in Dublin and Belfast for the agitation of the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, March 18.—A strong protest from Ireland against Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church has been published. It is signed by over one thousand Irish noblemen and land owners.

LONDON, March 18.—In the House of Commons to-day, the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church came up for its second reading. Mr. Disraeli addressed the House. He declared in the words of the right honorable gentleman who introduced the bill, that this question was one of the most gigantic which had ever been brought before the House, and its consideration demanded much self control and mutual forbearance. He proceeded to argue that the connection between the Church and State was a necessary one. The former rendered the State religious, investing its authority with the highest sanction. This scheme was likely to destroy religious freedom and toleration. It was a complete violation of the rights of private property, corporate and private property being intimately connected. All acts of spoliation were dangerous ... [illegible]

... Bateson asked the Secretary for Ireland whether Captain Mackey, the Fenian convict, who was reported to have received an unconditional pardon, was the same person who last year killed a police constable at Cork who attacked and set fire to a police barracks at Ballyknockane, and seized the arms of the constabulary belonging to that station ... [illegible]

Mr. C. Fortescue: I am not aware that the hon. baronet has any right, as stated in the question of the hon. baronet in the Irish press, but wherever the hon. baronet saw the statement referred to, I can only say that the statements contained in his question are substantially correct with one exception, and that is the assumption that the prisoner Mackey has been discharged. (Much laughter.) The fact is that there is no intention of remitting his punishment—(hear, hear)—and the hon. baronet will not see his name in the return which is to be presented to the House.

Colonel S. Knox asked when those returns would be in the hands of the members. Mr. C. Fortescue said they had already been printed, and would be in the hands of hon. members almost immediately.

Mr. MAXWELL IRWIN, of Clonakilty, Co. Cork (father of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa), has received and published the following characteristic letter from Augustine F. Costello: "Eagle Hotel, 40 Talbot street, Dublin, March 4th, 1869. My Dear Sir—I know you will be pleased to hear of your son in law J. O'Donovan Rossa, and also of your relative Colonel John Warren. When I left Chatham Prison on the 4th January they were both well. Rossa has suffered the most excruciating tortures, but the prison authorities have at last ceased persecuting him. He was getting along nicely for some time before I left. There is not a more libelled man living. I never met a quieter or more respectful man when let alone. But when unjust reports are got up against him he then shows how little he regards persecution or fears punishment. He is not a man to be driven, but a child might lead him. Oh, the story of his prison life is frightful. There are very few men would survive the punishment ... [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Children's Lives SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."

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THOMAS KELLY, 17 Bowery.

[illegible] March 6th 1869.

Mr. John T. Foley.

Dear Sir: The improved picture designed and published by you, entitled "Ireland's Latest Martyrs," was duly received. The portrait of my dear lamented brother, the late William P. Allen, is a perfect and true likeness. ... [illegible]

Thomas Allen.

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VIII. WHEN?
IX. INFLUENCE OF LOCALITY ON THE DURATION OF LIFE.
X. THE BISHOP OF ROME.
XI. MARCH OMENS.
XII. EMILY LINDER. Part I.
XIII. XAVIER DE RAVIGNAN.
XIV. THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.
XV. THE OMNIBUS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
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[illegible]

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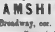

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[illegible]

Mac Cárṫaiġ mór, Ó Briain na slóġ,
Mo ġaol gan ċeo na tréin-fir,
Mac Aonġuis Ūir, Mac Uidir na rann
Ó Inis ċluiteaċ Éirne,
Ó Ceallaiġ cié ħ, Ó Conċubair tréan
Is sioċt Brandu ħ ó'n ruaiḋ-ṡléiḃ,
Ó Duinn an fear, Ó Mórda mear,
Mo ġaol ar fad na déiġ fir.

TRANSLATION [illegible]

MAGGIE LAUDIR

[illegible] to her who loves our land
Rise, comrades and applaud her,
From Reute to Maigue we clasp each hand
When we drink to Maggie Laudir!
Drink you who share our generous fare
Who love our noble people
And will not hear a foeman's sneer,
At Ireland's gallant people

Here's to O'Neill, O'Donnell too,
And Erne's [illegible] staunch and loyal,
And the dwellers in broad Munster who
Have sprung from Mileď royal
May [illegible] wealth increase and health
Bless [illegible] tribe and spread it
And strength to those in the Land of Spears
To make the [illegible] dreaded

Bring Father [illegible] and can
God always guide his teaching
Two cups [illegible] to Father Tom—
How sweet his [illegible] preaching
Let all give place to his holy Grace
His voice to us is sweeter
Than foaming cup—and now fill up
To truthful Father Peter!

For Ulstermen and Munstermen
And Leinster folk joy-laden
Fill up and drink! and fill again
To each comely Connaught maiden!
May God's bright glance guide the Gael's ascendance
To the heart of each base aspirant
May He twist we curse the lips of churls
Who'd cringe before a tyrant!

To Erin's host who dares not quaff,
[illegible]

[illegible]

Right royal fare to Erin's youth—
May love and pleasure crown them
[illegible]
And generous hearts surround them
[illegible]

[illegible]
Hands round—a Munster reel—hurrah!
(I'm drunk by all that's holy!)
See Una glide and merry Bride,
[illegible]
We're the boys can do it!

[illegible]

(Be Heaven, this glee is glorious!)

[illegible]

Who dares disgrace this hallowed place,
Trample him for his daring!

[illegible]

MAGAIÐ LAIDIR

[illegible]

Sod ort a Ċéin, is binn do Ḃéal;
[illegible]
[illegible] sioċbraiḋ.
Is mise léin mac fior Ui Neill,
Bá for Éire ag rioġaḋ.

[illegible]

CYMRU means Wales, and Cymry means Welshmen. [illegible]

The Consummation.

Suppose you win—achieve the best,
Let the old wrongs, at last, have rest,
And the old grievance be redressed,

Suppose the Island is redeemed,
Beyond a pitch no man has dreamed,
Suppose your furthest hope has gleamed

Not vaguely so, but in this wise,
A sudden splendor in the skies—
A fact revealed to ears and eyes

Suppose all this, and then suppose
A nation girt by myriad foes,
Praying [illegible] of blows.

[illegible] think,
Your Ireland rises, link after link,
Would [illegible]

Why should it [illegible] I merely say
She is not ripe for that pure day,
Her fire and strength can brook delay

And though delayed, I do not see
Why, all her energies set free,
She should not be as she should be

So granted, yes, I grant you all
Tranquility of interval,
Pomps, hearse and coffin, mutes and pall

But you admit, as I know well,
Her [illegible] would be a living hell,
Wherein no Christian man would dwell

If England but withdrew her force
Her [illegible] cannon, horse
That day would bring your maddest curse

[illegible]

Daunted supreme government, [illegible]
Your greatest strength in [illegible] spent,
You think the land would be content

With every scoundrel, [illegible] and all,
[illegible]

[illegible]

J. F. O'D.

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART I

[illegible]

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The army appropriation act which has just been promulgated to the troops by General Sherman [illegible]

[illegible]

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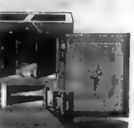

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[illegible]
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MADEIRA. Of the various grades, including very fine SOUTH SIDE, genuine Wine.

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SEWING MACHINES.

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION!

Dealers in second-hand sewing machines have been for years and are now chiefly in the business, of renting to working people and others old and nearly worn out sewing machines, for which they receive as rent $3 per month. These machines having been repeatedly tinkered up, are continually out of repair, thereby subjecting their industrious renters to loss of time and money, at the same time charging as much for rent as a pianoforte worth [illegible] that may be required.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINES IN MARKET.

The undersigned, [illegible] of putting a stop to this swindling system [illegible] summer [illegible] originated and adopted the plan of [illegible] first-class sewing machines (for family use and manufacturing) to persons of good reputation [illegible] of twelve months, payable in monthly payments of $3.50 each WITHOUT SECURITY. Now [illegible] of these dealers in second-hand machines tinkered and varnished up to resemble new, seeing that their [illegible] occupation is gone of renting are trying [illegible] their old hacks on any terms. Beware of them.

ONLY $3.50 CASH.

An opportunity is now offered [illegible] of becoming owners of the best sewing machine [illegible] in the United States for about the same amount [illegible] would have to pay for rent. The Sewing Machine Department Show Rooms are on the second floor [illegible] 101 Fulton street, corner 50 and 52 Main [illegible] through from Fulton to Main streets.

Purchasers taught to operate free of charge. Machines kept in order for one year free. Open until 9 p. m. You are respectfully invited to call.

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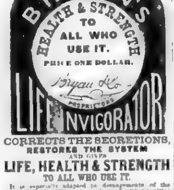
Junction of Fulton and Main streets, Brooklyn.
Three blocks from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.



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TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS and may be used with a positive certainty of obtaining some immediate relief. It strengthens the system in all parts and gives Life and Strength to all who use it. [illegible] It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power, and all Weaknesses arising from Excesses of Youth Indiscretion, resulting in

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WHICH IF NEGLECTED SOON LEAD ON TO NERVOUS DEBILITY,
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IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF
GENERAL DEBILITY.

No matter from what cause it may arise. It restores the feeble to strength. As who use it enjoy of a new existence. Shattered constitutions renewed with

YOUTHFUL VIGOR,
AND OLD AGE WITH A NEW EXISTENCE
IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF
EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL
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J. JOHNSON, Jr.—Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF THE BALANCE OF THE
VAN MATER ESTATE,
consisting of
200 Desirable Lots
AT MASPETH,
By JOHNSON & MILLER,
Auctioneers,
On THURSDAY, March 25th, 1869,
At 12 o'clock, m., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLERKS, MECHANICS,
and others of small means, wishing to purchase Lots, and build themselves Homes, will find the
VAN MATER PROPERTY
the best suited to the wants of any that has been offered this spring, and should not fail to make a thorough examination of every Lot before the Sale. Do not forget that

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN THREE YEARS!

MASPETH
is not a new place; there are over a hundred Houses, Stores, Hotels, etc., on the Lots of this Estate already sold.

A New Methodist Church has just been finished on Perry avenue, and a New Public School is being built on the corner of Perry and Claremont avenues.

MASPETH is much nearer the business part of New York than Newtown, East New York, Flatbush, Bay Ridge or Yorkville, being only a little over

THREE MILES FROM THE FERRIES
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THE TRACK IS LAID
FOR THE NEWTOWN & MASPETH HORSE RAILROAD,
from Grand and North Second Street Ferries, through Maspeth avenue, in front of the Property, on which Cars will, probably, be running early in the summer.

THE DE KALB AVENUE RAILROAD
from Fulton Ferry has a Charter for an extension to Newtown, also passing through Maspeth avenue.

A New Road is now being built to Newtown, crossing the Property now offered, on which it is proposed to build a Horse Railroad.

Maspeth is located between the South Side and Flushing Railroads, being half a mile from Winfield and Fresh Pond, and the Van Mater Property is only a few hundred feet from Maspeth Stations on the Flushing and South Side Railroads.

Being just outside the City limits, *the Taxes are nominal, amounting to less than 10 cents each Lot per Annum.*

These lots will be Sold for Lower Prices than are being paid for Lots no better located at East New York, a mile and a half further from the ferries, and they will be worth more than the East New York Lots as soon as the Horse Cars are started.

To reach the Property, take the North Second or Grand Street Cars from either of the Williamsburgh Ferries to Bushwick, and there take the Maspeth and Newtown Stage, or take the Flushing Railroad leaving James' Slip at 7, 9.30, 11.30, a. m., [illegible] p. m., or, Thirty-fourth Street at 6, 7.15, 8.45, [illegible] p. m., to Maspeth Station. Returning leave Maspeth at [illegible].

Free tickets and maps at offices of
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E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

576 LOTS MORE!

The applications for more lots in the beautiful Village of ISLIP, Long Island, have induced the Proprietor to put up NINE MORE BLOCKS, containing 576 Lots, which will be offered for Sale on

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at 12 o'clock m., at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
111 Broadway.
TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

This well known Watering-place, for health, beauty and convenience, cannot be surpassed. Its advantages of Steam Railroads, the Long Island and South Side Railroads, with its fine Garden soil, and cheapness, cannot be equalled.

For further particulars, apply to
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,
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AND A
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6,000 LOTS
IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF
ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,
Only one and a half hours' ride from the
Cities of New York and Brooklyn,
BY TWO LINES OF RAILROAD,
Long Island and South Side Railroads.
FARE BY COMMUTATION, WITH FERRY TICKETS,
$83 Per Annum.

This HEALTHY and FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACE cannot be surpassed for SEA-BATHING and HEALTH, and convenience to the City. This neighborhood is universally admired for its healthful and beautiful location. The lands consist of sloping plains and meadow, varied by thick groves of trees and under shrubs, running streams are frequently and plentifully interspersed. The ponds (or lakes they may be called) are very extensive, and immense quantities of trout and other fresh water fish are taken from them; fishing, skating and sailing in their season. One very great attraction to this place is the splendid drives and walks for many miles through forests of trees, the branches of which meet together above, and form a complete shade from the rays of the sun. The water of this region, from wells and springs, is incomparable for pureness and healthfulness. The fishing about Fire Island Inlet is not surpassed, shell fish of all kinds. The land is rich and very productive, game of all kinds in abundance, fruit and vegetables of every kind very productive.

The LOTS are 25x100 feet, in fee and title indisputable; all laid out in beautiful Streets and Avenues. Persons wishing to have a Farm of 10 to 20 Acres, can also be accommodated in and adjoining the same Village.

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J. P. LEVY,
Real Estate Agent.
Or M. K. KEITH, 96 Wall st.

Come on, all good Citizens, rich or poor, and we will build a Town (or City if you will) that shall be the envy of all non-residents.

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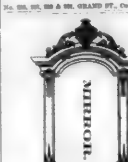
Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261, GRAND ST., Cor. Chrystie.



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Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

5 Cash Gifts, each $10,000	40 Cash Gifts, each $500		
10 " " 5,000	200 " " 100		
50 " " 1,000	300 " " 50		
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos		each $300 to 700	
75 " Melodeons		75 to 100	
350 Sewing Machines		60 to 175	
500 Gold Watches		75 to 300	
Cash Prizes, Silverware, etc., valued at		$1,000,000	

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REFERENCES.—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: S. T. Wilkins, Buffalo, $1,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicago, Piano $650; John D. Moore, Louisville, $1,000; Miss Emma Walworth, Milwaukee, Piano $300; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, $500. We publish no names without permission.

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Hyatt's Insect Snuff, etc., permanently cures Catarrh.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 168. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE AMNESTY.—HOW THE "ROYAL CLEMENCY" IS RECEIVED—IT IS AN INSTALMENT OF JUSTICE FLATTERINGLY GRANTED—ITS EFFECTS ARE MARRED BY ITS LIMITATION—IT IS A BLUNDER IN POLICY, BUNGLED IN ITS EXECUTION—IT IS UNGRACIOUSLY GIVEN AND ACCEPTED WITHOUT THANKS—THE BLUNDERS OF OUR ENEMIES ARE OF USE TO US—THE TWO METHODS OF RULING MEN—THE SCANDALOUS ATTEMPT TO DEMORALIZE THE PRISONERS—THE THIRD OR WHIG METHOD OF RULING—SECRET CAUSE OF THE AMNESTY—ENGLAND'S MORAL REPUTATION MUST BE SAVED—THE TEMPORIZING OF WHIG HYPOCRITES—THE ALABAMA TREATY AND THE AMNESTY—THE FEAR OF THE FENIANS—THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

I am not going to tire the readers of the IRISH PEOPLE with a repetition of the vehement denunciations with which the "Fortescue Amnesty" has been received by all the newspapers which represent Irish opinions. I neither say that it is too extensive or too limited; I accept what is given, and am duly thankful; and I do not give up the hope that the act of amnesty may yet be made to embrace the whole eighty-one prisoners whom the Secretary for Ireland acknowledges to have been held in bonds.

Gladstone, it is true, has promised in the name of the Party which governs the British Empire, to do justice to Ireland. But it is no less true that he has [illegible] his intention of doing justice "by instalments." This [illegible] therefore is to be of a piece with the rest of his Irish policy—it is to be partial, tentative, temporizing, timid, and hesitating. As it is given, so let it be accepted. If it were given in a generous, bold, and liberal spirit, it should be received with equal magnanimity. We admit that a sudden and unreserved release of all the political convicts would have powerfully impressed the imaginations of our Irish fellow-countrymen and profoundly touched their hearts. There cannot be a doubt of it that they would have felt deeply grateful to the government which acted in such a Christian and equitable spirit, and it is impossible to calculate to what lengths of "loyalty" they might have descended in the exuberance of their gratitude. There is such a thing as making a man true by trusting him. There is also such a thing possible as making Fenians loyal by dealing with them mercifully and magnanimously. Even Gladstone professes to believe that Ireland may be perverted from her national faith by the unwonted reflection of the few sunbeams of justice with which Whigs are about to experiment upon her.

But an amnesty granted with fear and trembling—granted reluctantly—granted as a political dodge—granted calculatingly to answer a party purpose—granted bit by bit and not till it had become impossible to refuse it any longer. Such an amnesty as this produces no good effects and deserves little gratitude. It is narrowly restricted in its operation, and its soothing and satisfying influence must be as narrow as the spirit in which it was conceived. Niggard, pettifogging, miserable, make-shift liberations only tantalize the Irish people, and make them indignant with impatience at the measures of the Government. John Mitchel is right in saying that the enemy's government will find that it incurs more odium by keeping half of its victims than by holding them all. If they were all released but one, it is around that one that all the affection and sympathy of his fellow-countrymen would cluster, and the Irish nation would sorrow more for their one lost sheep than for the eighty nine that were restored to them.

Fortescue must feel, and no one can deny, that this grudgingly-granted amnesty was a huge political blunder. It was intended as a *grand coup*, and it turns out to be a contemptible *fiasco*. It was designed to awaken pleasing and generous sentiments in the Irish breast, and it failed in its object because it was not pleasingly or generously done. It could not evoke gratitude, because it was granted through a cool, cynical, and selfish calculation. It could not be reciprocated with magnanimity, because it was conceded through mean and ignoble motives. The Irish may be a very "affectionate people," very warm hearted and impulsive, but their affections are attracted by what is good and true, and their impulses guide them toward what is honorable and just. They are not so besotted with prejudice or blinded by passion as to be incapable of distinguishing kindness from clap-trap, an act of genuine generosity from an artful bid for popular applause, and a measure of God-like justice from the trick of a charlatan.

And so, what is ungraciously bestowed under the name of an amnesty, is ungratefully accepted. Irish revolutionists who dreaded the paralyzing effect on the national movement of a great act of kindness done to the patriot prisoners, may now calm their boding apprehensions and rest easy in their minds. The blundering mismanagement of the Government has relieved all their fears. The Irish are indeed, impulsive and imaginative; but the Whigs, with their usual how not-to-do-it style have produced in the susceptible Irish heart an impression the reverse of what they intended—have frozen the tepid current of Irish loyalty, and have re-clenched and disgusted that fine feeling of affection which opens under the rays of true beneficence as flowers to the sun.

I have often preached the doctrine that in carrying through the revolutionary work, and in estimating our own abilities and possibilities in comparison with those of our enemy, we should always take credit on our own side of the account for a large sum of advantages which we are sure to obtain *through the blunders of our adversaries.* And I followed up this proposition with the practical exhortation to be vigilant and prepared, promptly to seize on every advantage so afforded us, to turn it to good account, to regard it as one of Ireland's opportunities, and to expect amid the errors and *faux pas* of our opponents, to find the readiest means for accomplishing their discomfiture, and for assuring the success of the Irish cause. This graceless amnesty is a case in point. It might have been a victory for England, but it is mismanaged into a defeat. What might have been "Fortescue's famous feat of conciliation" is, and shall forever be, known as "Fortescue's fiasco."

Machiavelli laid down the maxim that there are two ways in which a people may be governed—by fear and by kindness, and he gives the preference to the former. This is the Tory plan. Their policy is to strike terror, and rule by the rope. The hideous judicial murders committed by hanging Hardy at Manchester, were in strict accordance with Tory traditions. But did they succeed? Unquestionably, they did not! Never was there a failure more ignominious, conspicuous, and complete. The martyrdoms produced effects entirely opposite to what the ferocious Hardy intended. Nothing that has happened in the whole course of Ireland's struggle has done more to give strength and permanence to the revolutionary movement, than the iniquitous slaughter of the noble-hearted Three. This it was, this bloody seal, which sealed the doom of Anglican Ascendancy in Ireland. Of all people, the Irish are not to be ruled by terror; and do what she will, England must admit that the Irish community in America cannot be terrified by her threats, but may be infuriated by her severities. The Whigs are not so stolidly insensible to facts as the Tories—who are the "stupid party" of England, and therefore they were not slow to realize the impossibility of pursuing the fatal system of their predecessors and trying to rule Ireland by fear.

Then, before them lay the alternative of kindness and generosity. It was open of them to admit that those pure and self-sacrificing men, who dared to defy the might of England in the hope of saving their enthralled and down-trodden country, were not ordinary criminals—were not felons in any but a legal and technical sense. And from this would follow the deduction that it was a wrong and a shame to punish political offenders in the same way as thieves and murderers and the vilest of the vile. And, following up this ratiocination, the Whigs might have been led to the conclusion that it would be wiser and more in accordance with truth to deal with political prisoners as men who, however mistaken and dangerous, were not bad men at heart nor the foes of anything that is right, just, good and moral. And finally, the old principle on which political prisoners have been dealt with, might have been adhered to in the case of the Fenians, and England might have saved herself the humiliation of attempting to humiliate them. It is an eternal shame to her that she endeavored to demoralize virtuous men by forcing them to herd with the most abandoned wretches in her hulks. It is an ineradical disgrace to her that she descended to expedients of the basest kind to torture, to mortify, and to persecute the unfortunates who fell into her clutches * * * It was open to the Whigs to adopt a new course with the Fenian convicts. They might have been separated from the criminals with whom it was a moral injustice and a national indignity that they should be mixed. And they might have gone farther, and said, "Return to freedom, and to your friends, and tell them that the government of England is too firm and strong to be affected by the machinations of Fenians, but yet England does not disdain to do full justice to Ireland—she will disestablish the Garrison Church, she restores you to your country unconditionally, and she is prepared to leave Fenianism no right to exist, by conceding to Ireland, fully and freely, every reasonable demand of the national voice."

They might have said this—but they did not say it. They might have inaugurated an era of kindness, generosity, and justice in their dealings with Ireland, insuring gratitude, affection and peace in that country—but they did no such thing. And the reason—Because they were Whigs. "Meddling and Muddling," as Lord Derby said of them. Blundering and bungling, as Ireland says of them. Exciting the hopes of the Irish and then miserably baulking the expectations which they raise. Floundering through the duties of an administration, and only saved from the worst consequences of their blunders by the torpidity and negligence of their rivals and foes. It is evident that the Whigs have no faith in the policy of kindness—such a thing would be a heresy to the "base, bloody, and brutal" traditions of the party. Thus they had to resign the guidance of the Italian statesman, and strike out a course for themselves. The course which they chose, led into it by an irresistible proclivity, was of the Whigs whiggish. It was to rule Ireland neither through fear nor through kindness, but through it[illegible] Nothing is more congenial to the whig intellect than the crooked policy of hypocrisy and false pretences. And this, therefore, was the policy which they decided on in dealing with Ireland—hypocrisy, dishonesty, and humbug, harbingered with Fortescue's *bogus* amnesty.

We have now to consider the secret reasons which impelled the British Government to pardon any of the political prisoners. We must recollect that, in her relations with the United States, everything is not so "lovely" as Reverdy Johnson would fain persuade us. This fact accounts for the release of the American Fenians; and, to save appearances, and prevent it from being supposed that Britannia is afraid of Columbia, a pretty considerable jail delivery is effected at the same time, so that the release of the Americans might not seem peculiar.

There was another object to be gained by the release of the Fenians—to relieve England from some of the odium with which her conduct, in arbitrarily imprisoning men who were, in many cases, innocent of the acts charged against them, is viewed throughout the Christian world. Fortescue explicitly stated in Parliament that the release of the Forty nine was based on a perusal of the reports of their trials, and therefore was induced by the weakness of the case against them, and often by the absence of even a scintilla of inculpating evidence. The moral character of the English nation and the English Queen is compromised by the unusual and inhuman cruelties inflicted on men who were fraudulently convicted of loving Ireland. And Whig Pecksniffs were therefore bound to do something to redeem it, lest the cloak of hypocrisy should be completely torn from their shoulders.

The misfortune was that they did not go far enough, and therefore they satisfied or deceived nobody—and this is always the misfortune of Whig measures. It is an essential ingredient of hypocrisy to be devoid of moral courage, prone to vacillation, and addicted to half measures. There is a farthand thoroughness about the Tories, which Whigs can never imitate. The latter are always looking one way and going another—always seeming to be at the opposite of what they really are—always mightily daring and timorously doing. The Tories are pushed back by the spirit of the age, and the Whigs are pushed forward by it.

The Alabama treaty furnishes a fitting illustration. There, we find England virtually admitting that she transgressed the law of nations by fitting out pirate cruisers against American merchantmen. She must have admitted that she did wrong when she agreed that she was bound to pay the damages. But she could not be brought to make the open, honest, confession that she had acted illegally. No. Her *honor* was at stake here, and she would not confess in so many words what she was willing to engrave in golden letters in the ledgers of the United States* * * * * Similarly, Gladstone and his party have tacitly confessed that Ireland was unjustly treated, that her complaints were well founded, and consequently, her sons who strove to rescue her from oppression were true patriots and justifiable revolutionists. Therefore, it was wrong to punish them, and for conscience sake, some or all should be set free. Acting on this, forty nine Fenians are released. But still the British Ministers have not the manliness, the Whig hypocrites have not the moral courage to acknowledge in so many words the equitable title of Ireland to resist a rapacious oppression, and the righteousness of the Fenian cause.

The character of the Whigs and the motives which influenced them in granting any amnesty fully account for the partial and limited nature of the measure, and for the bungling manner in which it was carried out. If any one asks why not release all, when they released any? It must be answered—*For fear of the Fenians.* It was this dread which opened the prison doors of the forty-nine, it is this dread which keeps still in durance the other thirty two. What is granted is through fear—what is withheld is through fear. An unreserved amnesty could not be charged to this ignoble motive. But Fortescue has explained that fear is the motive which guided his selections of whom to keep in prison and whom to set at large. He admitted that, in his opinion, those who were released are not likely to be dangerous to the government, while those who are kept back are men who could shake the British monarchy upon its throne. The released men are not objects of terror to England, and therefore, she disencumbers her prisons of them. *I trust that they will prove themselves to be as harmless as they are represented.* I trust that Fortescue's fond dream may have no rude wakening. I trust that the forty-nine will be considerate enough to indulge the Whigs in their soft delusion long. Why should they run a second risk? Have we not others left to take the fiery-cross of revolution from their hands, and carry it through that Empire whereupon the sun does never set?

England, so proud, and once so powerful, what fate thus drives you on? What inconceivable delirium possesses you, that like one demented, you weakly accommodate the permanent interests of your people to the shifting exigencies of partisan statecraft, and intrust the direction of your imperial destinies to the now rash now trembling hands of Whig politicasters! The spirit of the Age cannot be exorcised or resisted by such means or men, and it is surely safer to be borne by it along, than to try to arrest it, like the Tories, or to quench it like Whigs. The progress of Freedom is constant and inevitable. The area of liberty must be enlarged. Subject nations must be emancipated. Toiling millions must be "leveled up" into a happier circle of existence—wider and nearer to the stars. The grand principle of national self-government must not be arrested in its life-dispensing course. Ireland must be saved from the curse of alien domination. The rights of labor must command respect. Democracy, like a good magician, waves his wand and the transformation of Britannia's realm begins. And it is high time now it underwent some change, for the evils of aristocratic despotism have become intolerable. The tottering beast of burden grows at length restive under his august load. The laws favor one class and oppress another. The minority eat up the majority. The rich are every day made richer, and the poor poorer. The crimes of the selfish oligarchs are piled up to high heaven. The cup of their iniquities is full. There is a portentous rumbling under foot, and—THE REVOLUTION COMES!

TANAISTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 823 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 24, 1869.

The First Section, Article 1, of the Constitution is designed to answer the questions—What is the Fenian Brotherhood? Of whom is it composed? and Where is it to be found?

"The F. B. is a distinct and independent organization."

This means that it must not be confounded with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, nor with any other national or revolutionary organization in any country; for it is self governed and independent of all external control.

"It is composed of residents of the United States of America, of Irish birth and descent, and of Irishmen and friends of Ireland living on the American continent and in the provinces of the British empire."

That is, none others can be members of the Fenian Brotherhood except residents on the territory of the United States, and in the British provinces of North America.

Native born or naturalized Irish American citizens of the United States, Irishmen who are not protected by citizenship, and friends of Ireland—whether citizens or not, are the three classes of members in the F. B.

Nationalists and revolutionists living beyond the borders of the American continent may form distinct organizations of their own, but these are not recognized as components of the Fenian Brotherhood.

"Its headquarters are, and shall be, in the city of New York."

Since the F. B. limits its jurisdiction to North America, the chief city of the continent is selected as the place of its permanent headquarters.

The title "Fenian Brotherhood of America," was at one period adopted by this organization to guard against the supposition that the I. R. B. of the United Kingdom and the F. B. of the U. S. are one and the same body.

CORRECTION AND NOTICES.

In the F. Monitor of March 23d, instead of the initials "F. B.," in the last paragraph but one, read "I. R. B."

George Francis Train, Esq., informs us that his list of engagements to lecture is filled for every day previous to his departure for California.

No. 802.—Paper received and your action recommended.

General W. G. Halpin.

GRAND MASS MEETING IN CINCINNATI—RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS—DUTY OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT—PRESIDENT GRANT THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—SPEECHES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS—A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1869.

Notwithstanding the very unpleasant weather, Mozart Hall was well filled last night with an intelligent assemblage of our fellow citizens, drawn together by the announcement of a meeting to take action in behalf of General Wm. G. Halpin, now confined a prisoner at hard labor, by the English Government. During the two hours which the meeting lasted, the audience greatly increased, and manifested their deep interest in its proceedings by frequent and enthusiastic applause. At eight o'clock the stage was filled with a large number of our most prominent and respected citizens, who had consented to act as officers. Colonel R. M. Moore called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge Joseph Cox, as President, which was agreed to with an unanimous aye.

Judge Cox took the chair, and after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred on him, and paying a just and eloquent tribute to Gen. Halpin's character as a man, a citizen, a soldier and a patriot, he said:—

What are we called upon to do to-night? I trust we are not called upon to adopt any resolutions by way of braggadocio. We have a solemn, responsible duty to perform. In this land we have hundreds of thousands of men who have renounced all foreign governments, and sworn allegiance to this Government, and if they go back to their old homes as peaceable men, not violating any law within their jurisdiction, they are entitled to the protection of this Government. We are met to ask our Government to look into this case of Mr. Halpin's, and ask that justice shall be done him and all others like him. I believe the call of so large a meeting as this will not go unheeded. *We have at the head of our Government one who knows, and feels, and honors the rights of every citizen,* and I believe he has it in his heart to say that the men who followed him down the Mississippi, who followed Sherman to the sea, and recovered this great land from the rebellion, are entitled to, and shall have, the protection of the Government, *if it requires that he fight it out on this line during the whole of his existence.* (Great cheers.) Let us, therefore, in a calm, manly, patriotic, straightforward, American way, demand whatsoever is right for our fellow-citizens, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

The Chairman having concluded, began apologizing for the absence of Judge Mallon, when the audience having discovered General S. F. Cary enter and take a seat on the stage, began calling for him, and though he had not been announced in the programme of speakers, he was compelled to come forward and address the meeting.

[illegible] Bart Smith, the following additional officers were elected:

Vice-presidents—Hon. Charles F. Wilstach, Miles Greenwood, Col. W. Thomas, C. W. Starbuck, Hons. Walter F. Straub, J. B. Warren, James Saffin, S. F. Cary, Jas. J. Faran, S. L. Hayden, Generals H. W. Banning, H. L. Burnett, E. F. Noyes, W. M. Baldwin, Colonels R. M. Moore, D. Weber, H. G. Armstrong, John Grace, Majors James Reynolds, C. H. Blackburn, Captains Thos. Heffernan, M. Puhlman, Joseph S. Ross, James Smith, Drs. J. J. Quinn, Stephen Bonner, D. W. C. McCarty, Citizens C. V. Beckman, L. McHugh, John Schill, Joseph Seifert, Richard Mathers, Thomas McLean, James Kissick, Hugh H. Kurtz, John Nolan, John Crane, Ham Beer, Bernard Tunnice, Denis Levy, William H. Glass, John McDonald, Henry Berger, John McGern, M. Corbett, Wm. H. Holmes, John Loge, B. Corbett, Thomas K. Burke, A. J. McCafferty, Geo. Schulder, Thomas C. Ware, John R. Kinsley, M. J. Patton.

Secretaries—Lewis A. Allen, P. A. Clifford, A. B. Wilson, Colonel J. S. Conahan, Major A. M. Aten, Captain George Seifert.

Committee on resolutions—Hon. A. G. W. Carter, Hon. P. Mallon, Colonel R. M. Moore, Bart Smith, Captain N. C. Boyd, Captain Fred Bertsch, John Calvin.

General S. F. Cary then addressed the meeting, and after the conclusion of his eloquent and stirring speech

Judge A. G. W. Carter, in behalf of a committee appointed for the purpose, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously and heartily adopted:

We, the people of Cincinnati, in mass convention assembled, without distinction of party or creed, but as American citizens, native and naturalized, recognizing a common political equality among ourselves as citizens of this great Republic, and determined, so far as in our power lies, that the rights and privileges of American citizenship shall be held sacred and inviolable at home and abroad, and that none of those rights and privileges due to the position of a citizen of the United States shall be invaded or infringed upon by any foreign power, enlightened, civilized or barbarous, and calling upon our national Government to assert and exert its power in the proper protection of all its citizens, no matter where they may be, in their own country, on the high seas, or in foreign lands, do hereby resolve—

1. That we have the undoubted right to claim that the common and universal sentiments of the people of this country were expressed in the political platforms of the two great political parties of the country in the last Presidential canvass of 1868—in the Republican platform as follows:

"The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at any hazard by the United States, as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our National honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power, for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf."

And in the Democratic platform as follows:

"We [illegible] and equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction."

2. Therefore, we take especial pleasure in reiterating distinctly and emphatically, the expressions of these platforms, as the sentiments of this meeting of citizens of all political opinions and creeds, and of native and foreign birth, and respectfully ask of our national Government the immediate enforcement in action of these just and righteous principles whenever found necessary.

3. That we congratulate our illustrious President for the high, statesmanlike and manly American stand he has taken in his inaugural address in confirmation of the wishes and desires of all the people upon this question, and we respectfully ask of him, as the Chief Executive of the Nation (in his own language) "*to protect law abiding citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats—respecting the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own, and if others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we shall follow their precedent.*"

4. That in the recent trials of political prisoners in Great Britain we see cause for alarm and danger to naturalized citizenship of the United States, for whenever and wherever such citizenship was declared upon the part of political prisoners arraigned and the rights and privileges thereto appertaining demanded, the English law was thrust at and reiterated against the claim by the judges on the bench—namely in the language of the Chief Baron: "*According to the law of England, he who is born under the allegiance of the British Crown can not by any act of his own, or by the act of any other country or Government, be absolved from that allegiance,*" and that the rights and privileges of American citizenship were absolutely and positively refused.

5. That to remove the question of American citizenship from practical confusion and want of confidence, it is the imperative duty of this Government to demand from Great Britain the immediate and unconditional release of all American political prisoners now confined as convicts in British prisons, against whose rights and privileges this odious and barbarous doctrine—"a relic of feudal times"—was applied; for in this way only can we see American citizenship practically asserted, and in this way only can naturalized citizens of this country know and understand their true position of citizenship. If the monarchical government over the sea will still cling—in this nineteenth century—to this obsolete doctrine, it is the duty of this enlightened Republic to teach them better, and at every hazard assert freemen's rights, so that American citizenship shall amount to something more than a name, even to the uttermost parts of the earth.

6. That, as citizens of Cincinnati, we are especially and particularly interested in the release of William G. Halpin, now confined as a convict for treason—felony so-called—in a British prison, and, as we learn, [illegible] in penal servitude as a common felon. Mr. Halpin has been known to us as our fellow citizen of good and honorable standing, for a period of twenty years. He came to this city in the year 1847. In the year 1850 he declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and on the 13th of November, 1852, he was made a citizen of the United States, and received his certificate of naturalization as such, from the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio. He has lived among us in our city practicing his profession as a Surveyor and Civil Engineer faithfully and honestly and has ever been respected by all who knew him. He has been in the public employment of our city and county as Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Soon after the civil war broke out in this country—inspired with true American patriotism, he enrolled himself among the soldiers of his adopted country, and bravely fought for the Union. He recruited a company of volunteers, and became a captain in the Fifteenth Kentucky Regiment, which regiment was made up of recruits from our own State and from Kentucky. By his military skill and prowess he won honor in war, and was promoted, first to the rank of major, and then to that of Lieutenant-colonel, in which positions he distinguished himself in battle at Perryville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga and Sherman's march to the Sea. After the war, at Louisville, Ky., on the 14th day of January, 1865, he received his honorable discharge from the United States army. Mr. Halpin then, in common with us all, was an American citizen, and he manifested the truth of his allegiance to the Union of his adopted country by taking up arms when the Union was in danger and remaining a soldier, true and faithful until the Union was saved.

Such a man—such an American citizen—with such a record—was denied the rights and privileges of American citizenship in a British Court in Dublin, and by a jury (as we are induced to think) packed by the officers of the British crown, with little or no testimony, was convicted as a traitor felon, and forthwith sentenced to a terrible penal servitude of fifteen years' long duration, in a British convict prison, where he now suffers, and will continue to suffer under British prison rules, unless the strong mediation of the strong arm of this Government is put forth to release him.

7. That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the officers of this meeting to the President and Secretary of State and our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the newspapers of the country be respectfully requested to publish them.

Having read the resolutions, Judge Carter remarked that he regarded this as a serious and solemn occasion, and he [illegible] accordingly. This Government was founded [illegible] idea that it was an asylum for the [illegible] nations, and there can, therefore, be no difference between the native and naturalized citizens. Upon this question of naturalized citizens, the Republican and Democratic platforms come together. What produced this union of sentiment? It was the agitation of this subject throughout the country, during the year 1868. How will either of these parties get along with the English doctrine of once a subject always a subject. If the European powers do not give up this doctrine peaceably, they will *have to do it forcibly* (Great cheers). It is a relic of the feudal times. "Once a vassal always a slave," and can not longer be perpetuated. But when they come to this country and unite with us in our Government, they are no longer "subjects," but citizens and every citizen is a freeman, and not a "subject," or "slave." (Cheers.) As evidence that England was yielding to the American sentiment of the platform of the two political platforms, the judge referred to the fact that two of the men, who were put in prison at the same time Halpin was, have been released, and recently arrived in New York. It only required that this principle should be announced authoritatively by the Government to secure the release of our fellow citizen. General Grant, said the speaker, is a great man. I need point to no other evidence than his inaugural. He is a man of deeds, and of few words; and when he does use words I am disposed to think that he means something. Hear what he says on this subject: "In regard to our foreign policy I would deal with nations as equitably as the law requiring individuals to deal with each other," that is a good and great idea. "And I would protect law abiding citizens, whether of native or of foreign birth, wherever their rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. (Cheers.) I would respect the rights of all nations, and demand equal respect for ourselves.

If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us we may be compelled to follow their precedent." (Cheers.) If what the President has thus said be carried out by him as the Chief Executive, I tell you, fellow citizens, if the European powers will not give up this absurd doctrine against the naturalized citizens of this land to put Grant will make them do it! (Great cheers.) But how will he make them do it? He will not shilly shally about it. He will say: "Please let Halpin out." No, but he will [illegible] the country's [illegible] (Renewed cheers.) The Judge spoke at great length, making many very good points. When he closed, a letter was read from Hon. Milton Sayler, expressing his regret at not being able to be present.

Mr. Gaddis was then called. He indulged in some complimentary remarks all around, and promised that in less than two months General Halpin would be [illegible] on the platform where he stood. He [illegible] by moving the appointment of a committee of seven to bear to President Grant the resolutions just adopted. The motion was agreed to, and the following named gentlemen appointed as the committee: M. P. Gaddis, Judge A. G. W. Carter, Judge James Saffin, General H. L. Burnett, General S. F. Cary, Hon. P. Mallon, Hon. C. W. Thomas. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN NEW YORK.—The warmth of the sympathy felt in New York for the struggling Cubans was [illegible] attested last Thursday night at the enthusiastic meeting in Steinway Hall. Their cause is so palpably just—their insurrection so manifestly identical in aim with that by which in the case of our own land self government was attained, that there has never been a question as to the interest the people of the United States would feel in their success. Late events, however, go far to show that this success may be much nearer at hand than has hitherto been imagined. At this critical moment, therefore, the voice of the Empire City will be heard with peculiar satisfaction by the patriot Creoles.

PIUS IX. has just raised to the dignity of Cameriere [illegible] Capua the Duke d'Acquaviva. This much-coveted post is the most distinguished post that can be accorded to a lais in the States of the Church. He who is invested with it becomes officer of the palace; is considered as belonging to the Pope's family, his place at all great ceremonies is near the Holy Father, he becomes by right member of the Roman nobility, and has access to every part of the Vatican and Quirinal.

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

Office No. 280 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Owing to our largely increased circulation, we are desirous of saving as much of our space as possible for our readers, so as to give them all the reading matter which their hearty support so justly deserves, and we must therefore be cautious of inserting an undue share of advertisements. A reference to our columns will show that at the old rates the paper runs a risk of being over-crowded with advertising matter, and we are in consequence compelled to increase our rates in this department. Hereafter advertisements will be charged for as follows:

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

OUR STRUGGLE WITH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "RING."

We have made it an important portion of the programme of our public duties to aid our countrymen in America, as far as we are able, in flinging off the disgraceful and degrading moral yoke of political cliques, factions, and "Rings" of all kinds, and in deciding for themselves the merits of all candidates for their political favor. We desire to see the votes and influence of our Irish fellow-citizens won by men who would support and sympathize with us in our efforts to redeem our native land and to elevate the social and political status of our people in this our adopted country, rather than by the nominees of some clique of professional jugglers who arrogate to themselves the right to create candidates for our suffrages and to compel us to vote for them. We desire to teach both the great parties of the country that neither can any longer hope to despise our dearest wishes and most sacred aspirations, as they too long have done, or to demand our support, as they are doing even now, without consulting our interests as Irish-born men who still love our native land and as adopted citizens of the United States who aim to be worthy and honored members of this Commonwealth, for whose safety and integrity we have proved ourselves ready to sacrifice our fortunes and our lives. We desire, in short, to see our people use the power and influence with which Freedom has blessed them, for the honor and prosperity of the Republic, for their own welfare as American citizens, and for the extension of liberty and happiness to their native land as a preliminary to the enjoyment of those blessings by all nations, all peoples, and all races throughout the world, but we are anxious, above all that the votes of our countrymen here shall be cast neither to elevate knavish heartless demagogues who profess to be our friends while they really hate, despise and secretly labor to degrade us, nor to place in power the agents and tools of that gigantic conspiracy that is now and has long been at work to establish the monarchical and oligarchical system in America, or failing in that to prevent the further expansion of republican institutions and their extension to the down-trodden nations of the Old World.

It may appear strange, at first sight, that we should have any cause for our anxiety on this head, and a great many persons do express astonishment, if not downright incredulity, at being told that the vast majority of our Irish-born citizens have hitherto given their heartiest support to those who conspire for their own degradation here and for the perpetuation of oligarchical misrule and foreign domination in their native land. The monstrous anomaly, however, is easily explained. In the days when the souls of our people were sorely tried in America, and when Know-nothing intolerance and hatred of our race, inspired and fostered by English intrigue, ran rampant through the land and vented its fury in sacking the houses and churches of our countrymen, *particularly in the cities of the South*, the Democratic party *of that period* manfully stood between the friendless stranger and the native American fanatic who thirsted for the blood of every inoffensive Irishman or German who dared to accept and exercise the privileges conferred upon them by the wise law-givers of the young Republic. The men who led the Democratic party *then* were honest, wise and just men. They were devoted to the preservation of this Union and they were *radical* and *progressive*. Naturally, therefore, they won the fast friendship and support of the rapidly increasing foreign population. Know-nothingism was strangled, and the Democracy triumphed. Whereupon English intrigue dropped the Know-nothings, "like a hot potato," and did all in its power to corrupt and win over the Democratic leaders. In this, however, its prospects of success were neither brilliant nor encouraging, but when at last it was found that the mountain would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet lost no time in going to the mountain. The hired agents of England and of the money kings of Europe espoused the Democratic cause, entered the party, and became its loudest supporters. Their talent or cunning—for European rulers never employ unmitigated fools—at once gained them a prominent and influential position and then [illegible] as they were with unlimited means, they soon paid their way to the highest places and [illegible] command of the Democratic legions. [illegible] the Democracy body and soul. We [illegible] now August Belmont, financial agent of the Rothschilds, champion of Free Trade, money-lender to some dozens of our State Governments, Centre of the "English Ring," *avowed* unofficial Minister of the British Government, *avowed* interceptor and custodian of confiscated Fenian money, *avowed* subscriber of one hundred thousand dollars for one campaign to the Democratic corruption fund, and *avowed* chairman and chief of the Democratic National Executive Committee!

No sooner had Belmont and the less noted members of the English "Ring" obtained full and safe control of the Democracy, than they changed the whole programme and principles of the party and from being liberty-loving progressive and radical, as it had been, it became the odious thing it is now—conservative or rather retrogressive (for stagnation is incompatible with existence in a political party), anti-republican, pro-monarchical, anti-Irish and pro-English. The sincere men of the Democracy who could not be bought, bribed or cajoled into abandoning their principles, bartering their honor or betraying their country—the unswerving champions of the foreign born citizen, and vindicators of his rights—the Stantons, Butlers and Van Wycks—soon saw the direction in which the new leaders were driving the brave old party; they fled from the rotten concern as from a pesthouse; their places were recruited from the old Know-nothing ranks, and the recruits are the Brookses, Buckalews, and Babcocks, all standard-bearers of the Democracy to-day.

[illegible]

TRIUMPHS OF FENIANISM FAIRLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

[illegible]

BELMONT BAFFLED IN CONNECTICUT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

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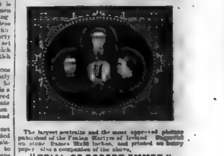

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CAUTION. [illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

The following lyric bears so much resemblance to Gerald Griffin's beautiful ballad, "The Bride of Malahide," as to lead one to conclude that both poems were inspired by the same sad occurrence. Indeed were it not that Griffin represents his hero, Sir Hussey, as having been slain during his absence from his new-made bride, Maud Plunkett, while the heroine of the present lay tells us that she saw him fall, we might be led to the conclusion that "The Bride" is a paraphrase from the Irish. Further than the obvious coincidences of the pieces themselves would lead one to infer, we know nothing of the author, the date or the occasion of the "Maiden Widow". It was taken down some thirty years since from oral repetition by a student of Irish tongue, who heard it sung at a harvest gathering at Kilbeheny, by a peasant girl of the Gaeltic side. He was immediately struck, both by its simple pathos, and by the resemblance above referred to. A copy of it was afterwards forwarded by him to Mr John O Daly of Dublin, who published it in the first edition of his "Munster Poets," with a translation by the late Clarence Mangan. The present version is from the original copy; for some slight verbal differences which are found in O'Daly's do not appear to us to be improvements on the words as formerly and perhaps still, sung by the rural maidens along the banks of the Funcheon. The only fault we find with our copy is, that it tells us so little about the persons and the circumstance to which it relates. We think that it wants some stanzas, and, as we purpose to stereotype our Celtic Department, with a view to publishing it in book form at some future time, we shall feel thankful to any of our readers who may have it by heart in a more complete form, to send us on their version, or to do what is better still, to afford us an opportunity of writing it down from their dictation. We shall also feel thankful for any traditionary account of the circumstance, and the persons, for whom it was composed.

IS MAIGHDEAN 'S IS BAINTREABAĊ (1)

Is maiġdean 's is baintreabaċ
Rinn Dia go h-óg d[illegible]
'S ní binn liom an creill-so (2)
Gabáil timċeal mo nuaḋċair (3)
Ba bean pósta ar maidin
Ó 'n Eaglais ċoir mé
'S is baintreabaċ m' ainm
Ar teaċt an tráṫnóna

Tá smúit ar mo ċ[illegible]
Nać scaoilfid [illegible]
Feaḋ Ḃeas drúċt [illegible] (4)
Nó ceo ar [illegible]
Tá do ċóṁr[illegible]
Go caoin-deas de 'n ċao[illegible]
'S é mo lá Broin-so 'n cro[illegible]
'G á annaint gur éagais

Is deas do ṫiocfaċ claiḋeaṁ ḋuit (5)
'S tú 'g eidreaċt ar ċaoil-eaċ (6)
Ag séideaḋ na h-adairce
'S do ġadair beaga ár saoṫar
Tógfá 'n ċeo de m' intinn
Ar Beinn ṁaoil an t-sléiḃ 'moiċ,
Agus aireomaoid uainn tu (7)
Lá buailte ríġ Séamais

Is mór mór é m' eagla
Go ḃ-fuil do ṁuintir-so fuar liom
Mar do liúġas is do screadas (8)
'Nuair ċonnaic mé 'n fuil uasal
Is d' ḟéaċ tú 'lar n-ais orm
Le dian-ġráḋ 's le truaġ ḋam
Is d' imreaġ an feall ort, (9)
Oċ m' 'annsaċt' an uair úd

Mallaċt ḃeirfinn d' aon-ḃean
A m-ḃíoċ beirt fear 'g á h-iarraiḋ, (10)
Naċ déanfaċ a díċeal (11)
Gan aon aco iaraḋ.
Mar is aileán fir caílce
Lé 'r ċaill mé mo ċiall-so,
Is fear breáġ-ḋeas ná gránna
Ní ġráḋfainn a d' ḋiaiġ-so

[TRANSLATION—BY M. J. HEFFERNAN.]

THE MAIDEN-WIDOW

This morning, a maiden
I stood by thy side
At the altar, arrayed in
The robes of a bride.
But thy death-knell is tolling
As fades the day-light,
And dark, dark is the soul in
Thy widow to-night

A cloud will hang over
My life till the rain
And the dews cease to hover
O'er mountain and plain!
[illegible]

Ah [illegible]
[illegible]
Shall [illegible]
To [illegible]
Ne[illegible]
Thy [illegible]
And fro[illegible]
The[illegible]

A[illegible] friends [illegible]
A[illegible] on my [illegible]
B[illegible] when I cried
As I saw thy blood flow
Thou turned st to look round
And that moment thy foe
Struck thee down to the ground—
'Twas a dastardly blow!

Woe, woe to the woman
Whom Fate hath led on
To be courted by two men
And wedded by one!
But my choice was so clever
He turned my poor brain—
Ah, no danger I'll ever
Make rivals again!

1. 'Baintreabhach,' 'a widow', now commonly pronounced somewhat like bye-trough and bown-trough in the southern half of Ireland. The word is evidently compounded of the prefix ban 'female' and treabhach, which, used as a substantive means a 'cultivator' householder ... Treabh a 'tribe,' which is also ... the primary signification of baintreabhach is a female head of a family or household. ... in the old Bardic pronunciation.

2. Creill ... a knell or the tolling of a church bell, pr. like krelle.

3. Nuadhċar ... bride-groom or bride.

4. Bheas contracted for bheidheas will be.

5. Tiocfach provincially for tiocfadh. At present the Munster peasantry pronounce the dh like ch in the analytical forms of the past consuetudinal and conditional tenses. Though no authority for this peculiarity is found in the written language, it adds materially to clearness and distinctness of style.

6. [illegible] contracted from [illegible] we shall feel.

7. Eidreacht riding. O Daly's version has marcaigheacht, which is indeed the correct term, but the rhyme requires ridereacht here, which, though clearly derived from the Saxon, may be as legitimately adopted by us as ridire or rindaire our most ordinary term for knight whose identity with the English rider and the German ritter a knight, is evident.

8. Mar do liughas, because I cried out. O Daly's version has mar nar liughas, because I did not cry out. But the context shows that the reason she dreaded the anger of the bridegroom's kindred was because he looked back towards her in consequence of her screams, and thus gave his assailants an opportunity for dealing him his death wound.

9. Imreag for imreadh or imreadh 'was played.' This is another Munster idiom. It is an improvement in point of logical clearness. The final dh of the past tense of the passive voice is at present pronounced g hard and broad by the inhabitants of this province. A marked distinction is thus drawn between it and the past consuetudinal which is spelled the same way ... he was struck, ... he was wont to strike. The southern Irish pronounce the first ... and the second ... In the other provinces no such distinction is made.

10. m-bioch contracted from m-bidheadh, provincially from m-bidheadh.

11. Deanfach provincially for deanfadh.

MALLOW.

The Fenian's Dream.

Crouched within that prison cell,
In that dungeon, foul and fell,
Whilst the night, and half her stars wheeled past the pane
Came, as half forgotten chimes,
Dreams, in dreams of other times,
Through the hurtling of the tempest, and the uproar of the rain.

There the loose battalions stood,
Brothers bound by faith and blood,
Ready to avenge the [illegible]
Lord, [illegible]
Had not dared to show the way—
[illegible] and Freedom move.

But a softer, gentler scene
[illegible]

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A [illegible] OF [illegible] DAYS.

[illegible]

"Pay the [illegible]" ...

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

What is most likely to become a woman? A little girl.

Why is a cow's tail like a swan's bosom? Because it grows down.

When are the funds unsteady? When money is "tight."

It is said the temperance lecturers, in appealing to the topers to choose between Alcohol and Sobriety, exclaim, "Under which King, Bezonian!"

A lady in Lowell, Mass., who has kept crape on the knob of her house door since the assassination of President Lincoln, removed it on inauguration day.

The following typographical error shows the vast importance of the comma. At the banquet this toast was given: "Woman without her man, is a brute."

A Louisiana paper says: "A mother and [illegible] child were accidentally ground up in Bogg's sugar cane mill last week. We regret the accident, as the quality of sugar furnished at this place has been very good."

When may a ship be said to be foolishly in love? When she is attached to a buoy. When madly in love? When she is hankering after a swell. When ambitiously in love? When she is making for a peer.

A Newspaper published in the regions of Lake Memphremagog and Winnepesaukee says that "the fish in Lake Hulleyhunkemunk, Me., are said to be superior to those of either lake Weelyahmock or Mooselockmeguntic. Those of Chaubunagungamaug were very fine, but they all got choked to death in trying to tell where they lived."

The son of the Rev. Mr. Montague, residing at Whitewater, Wisconsin, was delivering a college valedictory address [illegible] ago, when in taking his handkerchief from his pocket, he pulled out a pack of cards which fell to the floor. "Hallo," he exclaimed, "I've got on my father's coat." The worthy divine who sat in front of the promising son, was more confused than his scion.

The [illegible] Saturday Review says of Horace Greeley, that "he seems to have just that imperfect degree of knowledge and that one-sidedness of judgment which are necessary to fanaticism. He clings to various prejudices—personal, social, and political—with something of fanatical vehemence." The [illegible] has evidently a prejudice against the great Radical publicist.

The Pope's sense of humor is proverbial in Rome and he gave a good example of it the other day to a corporation of bakers, who asked an audience of him in order to remonstrate against a new and excellent public oven which supplies far better bread on much lower terms than they have been in the habit of making. This interference with their long enjoyed monopoly was, of course, although a great popular benefit, a grievous injury in their eyes. "Holy Father," said the spokesman, "it is very hard on us ... we have ... so long for the public benefit." "It is quite true, my son, ... it is high time you rested a little, and let other people ..."

Lord Redesdale and the Flunkey.—The following story of Lord Redesdale ... is too good to be lost ... Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords ... A modest knock was heard at the door ... a powdered footman ... "Is Lord [illegible] at home?" said ... who was instantly detected by the ... "No, he ain't at home; but I say, old feller, don't go off in such an 'urry. Just run round the corner, will you, and fetch a pot of 'alf and 'alf." The obliging menial did as he was bid, ran round to the adjoining public-house and speedily reappeared bearing a pot of foaming porter. "Ave a drink, old chap," said Jeames, when he had slaked his own thirst. "No, thank you," said the visitor, "I don't drink so early in the morning, but I'll take the pot back if you'll allow me, and, by the way, just tell your master when he returns that Lord Redesdale called."

A minor luminary has faded from the firmament of the Federal capital. "I am sorry," says Donn Piatt, "to write it, but with the Fortieth Congress departs our Mullins. He goes out forever ... No more shall that voice, which sounded like a saw mill with a bad cold, be heard ringing through the halls, awakening echoes and ... guishable. Ah, me! Why ... What a dull time we will have ... lost in the wilds of Tennessee ... of our Mullins are not reported. The reporters fail to do him justice. He charged ... the other day, on mule- ... friends three days to dig ... "I stand here, Mr. Speaker," roared Mullins, "... angel Gabriel snaps his last gun. I will stand here till the pismires carry me out piecemeal through the keyhole. I will stand here until the archangel from the crack of doom amid the wreck of matter, and a crash of bonds, and Asia tumbling into Africa, leaving the polar star to gleam like the ... upon a mighty void of collateral chaos."

Tailors' Diversions.—A tailor ... qualities of ... men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:

1. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to the cloth.
2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage.
3. As a sailor, he sheers off whatever it is proper.
4. As a play actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.
5. As a lawyer, he attends many suits.
6. As an executioner, he provides suspenders or galluses for many persons.
7. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose.
8. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.
9. As a rational and scriptural divine his great aim is to form good habits, for the benefit of himself and others.

[illegible]

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Jan., 1869.

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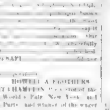

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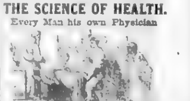

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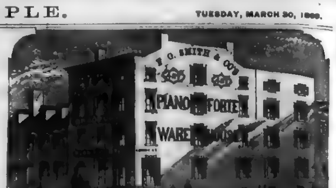

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Napoleon Cough Pills.
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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 169. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

CUBA—THE LESSON TAUGHT BY HER REVOLT—THE NATURE OF THE REVOLT—CUBA FOR THE CUBANS—PARALLEL BETWEEN CUBA AND IRELAND—SHAM SYMPATHIZERS WITH CUBA—HER CLAIMS ON OUR SYMPATHY—FILLIBUSTERING RAIDS AND AUXILIARY EXPEDITIONS—THE SOLIDARITY OF THE CUBAN CAUSE WITH OURS—THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS CUBA—THIS GOVERNMENT SHOULD SIDE WITH HER AGAINST SPAIN—IT IS THE INTEREST OF THIS REPUBLIC TO PUT AN END TO EUROPEAN DOMINATION IN AMERICA—SPAIN SHOULD BE PUNISHED FOR RECOGNISING THE SECESSIONISTS AS BELLIGERANTS—THE PROBABLE RESULT OF THE INSURRECTION—SPAIN'S BLUNDER—WITHOUT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE THE CUBANS CANNOT SUCCEED.

A revolutionary struggle so close to the United States as that which is progressing in Cuba at the present time, cannot fail to be a subject of interest to members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The matter is very fully discussed in the press, as also is the probable or proper action which our government should take in the premises. But for Irishmen there are four points on which there should be some attempt made to secure unanimity of opinion viz:—The nature of the Cuban revolt; the claims which the Cubans have on our sympathy; the policy which we should be pleased to see adopted in regard to Cuba by the United States government, and the reason for the same; and finally, the probable end of the Cuban struggle.

THE NATURE OF THE REVOLT.—The relations subsisting between Cuba and Spain are almost precisely similar to those between Ireland and England previous to 1782. That is to say, Spain governs Cuba as despotically, as arrogantly, as contemptuously, and as rapaciously as England ruled Ireland before the day of Grattan and the Volunteers. The laws of Cuba differ from the laws of Spain, but they are [illegible]

[illegible]

Spain are over and the opportunity of Cuba [illegible] It is not for us to say that the Cuban rising against oppression should be postponed until Spain [illegible] to devote her undivided attention to [illegible] We consider the Cubans the best judges [illegible] time and manner for the [illegible] which afflicted them. All we have to do [illegible] them our sincere sympathies, which they [illegible] because their cause is a good one and [illegible] their revolution is opportune and just.

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES [illegible] CUBA.—No sooner did the news of the [illegible] revolution reach these shores than [illegible] America hailed the event as a triumph for [illegible] and the government, directed by Mr. [illegible] made haste to be the first power to recognize [illegible] Both these precipitate [illegible] mistaken in policy. The revolt against Isabella was not directed by republicans [illegible] the creation of a republic in a country where there are no real republicans a political [illegible] the United States Government has now, [illegible] interests, to take sides with Cuba against [illegible] and this follows with a very bad grace after [illegible] show of officious friendship for the latter [illegible] possible for any one but a humbug to be [illegible] Spain and, at the same time, to sympathise [illegible] Cuban revolution which is destined to [illegible] Spain if it be successful. It is impossible [illegible] to side with both the oppressor and his victim. [illegible] Spain can no more be persuaded that it [illegible] terest to lose Cuba than England can be [illegible] into the belief that the separation of Ireland [illegible] her empire would be a benefit, or than [illegible] of the United States could be cajoled [illegible] into letting the Southern States secede [illegible] the conviction that this was the best thing [illegible] could happen to both parties.

We have to take sides on this Cuban question [illegible] we side against Spain. The United States [illegible] take sides also, and as Cuba is an American [illegible] and as it is the interest of this country [illegible] end to European sway over any part of [illegible] America, it is indispensable that the United States should favor the Cuban cause. Perhaps [illegible] dependence might end in the annexation [illegible] but whether annexed or not, it would be [illegible] tage to the United States to overthrow the [illegible] tion of Spain. I believe that Cuba and [illegible]

[illegible]

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]
THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 723 BROADWAY, New York, April 5, 1869.

[illegible]

Eamon a Cnoic

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

T. W. CONNELLY, Center.

IRELAND.

Letter from Father O'Connor.—Thousands of our readers will feel a deep interest and unmixed pleasure in the perusal of the following letter from our friend the Rev John O'Connor, the patriot priest of unconquerable Tipperary On behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood of America, we offer our sincere congratulations to Father O'Connor on his narrow escape from shipwreck, and, we thank God, he has been saved from a watery grave to complete his share in the great work of Ireland's redemption. We have no doubt that the "profane fellows" over there who feel confident that Father O'Connor "wasn't born to be drowned" are perfectly right. We believe ourselves he will peacefully render up the ghost on dry land after a long period of usefulness to Religion and to his fellow man, or he will forfeit his valued life in the cause of his country, and prove that

> "The noblest place for man to die
> Is where he dies for man!"

Father O'Connor has promised (what our readers will be delighted to hear) that he will occasionally give us an account of the progress of our national cause in "holy Ireland." We need not say that that will give us what we have long needed—an opportunity of learning, from a trustworthy and reliable source, the true state of feeling among the people in Ireland. The action of the Archbishop in assigning the good priest to his present mission places the right man in the right place. God bless Father O'Connor and every other priest like him who practically give the lie direct to those renegades from truth and honor whose personal interest it is just now to represent the great body of the Irish priesthood as false to their country and treacherous to her people.

BALLINGARRY, Co. TIPPERARY,
March 7th, 1869.

My Dear Friend,

You and many other friends at the other side of the Atlantic must have thought it strange why there was no direct account of "Father O'Connor" since his departure from among you, and his memorable adventures crossing the ocean. I sincerely hope none of my esteemed friends have given me credit for apathy or ingratitude. Never will I forget the endearing friendships and associations I formed during my time in America, and the great kindness and hospitality I experienced among the brave and the true everywhere I went. My relations with the many friends I left behind I wish fondly to cherish through life, and expect, please God, to be able to give them a "Cead mile failthe" whenever they return to the beloved land of their nativity. "No place like home." Never were truer words expressed, and I feel bound to testify my feelings on that matter, for often I was told, and almost persuaded, by certain classes of Irishmen in America, clerics as well as laymen, that I could never content myself at home after tasting the sweets of liberty and the other good things of life in the United States. Here I am, after traveling the principal parts of America, and seeing life and so-called liberty in all their different phases, and I almost forget I was ever from home. The very first sight I got of my own green hills and fertile valleys banished at once from mind all predilection, almost every idea of America or anywhere else I ever was. You breathe such a pure and genial atmosphere in our own dear "Island of Saints." Religion, patriotism, honesty and candor, public morality, shed their influence around you in every quarter, and liberty, at least the spirit of liberty, true Republican ideas in all their stern, primitive integrity, prevail more in Ireland than in the demoralized States of America. Liberty that would ennoble religion and elevate humanity to justice and self respect, instead of dragging its pretended votaries into the mire of bribery and all kinds of corruption. But "transeat" I say to that class of Irishmen who are wont to make little of their country. We all know who they are and what they came from. There is a golden vein still among the Irish in America, who love their native land and are able and willing to make her yet a nation. The dregs can well be made a present of to the States, to amalgamate with the Dutch and ...

The English Press at its Old Work Again.

The Roll of Honor.

LIST OF PRISONERS CONDEMNED TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

St. Patrick's Day in Limerick.

Opinions of a Veteran Irish Journalist.

The Released Prisoners.

Arrival of Mr. R. J. Meany in Dublin.

A Model Christian Minister.

The Protestant Bishop of Down and his Clergy.

The O'Donoghue and the Orangemen.

Father Anderson.

Isaac Butt in Kilkenny.

The Ruffian Murphy at it Again.

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

Clare.

Kerry.

Kilkenny.

Limerick.

Cavan.

Cork.

Donegal.

Dublin.

Galway.

Waterford.

Westmeath.

Longford.

Louth.

Wexford.

Wicklow.

Mayo.

Meath.

Sligo.

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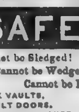

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THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN UNION,
AND THE EXTENSION OF
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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their identity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

J. Q., Cleveland, O.—We deem it to be an abuse of the waste of time to republish the Dublin Irishman's lies about the Fenians. The Irishman knows the charges recently revived against him in the Dublin Freeman, but originally made by Mr Dawson M. P., and his silence proves the correctness of Mr Dawson's M. P. The Facts upon which those charges are founded, we have the detail by us, and, if possible, will have them first so forward, and then publishing Correspondence. The I. R. P. has never stated that there was no "Fenian Conspiracy" in the British Government, and the Government knows it. The Government is perfectly satisfied to let sleeping dogs lie. It is also perfectly true that as far as in him lies, the Government would, if possible, misrepresent, and represent the I. R. B. and F. B. and to misrepresent, and calumniate its leading programme in the minds of as large a number of the millions of all which though the means of his Friend, Mr Horace Greeley, and the Irish Press, which, most of them were driven into prison to be murdered, tend to libel, and misrepresent the Fenian Brotherhood. Those whom Mr Buchanan cannot bribe and intimidate, Mr Seward can, and Mr Johnson will, and Mr Grant may. The only question that has to be mooted is, whether the interests of the cause of human freedom and human happiness, and the leaders and founders of the present Irish Revolutionary movement. We believe they do assume the contrary. We are convinced that said movement is the best, and even already, the most effectual blow that has been struck for the emancipation of Ireland in our day, and we are equally convinced that the Irish people are not the mere puppets, to be set in fighting positions, even by the admission of slowness and cowardice which Mr Seward says those who are British sympathizers, and whose characters he believes, some of them individually, but all collectively, to be the chief. On the other hand, we are believers, or rather who practically believe that the Fenian movement is as absolutely free in itself, and from all other influences, as the Sun, and the Moon, and Jupiter may maintain, if they please, that Sullivan did nothing more than his duty in the Irish Parliament, and his secretaryship, Queen Victoria, in past, fully appreciating, and in fact acting the part of a loyal Christian and a loyal subject by doing his utmost to Ireland's disgrace. But will such parties take it upon him if he be found to have resorted to misrepresentation, falsehood in defining the character of our movement, to identify our cause with the cause of the Irish Government, or the category of "place Hunter", the end, if the direction of Providence justifying the means, we do not concern how any one of advertisements describe the cause. In our opinion, the Fenian Brotherhood, and Fenian Movement, and certain weeks ago written, Fenian Conspiracy, Fenian Plot, is the Cause of Ireland. The abstract morality of those acts, and their utility to the cause of Ireland are all that can be required in any case, or considered. Nothing is proposed to Fenians or to any Irish by decide that Ballyman, Kanaman Massacre, Clonmacnoise and Ballinalee, of course, are acts which they might come to the conclusion that the conduct that did not, and, we believe, did not, and, we believe, Ballyorgan Fenians who have taken careful notice of the Irish Government, and, if they are, they are very candid, in the honest of crime.

Dublin.—The great Irish war is at an end, the half of your contributions to the cause of Ireland could not afford space for the whole of his one another and the right of all of Ireland, and the Government, the gem red reader, at present, to make the continued pub. Union of our Irish Republic. Number Eleven of the paper We have hope it by to the hope of being able to do everything with it, and we shall insert it immediately it is in order to have it back

T. Monaghan Fenian.—New York—Mr Dawson M. Tuesday, Sermon of Mr. J. B. C. in answer to the Fenian Pamphlet from the "John Lesly" referred to last week, we can only say that we have received from the Fenian Brotherhood, and Fenian Movement, and certain weeks ago written, Fenian Conspiracy, Fenian Plot, is the Cause of Ireland. The report of the Irish Senate Fenian Congress held at Philadelphia, and the Fenian Congress held at Philadelphia, and the Fenian Congress held at Philadelphia, and the

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

BE 'N EIRINN Í MO GRÁḊ Í. 1

Aindrias Mac Caiṫ ro ċan 2

Cá faḋa mé le h-aor an t-saoġil,
'S gur loiteas béiṫ, ıs céad má 's fíor,
Níor ḋearcas aon do léir-ġoin sinn
Go téaċt a m' ṡliġe de 'n ḃáin-ċnis,
'S í 'n cúlionn caoin-tais, gráḋmar,
Le gaoṫaiḃ ṁill mo ṡláinte;
Aon gan ṗoimp,
Gan taom, gan tíṫeal— 3
Bé 'n Eirinn í mo gráḋ í

Is craṫaċ, craoḃaċ, réiḋ a dlao
Ní 'l ceal 'n a scéiṁ, ní 'l claon 'n a croiḋe;
Tá maise 's méin dá ṁéid 's an mnao,
Gan ġaoṫ le suiḋeaṁ 'n a cáil ġlan
'S í 'n béiṫ do ċlaoiḋ na táinte
Le h-éigean grinn d' á ḃáin-cnis
Mar aon ċuir sí
An éagruṫ sinn— 4
Bé 'n Eirinn í mo gráḋ í

Is deas a déad, a béal 's a píob
A mala caol 's claon-rosg ríġin
'N a leacain féaċ an ċaor 's an lí
Mar ġéis ar linn a báṅ ċruṫ
Tá féile 's maise 's fáilte
G' an m-béiṫ do ṁill mo ṡláinte
Ní baoṫ a gníom
Ní daor a dlíġe—
Bé 'n Eirinn í mo gráḋ í

Ó ġaḃas-se léi mar ċéile fíor,
Ní scarfad léi go d-téiḋead do'n ċill
An balsam béal-tais, béasaċ, binn
Do ġéar-ġoin sinn le gráḋ dí,
A g-cóm gan ṁoill ó 's áil leat
Le ċéile raġam a gráḋ dil
An saoġal ní ḃ-faiġiġ 5
Go h-éag ár n-deiġilt—
Bé 'n Eirinn í mo gráḋ í

Raċfad léi go h-Éirne síos
A measc na m-béiṫ geal, aoraċ, grinn
'S na seaḃac séiṁe féastaċ, graoiḋ
Cum fáis is fíon is áilleaċt
Le h-aontaḋ gaoiḋeal is cáirde
Béarfad í tar sáile,
An béiṫ gan baois
Is séiṁe sliġe—
Bé 'n Eirinn í mo gráḋ í

WHOE'ER SHE BE, I LOVE HER

[TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.]

Through pleasure's bowers I wildly flew,
Deceiving maids, if tales be true,
Till love's lorn anguish made me rue
That one young Fair-neck saw me,
Whose modest mien did awe me,
Who left my life to hover
O'er death's dark shade—
The stainless maid,
Whoe'er she be, I love her!

Her hair like quivering foliage flows,
Her heart no thought of evil knows,
Her face with purest virtue glows,
Her fame all hate defying—
While for her crowds are dying,
And round death's threshold hover,
Where I, for one,
Am nearly gone—
Whoe'er she be, I love her!

What beauteous teeth, and lip, and neck,
And eye and brow the maiden deck;
What red and white her cheek bespeck!
Like wave-pois'd swan she's fairest,
In virtue high she's rarest,
In her may none discover
One deed to blame—
Mild modest dame,
Whoe'er she be, I love her!

But since soft ties are round us wove,
Which nought but death can e'er remove
That balsam-bearing lip of love
That spell-bound left me dying—
Now far together flying
The ocean-billows over,
Who can divide
From me my bride?
Whoe'er she be, I love her!

But first to Erne's lovely lake,
Where maids are gay our course we'll take
Where generous chiefs bright banquets make,
And purple wine is flowing;
Then from our dear friends going,
We'll sail the ocean over,
I and my dame
Of stainless fame—
Whoe'er she be, I love her!

1. *Bé* for *Cibe* "whoever" or "whatever." This compound pronoun seems to be contracted from *Cia be*. Pronounce the refrain like *Bay Nairin* [illegible].

2. *Aindrias Mac Craith* or Andrew Magrath, a famous Munster poet, who lived in the first half of the 18th century. He was contemporary with John Claragh McDonnell, John O'Toomy, and the host of Irish bards who adorned the sunset of genuine Gaelic song. Andrew was known among his contemporaries as the *Mangaire Sugach*, i. e., the Jolly Pedlar or Bagman, from his festive habits and his calling. In harmony of versification, Magrath had scarcely an equal amongst the more modern Irish bards. He was born on the banks of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick.

3. *Tíṫeal*. The rhythm requires this word to be sounded *tee-el* or *teel*, according to the prevailing practice throughout Munster. *Tíṫeal* is like the regular sound.

4. *Eagruṫ*, otherwise *eag cruth* (pr. aigruh); literally "a deformity."

5. *Ní ḃ-faiġiġ*, pr. nee vy-ig, idiomatically for [illegible].

WALSH.

Cuisla Gal Ma Croidhe.

Born, list to one whose truth has stood
The test of stormy times,
Whose voice and verse, however rude,
Were heart felt *Irish* chimes
Sublime, defiant, cool and brave,
Our brothers dear must be,
To send such tidings o'er the wave
From *Cuisla gal ma croidhe.*

Unconquered spirit of our race,
From friend and foe we learn,
That 'neath fair Eire's placid face
Volcanic passions burn;
And Rolls, that look like barren blanks,
Which *Curriers* may see,
Show living, overflowing ranks
For *Cuisla gal ma croidhe!*

The Well of Hope, we've always said,
Should rise in Irish soil—
That if the fount be dry or dead
'Twere unavailing toil
To force invasion on a land
Of slaves—or make them free—
But thou art not that craven land
A *Cuisla gal ma croidhe!*

As long as Ireland's hope and pride,
Those vet ran troops at home,
Stand firmly faithful, side by side,
Prepared for what must come,
The "old guard" of the Fenian host
Shall not inactive be,
But picket each abandoned post
For *Cuisla gal ma croidhe.*

The bursting buds on Arlington
Beyond Potomac's tide,
Peep out at April's genial sun,
With eyes of infant pride.
Outnumb'ring nature's offspring there
New hopes are born to thee,
Dispelling doubt and dark despair
A *Cuisla gal ma croidhe.*

"Let us have peace!"—the world looks down
In pity, pain and scorn,
On that proud Fane you helped to crown,
Of half its prestige shorn—
Come back, and take your rightful place
Where old friends only be;
That smiles may light the beauteous face
Of *Cuisla gal ma croidhe.*

RICHARD OULAHAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

[If the "signs of the times" do not justify the hopeful sentiments in the text, the author would be untrue to his antecedents, if he wished that any one but himself should be led astray by the *hope fulness*.—*Author's note.*]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M. R. I. A.

PART I.—(CONTINUED.)

"Master Richard is a faithful steward," said the lady, "anxious alike for the honor and interest of my house, and I heartily forgive the freedom of his advice, on that account, and my worshipful masters, although it is not for the sake of vain honors to a family, all of whom are well able to raise themselves to independent dignities, that I would entertain this proposal, yet to these acquittances of their debt on the part of my fellow townsmen, I object not. Arrange with Master Richard whatever return seems most suitable, and so far as ten thousand marks go in fortifying our town I will bear the charges. I have spent many happy days in Ross, it has pleased God to prosper me in it, far beyond my deservings, and now in my old age, it will be a great comfort to me to see the worthy citizens, with whom I have lived in friendship and good will for more than fifty years, secured in the enjoyment of peace and safety, within their own gates. And now, my worshipful masters, you will drink a cup of wine to the prosperity of our undertaking."

This splendid liberality, joined to such hospitable attention, raised the gratitude and joy of the worthy burghers to the highest pitch. Lady Rosabel, in the consciousness that she had done a meritorious act, participated freely in the cheerfulness of those around, and when the deputation returned with the glad tidings to the town hall, their encomiums on the good lady's hospitality and courtesy were as unbounded as their gratitude for her magnificent bounty, and all Ross resounded with her praises from thence till nightfall.

After the departure of the mayor and aldermen, Master Richard also withdrew to his private apartment. The steward's office was situated at some distance from the main mansion house, and in going thither, Master Richard passed through long and lofty warehouses [illegible]

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Wit and Humor.

WHAT is the difference between an editor and his wife? One sets articles to rights and the other sets articles to out.

FANNY FERN having said that "men of the present day are fast," Prentice replies, "that they have got to be to catch the women."

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, on his return to Kentucky, spoke of himself as "an extinct volcano." His fondness for the crater adds to the resemblance.

AFTER the acquittal of a man in Cincinnati recently, one of the jurymen rose and suggested that "the acquitted be now recommended to the merciful consideration of the court."

A POETICAL contributor sends in a production, and adds "Did burns ever write anything like that?" According to the best of our knowledge and ability, he did not.—*Zanesville (Ohio) Signal.*

A SHORT man became attached to a tall woman, and somebody said he had fallen in love with her. "Do you call it falling in love?" said the sutler. "It's more like climbing up to it."

THE *St. Louis Republican* observes: "An enthusiastic lady correspondent, writing from the capital, speaks of Gen. Logan's complexion as "a brilliant olive." For pity's sake, and for the sake of the lady of that name, do not let him come to be known as Olive Logan."

AN anecdote is told of a recent Democratic meeting in Michigan. One of the speakers was lauding the "honesty and integrity" of one of the candidates. "Hold on," says another, "we want no new issues introduced into the party."

"How many children have you?" asked an employer of one of his laborers, looking around in surprise upon the family. "Better than a dozen, sir." "I only make out eleven," said the employer. "Faith, an' isn't that better than a dozen, sir, when one has to feed 'em?" exclaimed the happy father.

LONDON *Fun* says that the Peace Society is considering the feasibility of reducing the height of the Alps below the line of perpetual snow. Their reason for wishing to do this is, that at present these mountains endanger the peace of Europe, as they give rise to piques, and produce coolness between France and Switzerland and Italy.

SHE stood beside the counter,
The day he'll ne'er forget,
She thought the muslin dearer
Than any she'd seen yet,
He watched her playful fingers
The silks and satins toss—
The clerks looked quite uneasy,
And nodded to the boss.

"Show me some velvet ribbon,
Barege, and satin turk,"
She said, "I want to purchase,"
Then gave the goods a jerk.
The clerk was all obedience,
He traveled "on his shape,"
At length, with hesitation,
She bought a yard of tape!

A MORALIST took his daughter to see the Siamese twins. "Observe, Prudence, my dear," he remarked to her, "observe the care exercised by Providence, which united them two citizens, [illegible]

[illegible]

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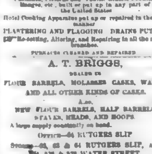

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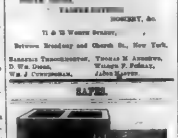

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
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GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 15th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
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They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
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JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No 32 CHAMBERS ST.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed value of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors on any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city."

J. W. ALLEN,
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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
Jan., 1869.

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This is the best and only reliable Billiard Table manufactured. It has been approved and is in daily use by the great mass of players, both amateur and professional.
Besides having on hand Tables of all styles and finish, together with Balls, Cloth, Cues, and every article appertaining to billiards proper, we are manufacturing a

TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE,
Combining the Library Table, the Dining Table, and the Billiard Table, either of which can, with a minute's notice, be converted into its appropriate use.
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Important Notice.
We hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that our trade-mark having been largely infringed upon, we have instructed our attorneys, Messrs. Edmonds & Field, New York, to prosecute, to the fullest extent of the law, all parties placing before the public a spurious article purporting to be Guinness' Extra Stout.
The Supreme Court has perpetually enjoined the use of any imitation of our trade-mark, and has already granted us injunctions in twenty four cases against parties discovered counterfeiting our label.
We are, and have been for the last nine years, Messrs. Guinness' sole agents and bottlers for exportation of the Extra Stout made by them expressly for the United States, and in order to assist and protect the trade against imitations of this celebrated, pure and wholesome beverage, we are for the future adopting a Patent Metallic Capsule, bearing three colors, white, red and yellow, with our name and monogram on the top and side, which we recommend the public to observe particularly, as this capsule is the only future guarantee for getting the genuine article.
We have appointed
Mr. S. McCULLAGH,
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our representative for the United States, through whom orders are solicited, as also for William Younger & Co.'s Scotch Ale and our own Irish Whiskey.
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MANUFACTURE
AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES.
No other scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility, and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

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THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW STORE, 294 BOWERY,
Between HOUSTON and BLEECKER STREETS. Their new FACTORY is now in full operation, which will enable them to fill all orders promptly. Their improved No. 2 and No. 3 MACHINE for FAMILY and MANUFACTURING purposes is not only equal but superior to any other Machine in Market.
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BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
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COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, 25 to 40 cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
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Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, any every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in town.
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CORNER OF MURRAY.

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THE TAYLOR & FARLEY
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Most complete article manufactured.
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Our Organs and Melodeons have been exhibited in Fairs in competition with all the leading manufacturers of Boston, New York, and Buffalo, and in every instance have been awarded the
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Every instrument made by us is warranted for Five Years, and we are ready to make any necessary repairs not caused by accident or design, free of charge, within one year from date of sale.
F. G. Smith & Co., 487 Broome Street, New York, are Sole Agents for these Instruments and respectfully invite parties who contemplate purchasing to call and examine or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

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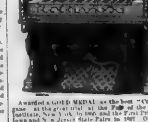

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The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. S. as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved and many, to their great joy, restored to a sound body.
None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's Appliances, and, with a full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort with a daily improvement in the disease than can be obtained of any other person, or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.
Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest, remedy ever offered the afflicted. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of two 3 cent stamps.

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Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a
HAIR DRESSING,
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
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PRICE $1.00.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Disorders of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.
The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system. Abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhea, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.
Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic. Its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.
Eruptions on the Skin,
Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.
Female Complaints,
Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.
Piles and Fistula.
Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.
Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
Burns,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
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CAUTION! None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

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WILL BE GIVEN
TO HOUSEKEEPERS
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TEN MONTHS' TIME
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OIL CLOTHS
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FURNITURE
OF EVERY KIND.
Pay taken by the Week
Or Month if Preferred.

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ROCHELLE BRANDIES. [illegible]
SCOTCH WHISKEY. [illegible]
HOLLAND GIN. [illegible]
WINES. [illegible]

READ THIS!
WATCHES and JEWELRY
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?
SILK AND FELT HATS.
[illegible]

CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS,
RESTORES THE SYSTEM
LIFE, HEALTH & STRENGTH
TO ALL WHO USE IT.
[illegible]
Bryan's Life Invigorator
IS THE REMEDY, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, TO RESTORE THE SYSTEM
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE; SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS
BRYAN & CO., Proprietors.
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The Highest Cash Prices
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Johnson & Miller
ISSUE FREE TICKETS
FOR A
Delightful Excursion
OVER SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD
TO
CLARENCEVILLE,
Without Charge,
[illegible]
"NAPIER FARM,"
[illegible]
25 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Tailors, [illegible]
Segar Makers, Etc.,
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Clarenceville Lots
By JOHNSON & MILLER,
On Wednesday Next,
AT THE EXCHANGE.
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ISLIP, L. I. LOTS!
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1,000 MORE LOTS,
Every Thursday,
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JONAS P. LEVY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 96 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
A Home for the Poor,
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Lots only $25
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC
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Long Island and South Side Railroads.
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Apply at No. 96 WALL ST., of
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Real Estate Agent,
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ATTENTION! ALL WANTING
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CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
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EVERY SATURDAY, AND EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY,
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ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.
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STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL.
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Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 221 West st., N. Y.
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NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
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STEAM WEEKLY FROM AND TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
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STEAM TO AND FROM GLASGOW, MOVILLE, LONDONDERRY,
THE ANCHOR LINE
[illegible]
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BRADBURY'S PIANOS are made of the BEST THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIAL. He employs the BEST MECHANICAL SKILL and TALENT of the City.
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Late Superintendent and Successor to WM. B. BRADBURY,
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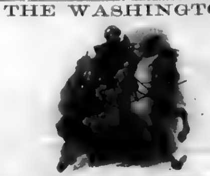
THE WASHINGTON



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155 Broadway, New York.
Assets, about - - - - $2,000,000
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BOOTS AND SHOES.
KELLY'S
BOOT and SHOE
EMPORIUM,
299 HUDSON,
One door below SPRING ST.
No Goods MISREPRESENTED.
We have but ONE PRICE,
MONEY REFUNDED.
ALL OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED expressly for a CUSTOM TRADE,
and WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL and HONEST WORKMANSHIP,
at CASH PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION.
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P. FLOOD,
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PACIFIC HOTEL,
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JOHN PATTEN, Proprietor

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PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,
BRASS MOULDER AND FINISHER,
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No. 331, WEST STREET,
NEW YORK.

Napoleon Cough Pills.
[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 170. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

MAY DAY—THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY—HOW THE [illegible] HAS BEEN DEBASED AND DENATIONALISED—THE WANT OF A TRULY NATIONAL FESTIVAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR IT—THE FOUR QUARTER DAYS, AND THE MEMORIES CONNECTED WITH THEM—THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST [illegible] AND AGAINST NEW IDEAS SHOULD HAVE NO WEIGHT WITH REVOLUTIONISTS—THE THREE CONDITIONS OF A NATIONAL FESTIVAL—THE FIRST OF MAY FULFILS THEM PERFECTLY—THE SYMBOLISM OF THIS ANNIVERSARY—THE GREAT HISTORICAL EVENT WHICH THIS DAY COMMEMORATES—THE CONVERSION OF KING LEAGHAIRE ON MAY EVE—MAY DAY IS THE "SHAMROCK FESTIVAL," AND THE TRUE ST. PATRICK'S DAY—AS SUCH, THE REVOLUTION SHOULD ADOPT IT.

The so-called "national" papers are hardly yet done telling us of all the fine doings by which the Seventeenth of March was celebrated, how the Irish millions turned out in their might on the feast of St. Patrick, and what a great day it was for Ireland entirely. What is Ireland the better of it all? How many such celebrations would it take to make her free and prosperous and happy? It is true that Irishmen all the world over united in doing honors to the holiday, but so did the politicians of the English King, so did the British Consul, so did the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and all the uncompromising patriots who swarm on the Castle stairs. Let no one rest under the delusion that the celebration of St. Patrick's day is an act of nationalism. It is just as much a sham on our own part as it is on that of the heartless politicians and the West British snobs that I have named. These had no idea of doing honor to St. Patrick—their motive was to humbug the Irish. And we—how can we honor our national Saint, as a national Saint, so long as it is treason to call ourselves a nation and the Land of St. Patrick is in chains?

The commemoration of St. Patrick's Day has become debased and warped from its original and high significance. The anniversary loses all of its sacredness so soon as the foes of the Irish unite with the Irish to celebrate it. Thenceforth it becomes a sham and a mockery. When it was first instituted it was a test of the genuineness of a man's love for Ireland. The perils of ridicule and of legal repression had to be encountered by its celebrants. No foe to Ireland would be seen among them. All who dared to keep the holiday were marked as dangerous characters and hostile to British rule. But now it has ceased to divide the friends from the foes of Ireland. The latter have hypocritically partaken in the celebrations, and thus have robbed them of their symbolic virtue while depriving them, according to British conventions, of their sting.

Consequently, the celebration of St. Patrick's Day has ceased to be a patriotic act—it has ceased [illegible]

[illegible]

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, March 27, 1869.

You ought to want news of us in America—I mean reliable news. So far as I know, much of that commodity has not gone of late from this side of the Atlantic, and mayhap a little of it now will not be out of place. From newspapers you do not gain the knowledge of the springs of action here, and for correspondence attempting to interpret them, you are very far behind indeed. There is a journal—the *Irish American*—the journal which is directed by Master Meehan of "the lost documents"—that has some pretence to an Irish correspondence, but as Christopher Francis O'Keeffe said of Sidney's defence of him before Judge Keogh, "What a defence, my lord!" Your correspondent says, "What a correspondence!" It is as dreary and as out of place as the writer who ought to be discharging his duty in a more legitimate calling. More even than that, it is usually one-sided, untrue, and as if the writer were afflicted with color-blindness, which he ought not to be, seeing his acquaintance with the making-up of colors, it is painted in a manner which suits the taste of the former, although perfectly outrageous to less perverted eyes.

THE MOST PROMINENT TOPIC

here at this moment is the paper duel between the *Irishman* and the *Nation*, and consequently between Richard Pigott and A. M. Sullivan. To what lengths that may go, no one can just now predict, but at all events, whatever the amount of ink spent over it—a sad loss, by the way,—you may assure your readers, or permit me to assure them for you, there will be no blood spilled—for the gallant A. M. Sullivan will not *fight*. That enthusiastic and acrobatic party believes in moral force when the other force might endanger his blessed skin, and to take care of his [illegible]

[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 823 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, April 13, 1869.

THE third Section of the first Article of the Constitution briefly describes the form of organization of the Fenian Brotherhood.

"The Fenian Brotherhood shall be composed of Circles."

There are two kinds of Circles recognized—the Greater and the Less. The latter are the local Circles, and the former is the whole Fenian Brotherhood. The Centre of a Circle is the presiding officer: the Chief Executive is therefore the Centre of the Great Circle.

The Circle (i. e. the local Circle) is the unit of the Fenian Brotherhood. It may be subdivided into Sub-Circles, but without destroying its unity. The aggregate of the circles constitute the Great Circle.

The F. B. is not formed of a series of concentric rings. It is a single Circle with the local Circles ranged round its circumference, and with a single Centre or Chief Executive.

In every Circle the presiding officer is elected by the surrounding members, and he then is the representative of the circle. The C. E. treats all local centres as if each individually were the Circle over which he presides.

There is no intermediate ring between the Chief Executive and the local Centres. The C. E. communicates with them directly, without the intervention of any third party.

But, for the purpose of supervising local Circles, to give unity of action to each distinct group of them, and to facilitate the government and extension of the organization, State and District Centres are commissioned. These officers are supposed to be Centres of State or District Circles but they are rather assistants of the C. E., than intermediaries between him and the Centres who are members of his Great Circle.

The true systematic character of the State and District Circles is that they are virtually [illegible]

[illegible]

threshold of the end. One of the leaders of the House of Commons was asked lately, "And what if the Lords throw out 'the bill'?" His answer was prompt and ready: "Then [illegible] with it!" Just so! The Democracy is rising, even in England, and will assert itself. Here, in Ireland, it has [illegible] in existence, and is now irrepressible and unconquerable.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM "AN I. R. B."

We know the writer of the following letter to be a patriotic and devoted Irishman, on whose truth and honor and unflinching perseverance in the cause of his native land, we would stake our existence. He has himself suffered manfully and severely for the faith that was in him, and from the extraordinary pertinacity with which he is following up his "evil courses," we fear his sufferings are not yet over. It will be seen that on the subject of the released prisoners' conduct, his letter is entirely in accord with that of our Special Correspondent printed above, as well as with the opinion which we ourselves expressed last week on this head, even before we had time to hear what impression the "[illegible] bastery" had created among [illegible] Nation alists, "I. R. B.'s" and Fenians, at the other side. (We may here remark that our "special" is another ex-"jail-bird.")

DUBLIN, March 27, 1869.

THE FURTHER AMNESTY.

The pretended disposition of the English Govern ment [illegible]

[illegible] J. Meany for his [illegible], and his sterling patriotism.

No man admires more than I do the pluck and daring exhibited by Messrs. Warren and Costello, and I regret exceedingly that they should be made the dupes of a [illegible] instruments of English tyranny. [illegible] of course, dread nothing more than the liberation of Moore, O'Leary, Luby and others, and they would move heaven and earth to have them kept under lock and key, and this time they have succeeded. But how? By setting Warren and Costello at their gaolers!

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The national anniversary passed over joyfully. Never did the national spirit manifest itself in so decided or exalted a manner as on this occasion. There was absolutely no drunkenness, no quarrelling, and the display of our own beloved green was universal. Acting on a suggestion of the *Irishman* and *Flag* newspapers, instead of holding banquets, the happy plan of raising a fund for the families of our martyrs was adopted, either by collections, in some places at the chapel doors, or by concerts, or balls, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the good work. In spite of Cardinal Cullen's opposition (of course you will print his pastoral), and that of other bishops and clergy throughout the country, the amount raised will be very considerable. Already over £[illegible] has been received at the *Irishman* office, some £[illegible] in [illegible], and smaller sums at other places. On the whole, I think I shall be within the mark if I put down the sum total at £[illegible]. Not bad, considering the condition of our poor people; and a hopeful sign, when behind almost every sixpence of it there is a good and stout heart ready to do and dare for dear old Ireland. The entire credit of this collection [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

SHUTTLE LOCK

NOISELESS STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

OPPOSITION TO IMPOSITION!

Dealers in second hand sewing machines have been for years and still continue in the business of renting to working people and others [illegible] sewing machines for which they receive as rent $3 per month. These machines have been [illegible] up, are continually out of repair, thereby subjecting their industrious victims to loss of time and money, at the same time charging as much for rent as a pianoforte worth from $[illegible] to $[illegible] may be rented for.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINES IN MARKET.

The undersigned, desirous of putting a stop to this swindling system in the summer of 18[illegible] originated and adopted the plan of selling first class sewing machines (for family use and manufacturing) to persons of good reputation on a credit of twelve months, payable in monthly instalments of $[illegible] each, WITHOUT SECURITY. Now some of these dealers in second hand machines, tinkered and varnished up to resemble new, seeing that their "occupation's gone" of renting are trying to sell their old hacks on any terms. Beware of them.

ONLY $5.50 CASH.

An opportunity now offers to all of becoming owners of the best sewing machines in the United States for about the same amount they would have to pay for rent. The Sewing Machine Department Show Rooms are on the second floor, entrance [illegible] Fulton street, or [illegible] Main, running through from Fulton to Main streets.

Purchasers taught to operate free of charge. Machines kept in order for one year free. Open until 9 p.m. You are respectfully invited to call.

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Junction of Fulton and Main streets, Brooklyn.
Three blocks from Fulton and Catharine Ferries.

THE

Cole Fluting Machine.

Bennett, Johnson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

COLE FLUTING MACHINE,

Patented March [illegible], 18[illegible].

Take pleasure in presenting to the public the BEST MACHINE in the market.

The rollers are regulated by a self-acting "Lever Power," conforming to any and all kinds of work, without the aid of the hand or foot. No other machine can claim this principle, all of them having the *Screw Power* at the top.

This Machine took the only *Diploma* and *Medal* awarded at the American Institute of New York city, in the fall of 18[illegible].

Every family should have this machine.

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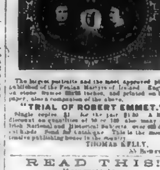

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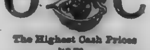

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THE IRISH PEOPLE:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
OF NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE.
DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE EMANCIPATION OF MANKIND.
HUMAN LIBERTY!

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ANSWERS to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We must undertake no return of rejected communications.

Dr O'Donovan.—We see by our exchanges that this eminent gentleman is now on a lecturing tour through the western cities of the Union. In a letter to our editor, recently received from Dublin, he says he does not fears that his friends to mention himself henceforward principally as adjutant-General of the Ancient Irish Military and Native Literature of Ireland. For this, the Fenians are eminently qualified; for his intimate knowledge of the written and spoken vernacular of our people—an advantage, unfortunately, possessed by few, if any, of our public lecturers. He has wisely resolved—knowing that his abilities—not to be one that he best with innumerable difficulties and manoeuvres, especially for men not recently arrived from Ireland, and consequently not yet familiarized with the same stand point as the general run of the so-called National press of America, which, to say the least of it, is, by far behind the time we live in. Irish History is a vast field for research, and Dr O'Donovan's early efforts in Irish or minor Gaelic Literature, for which we claim to have a share of the appreciation Irish Americans will have no competitors for some time to come at our disposal, we feel sure, will be avaiting with the same interest, and feeling great interest in its further developments, we trust that Dr. O'Donovan's course as a lecturer and professor will be such as to make the best of his acquaintance and friends, and to make them proudly consider that the country it has, and was most probably christened in the Far West by some one of the "Sham Sons of Irish Organizations," "Home is here they see their salvation, lying every man's reputation in his self-pinion, whose ignorance is bad enough of the malignant parties to be able to contradict them. The Ha has time to be circulated in and wide before it reaches the parties whom it was intended to injure. When it reaches them in New York it is always too late. In the Far West the time-zone and concept a group of driving and brazen-faced strangers to F. J. Meaghan keeps constantly in the trump from one end of the Union to the other, one disseminate more lies in one week than we could contradict in two years.

F. McG., Chicago, Ill.—Be sure purpose could be served by the publication of your also proposed letter, pair of shameless and corrupt intriguers just at present however, we will publish it. Add to your letter a short note repeating the statements of both, especially the Washington person. Be ready to pose a benediction than this whenever we find time to write to you. We will be very soon for they are so hard-hearted as they are disinterested and blasé-hearted.

A Friend of his wants to know the present address of the Hon. Patrick Mahony, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, Memphis, and recently of Memphis, Tenn. We shall feel thankful to any of our readers who may send it to this office.

Patrick Ward, Bisbee Wis—Have nothing to do with the person who calls himself "Major McWilliams." Isn't his name on the head in letters big down as not of the "Sons of Ireland?" Is not the "J. J. McMahon" of "past organizers?"—The pictures have been forwarded to you.

The Irish People.
Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

THE LESSON OF CONNECTICUT.

For maintaining that the Irish born voters of America should be temporarily deprived of the wisdom of casting their ballots for "Democratic" candidates, no matter who the individuals might be that the party of "Democracy" put in nominations—for insisting that our Irish fellow citizens were not to be bound for ever, neck and heels to the party of "Democracy"—we have been most heartily laughed at by well-meaning persons who claimed a more intimate and profound knowledge of the "Democratic" party than we were supposed to possess; lest, forsooth, we made an effort to prove to the world that our people could come to think for themselves on questions concerning their welfare as members of this great Commonwealth—could deny the right of any clique or set of disgraced political hoodlums to dictate to them as to how they should use their franchise as freemen—could actually chastise even the whole Democratic party and set at proved false to its old principles of human freedom and hatred of despots and despotism in every shape—and, worst from a political point of view, thought it could insult the entire Irish race with impunity; because we tried to prove all this, we were scoffed at and derided by the self-sufficient knaves who boasted that, as the leaders of the so-called "Democratic" party, they carried the Irish vote" of America for twenty years in their pocket! Knaves, forsooth, and yet would so many with them for twenty years more in spite of Honor, and Patriotism, and Truth. We, in our turn, laughed at this boast, and yet, we had work with full confidence in the sound shrewdness, intelligence, and sound judgment of our people. Were we right? Let the Lesson speak.

Answer, Connecticut!

One year—only one year ago, an election took place in Connecticut, when the Democracy carried all the State offices and three-fourths of the Congressional delegation. The general election advanced, and some of our friends and political associates thought it a fight of a week or two, opportunity to inaugurate the destruction of the civil influence which the empty sound of "Democracy" had on the minds of the Irish. The real rulers and chiefs of the renegade party were polished out; the Irish voters of Connecticut were disgusted at the idea of being as if they had heretofore been instrumental in raising to power and place; a large section of them turned their backs on Belmont and his party, and they helped materially to give Grant the majority of over three thousand votes which he received in Connecticut.

Then came the State elections last Monday week. The real character of the Democratic leaders was then exposed to view. The individuals whom they nominated as their candidates, and the eyes of our countrymen in the "land of steady habits" were thoroughly opened. We felt it our duty to denounce the unblushing effrontery of the Belmont Ring in seeking to compel the Irishmen of Connecticut to support some of the bitterest and most rabid enemies of the Irish race that could be found in the whole Democratic ranks. We are pained to find that our protest had the desired effect. Our countrymen felt the full force of the insult, and they hurled it back in the teeth of the party that carried the Democratic Congressional District by a majority of 8,200, and on Monday last their candidate (Republican) was defeated by a majority of over 700 for his opponent! In 1868, Governor English "Democracy" was triumphant by a majority of 1,100 over his Republican opponent, and this year that opponent (Marshall Jewell) is elected by a considerable majority over English! Last year the State officers and all the municipal officers of the principal cities, together with two-thirds of the Legislature, were "Democrats;" to-day no Democrat holds office in the State, the charter elections have made Republicans Mayors all over the State, and there is not a Democrat in the Legislature. What has done all this? The "Irish vote." Take that lesson, Mr. Belmont. The voters of Connecticut, the Irish party in trust for the British Government will hardly compensate you for the failure of your mission as leader of the American "Democracy!"

Let us now ask the great body of the Democracy, are they prepared to continue any longer to be the tools of a party before the dirk idea of Irish support has increased further to ridicule and insignificance? Are they ready to recognize the fact that our people are not a Republican Ring from the supreme command? Are they thinking of removing that infamous blot on the history of Democracy—the nomination of the Tammany Hall—a blot that has demeaned the face of politics society in New York, and has covered that fair city, Democratic as it is, with ridicule and shame? Are they ready to recognize the "Democracy" seriously thought of making this radical change in the Republican ticket? Are they ready to recognize the fact that our people are not to be trifled with, and that we will not be guilty themselves of such a crime as to allow our votes to be used against our own interests

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

STUAIRIN NA M-BAĊAL M-BREAĠ REIḊ.

Táid na réalta 'n a seasaṁ 's an spéir.
'S an grian is an gealaċ 'n luiḋe;
Tá 'n fairge tráiġte gan ḃraon
'S ní 'l réim ag an eala mar ḃíoḋ;
Tá 'n ċuaiċín a m-barraiḃ na g-craoḃ
'G á ḟógraḋ gur ḟaluiġ sí uaim,
An stuairín na m-baċal m-breaġ réiḋ
D'ḟág Éire faoi ladairse cruaiḋ.

Trí nīḋ do ċīḋim tréas an grāḋ,
An peacaḋ 's an bás is an ṗian
Agus m' intinn 'g á innsinn gaċ lá,
M' aigne gur ċráiḋ sí le ciaċ
'S a ṁaiġdean do ṁill mé a m-lár,
M' impiḋe ó m' láiṁ ċugat aniar
Mé leiġeas ó na saiġiodaiḃ-se a m' ċráḋ,
'S go ḃ-faġaiḋ tú na grása ó Dia

Is binne í ná 'n Beiḋlín 's ná 'n liúit',
'S ná ceileaḃar na g-céirseaċ tá ciar;
Is dealraiġe ná 'n féar tréas an drúċt,
'S is fíor-ḋeas gaċ alt in a cliaḃ
Tá a píob mar an eala ar an d-tráiġ,
'S is dóiġ liom gur breáġa í ná 'n grian;
'S é mo ċuma ġéar mar luġ mé di grāḋ
'S gm-b' fearr liom náċ ḃ-feicfinn í riaṁ

(TRANSLATION.)

THE MAID OF THE FINE FLOWING HAIR

The sun hath gone down in the sky,
The stars cease their heavenly way,
The tides of the ocean are dry,
The swan on the lake hath no sway;
The cuckoo but adds to our care,
Who sings from his green, leafy throne,
How the maid of the fine, flowing hair
Left Erin in sadness to moan!

Three evils accompany love,
These evils are Sin, Death and Pain—
And well doth each passing hour prove
Thou'st woven around me their chain!
Oh, maiden that woundest me sore,
Receive this petition from me,
And heal my fierce pain, I implore,
So God yield his mercy to thee!

Her voice doth the viol surpass
Or blackbird's sweet notes on the tree
More radiant than dew-sprinkled grass,
In figure and feature she be
Her neck like the swan's on the wave,
Her eye hath a light like the sun,
And oh, that my lost heart I gave
Or saw her who left me undone!

Old Songs.

Sit here with me Maurice, and sing me
A song of the good, olden time,
Some brave Irish ballad me handed,
With the ring in its every rhyme,—
[illegible]

Now something by poor Thomas Davis,
Whose soul with sad Ireland's was twined,
Whose heart was a fount overflowing
[illegible]
Or some weird [illegible] from Mangan,
[illegible]

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

"Mr. Critic, you can remit that fine. The State of Oregon better afford to lose [illegible] than I can."

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The following colloquy took place between a New York census marshal and a native of Germany:

"Who lives here?"
"Yes."
"What's your name?"
"Germany on der Rhine."
"What's your father's name?"
"[illegible]"
"When did you arrive in New York?"
"Mit a steamboat."
"Got any children?"
"Yes—two barrels mit kraut."
"How long have you been in this house?"
"Two and der basement."
"Who owns this building?"
"I pay nothing. Hans pays the same twice a month."
"Where did you live last year?"
"Across de red store as you come up mit de market in your right hand behind der pump what belongs to der blacksmith's shop."

PHONETIC SPELLING.—A friend of our has a doctor of the "root and herb" order, in whom he has great confidence, although the doctor is rather illiterate. The other day his son having a bad cold got a written prescription from the physician which the father brought to us. It ran as follows: "Putt yer feet in hot wotter, gotobed and drink a pint of hout." [illegible] This reminds us of the long puzzle a whole family had over a word in some friendly epistle just received by mail. It consisted simply of the two letters, "y f." At length the servant girl who was very ingenious at guessing, was summoned from the kitchen, and very soon translated the queer looking monosyllable into "y f, wife."

"EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Not long since an Irishman happened to be in Paris while three crowned heads were there on a visit. [illegible]

[illegible]

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THE IRISH CITIZEN.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, NEW YORK.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR,

JOHN MITCHEL.

The IRISH CITIZEN contains forty broad columns. Its main purpose is and has been to develop and exalt the sentiment of Irish Nationality [illegible]

[illegible]

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PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

[illegible]

SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,

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[illegible]

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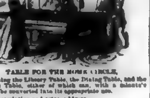

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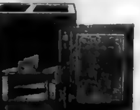

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[illegible]

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BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
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SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents.
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1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
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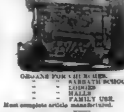

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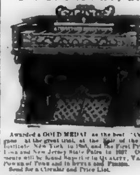

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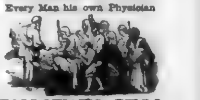

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Disorders of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

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CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS.

RESTORES THE SYSTEM, AND GIVES LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO ALL WHO USE IT.

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STEAM TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

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Napoleon Cough Pills. [illegible]

MEDICAL WONDER. [illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 171. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

BEWARE OF IRELAND!—ROEBUCK'S LAST WORDS—DOWN WITH THE PEOPLE—£3,500 BLACK-MAIL—BEWARE OF FENIANISM!—THE EFFECT OF FENIANISM ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—ITS INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH DEMOCRACY—ITS INFLUENCE IN PARLIAMENT—LET US HAVE PEACE: GIVE US AUTONOMY—THE PERPETUITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION—WHAT WOULD ENGLAND DO IF GRANT DECLARED WAR?—WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO ENGLAND THROUGH A CONTINENTAL WAR—CASE CARRIED!

THE "Mad dog" of Sheffield has given his last snap and snarl. The readers of the IRISH PEOPLE, which gives fuller old country news than any other paper in the United States, must be very well aware that the November elections in England resulted fatally to Roebuck [illegible]. Professing to be a Liberal, and selected by a Liberal constituency, he was forced to follow his leader and vote for the Reform bill. By so doing he [illegible] that he drove a nail in his own coffin. It was so, the newly enfranchised rate payers of Sheffield had the grace to dismiss the man who so long had misrepresented their city, and in the uniform of Liberalism had fought against the people in favor of the upper classes. Members are returned by Irish counties who represent nobody but the landlords. And thus, too, Roebuck represented only the capital and employers of Sheffield, and was by them returned to Parliament to denounce the concentration of labor and the rights of working men. Old "Tear 'em's" constant bark was the Tory post's anathema.

Curse the people, blast the people, D— the lower order.

Well, curses are like chickens—they always come [illegible]

[illegible]

not confined to Ireland and America. They permeate Great Britain also. They mount guard over every English house. They defy the efforts of Government and all its agents to disorganize or intimidate them. They bring the peril home to every individual enemy of Ireland's freedom, and teach him that if he is resolved to play the master he must keep up a sleepless watch upon his slaves. And the disaffected Irish pervading England are [illegible] of "disloyalty." They are rapidly propagating revolutionary ideas among the down trodden drudges of England, teaching them the rights of man and the alphabet of liberty, and setting them an example of resistance to the oligarchy. "Organize and be free," is the lesson which they teach. And Democratic principles in [illegible] are through the apostleship of the disaffected Irish fast winning their way into English hearts—the seeds of a harvest which will yet wave over a fallen aristocracy, if not over a fallen throne. Fenianism and Trades' Unions go hand in hand. [illegible] Beware of Trades' Unions" means still, Beware of Fenianism.

But Ireland is not done with England yet. She has addressed herself to the lofty as well as to the lowly. She has brought her case [illegible] into the highest court of the land—into the High Court of Parliament—and she has won a favorable verdict on more than one important point. Her cause is half gained when she has succeeded in convincing the conscience of her judges that she is really aggrieved, that she is in earnest in demanding redress, and that it is highly dangerous to deny her demand much longer. To be sure there are men in England invested with none of the responsibilities which attach to a ruler, such as the preservation of the peace and of the integrity of the empire, who denounce the [illegible]

[illegible]

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

NEWSPAPERS—THE GREATEST POWER WIELDED BY THE FENIAN ORGANIZATION—HOW TO RESIST THAT POWER.

It is the interest of oligarchies to prevent the people from possessing anything that might give them power. [illegible] We keep it confined within due limits, so that the powers of expansion, when properly acted upon, may drive our huge engines [illegible]

[illegible]

countrymen that could see these things and until our [illegible] to read and support these newspapers, the enemies of their race. [illegible]

It is mind that rules the world after all, and so it [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

THE ASCENDANCY CHURCH AND MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—ENGLISH "MERCY"—THE FENIAN PRISONERS WON'T HAVE IT—MORE PATRIOTIC SPEECHES IN CORK—THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION—THE "ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S" ORGAN AFRAID OF FENIANISM STILL—THE LORD LIEUTENANT THREATENS TO RESIGN—REPEAL, "A PROTESTANT CRY"—MORE CONCESSIONS TO IRELAND—ADDITIONAL TAXES—THE MILITARY FENIANS—PUNCH AND CARDINAL CULLEN—TRIBUTE TO FATHER KENYON—IRISH LOCAL NEWS—GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TIPPERARY—ANOTHER LANDLORD SHOT," ETC., ETC., ETC.

The Irish Church.—LONDON, April 12.—A meeting of the [illegible] members of Parliament was held [illegible]

[illegible]

The Increased Fenians on the "Conditional Amnesty." [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

OFFICE—No. 120 Pearl street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6074, New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS—Single Copies, one year $2.50; six months, $1.30; four months, $1.00.

To CLUBS—[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations reported their action on the celebrated Clarendon-Johnson Alabama Claims treaty to the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last. They recommended the rejection of that treaty, and that recommendation was so far supported by the Senators that they almost unanimously voted the treaty into the waste basket. We might be justified in saying the infamy was scouted unanimously, for only one Senator—a *Democrat from Kentucky* named McCreery—voted for its consummation; but Mr. McCreery's influence in the Senate is so exceedingly small as to create no diversion whatever in favor of the English Ring. Considering all that is said of the corruptibility of our public men, we are proud to have it demonstrated, and our fellow-citizens at large should thank God for the result, that the Senate of the United States is sound to the core on a question that so nearly concerns the honor and welfare of the nation. We are certain—as certain as we are of our own existence, that the British Government has used all the moral and material influence within its reach, to procure the ratification of that infamous bargain. The fact that one man—and that man a representative remnant of a weak, rotten, treacherous, and [illegible]

[illegible]

A STARTLING PICTURE.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

THAT MUTILATED LETTER AGAIN.

[illegible]

ROBBING THE DEAD.

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

THE WEEK.

[illegible]

Latest from Ireland.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"Children's Lives SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."

Thousands of children die annually of Croup. Now, [illegible] Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Spasms [illegible] and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chests. No one once tries it who is ever without it. It is warranted perfectly safe to take internally. Full directions with every [illegible]

Foley's True Irish National Pictures.

New Designs, Art and Patriotism.

"THE MANCHESTER FENIAN MARTYRS." NEW AND IMPROVED PLATE.

These are the only True and Certified copies.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 6th, 1869.

MR. JOHN F. FOLEY:

DEAR SIR—The improved picture designed and published by you entitled "Ireland's Latest Martyrs," was duly received. [illegible]

KELLY'S NEW PICTURES.

FENIAN MARTYRS.

Trial of Robert Emmet.

Blind Girl at the Holy Well.

Seven Churches, Co. Wicklow.

Giant's Causeway.

Groves of Blarney.

Cove of Cork and Cork Harbor.

Curragh Races, Co. Kildare.

[illegible] THOMAS KELLY [illegible]

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

Astor Place.

[illegible]

BANK OPEN DAILY

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IN AID OF

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS

LATELY LIBERATED

And the families of those still immured in the enemy's [illegible] will be given at the

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ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, 1869.

[illegible] PATRICK MURPHY, Chairman.

TICKETS, - - - One Dollar Each.

Sixty-Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION

ARMORY, ESSEX MARKET,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 21, 1869.

[illegible]

THE EMERALD

[illegible]

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

LOTS! LOTS!

3,000 LOTS.

Only $25 each.

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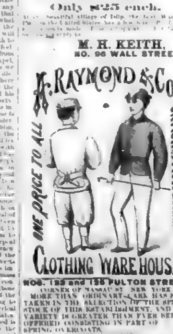

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

INGION AN FAOITIG ÓN GLEANN

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

[illegible]

with, a resolution which promised much adventure, and grasping his crossed staff like a hunting spear, he sprang into the air till the friar's frock fluttered and flapped in the breeze his way up to his waist. In pursuance then of this determination, and trusting rather to chance than to any prearranged plan of proceeding, the two disguised [illegible] returned to Ross, having taken no other precaution for their safety than to make a circuit of the high grounds, which enabled them to avoid the immediate scene of their morning's adventure as they descended to the town.

It will now be necessary to revert to some important events which had taken place in the mean time. Early in the morning Master Richard had been on the ground, occupied in making arrangements for the approaching pageant. [illegible]

"There lies the difficulty," said the steward, pondering, or seeming to ponder, "but now that I think of it, there is one Nichol, a servant of the house, a very honest man, who is waiting hard by with mantles for the use of certain friends of mine, as they return from the town. We might, I think, with safety, trust him with your secret, for the man is a discreet man, and trustworthy."

"Let us muffle, then, and I will walk into the town privately, as you advise," said Sir Gilbert, dismounting.

"Good!" thought Master Richard to himself, with an inward chuckle.

Nichol was at his post, and in a few minutes the knight and his companions were so disguised as to feel no apprehension of being recognized in the crowd. [illegible]

"Powers of hell!" he shouted, when the spectacle first burst on his dismayed eyes, "... is it this that I see? Have we hired the laborers of all Leinster? Is it a new city we have undertaken to build from the ground?—death and perdition, Richard, all our substance would not support this prodigality a month."

"Be patient, honored sir," whispered the steward, "your anger will betray you if you let it break forth so loudly."

[illegible]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Foot of Galtimore

[illegible]

And he told me he had battled at the bridge of brave Athlone,

And fought with good Lord Lucan in the breach of Garryowen,

[illegible]

I liked him for his valor—for the gallant fight he made—

And I wove a silken tassel for the hilt of his bright [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN GAE.

Miscellany.

[illegible]

HORACE GREELEY says that the darkest day in [illegible]

MORITZ HARTMANN, the Austrian poet and journalist, says that there are more busts of Lincoln and Grant in North Germany than of all the German mass Princes.

THE POPE, on the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the priesthood, [illegible]

AS a proof of the remarkable decline of Alexandre Dumas's popularity as a romancist, [illegible]

[illegible]

A HACK driver in Buffalo, who had detained two gentlemen purposely from reaching their train in order that he might make more money out of them, was arrested at the instance of the gentlemen, and was compelled to pay their hotel bill and the costs of the case.

THE Pope has conferred the title of Countess on Madame [illegible] banker Mirès. [illegible]

POPE PIUS IX. invites all "Christian mothers and daughters of Mary" to form a league against the douceur of costume, [illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

THREE concise rules for velocipede riders: Straddle, paddle, skedaddle.

AN intelligent gentleman from Germany, on his first visit to an American church, had a contribution box with a hole in the top presented to him, and whispered to the collector, "I don't got no in-papers, and can't vote."

A THREE YEAR old youngster saw a drunken man "walking" through the street. "Mother," said he, "did God make that man?" She replied in the affirmative. The little fellow reflected for a moment, and then exclaimed, "I wouldn't have done it."

A SUBSCRIPTION paper, circulated for some charitable purpose, was presented to a wealthy French manufacturer, who subscribed 20 francs. "Twenty francs!" said the lady who presented the list to him, "why, your son has subscribed 50 francs." "That's all very well," replied the manufacturer, "my son has a rich father, and can afford it."

A CONVERSATION occurred at a State Normal School between a teacher and an English ... who admired the versatility of th[e] young ... "Pray, tell me," said he, "are these privileges confined to the wealthy classes, or do the [p]oorly ... share them?" "All share alike," was the reply. "Pray, then," returned the inquirer, "what do you do for scandals?" "We import them from England."

JOHN tells a story of Thompson and Rogers, two married men, wandering home late one night, stopping at what Thompson supposed to be his front door, but which his companion insisted was his own house. Thompson rang the bell lustily, when a window was opened, and a lady inquired what was wanted? "Madam," inquired Mr. T., "isn't this Mr. T—Thompson's house?" "No," replied the lady, "this is the house of Mr Rogers." "Well," exclaimed Mr Thompson, "Mrs. [R]—T—Thompson—beg your pardon, Mrs Rogers, [will you] step down to the door, and pick out Rogers, for Thompson wants to go home."

MR. BRANDYTODDY's three reasons for not drinking are very characteristic of that gentleman.

"Take something to drink?" said his friend to him one day.

"No thank you," replied Mr. B.

"No! why not?" inquired his friend, in great amazement.

"In the first place," returned Mr. Brandytoddy, "I am secretary of a temperance society that is to meet to-day, and I must preserve my temperance character. In the second place, this is the anniversary of my father's death, and out of respect to him I have promised never to drink on this day. And in the third place, I have just taken something."

IS IT ANYBODY'S BUSINESS?

Is it anybody's business
If a gentleman should choose
To wait upon a lady,
If the lady don't refuse?
Or, to speak a little plainer,
That the meaning all may know,
Is it anybody's business
If a lady has a beau?

[illegible]

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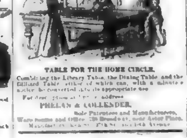

TABLE FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

[illegible]

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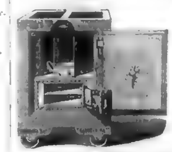
SAFES.



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[illegible]

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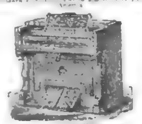

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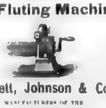

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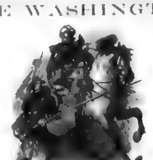

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 172. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For Fenians Only.

THE NEXT CONGRESS—IT WILL BE ASSEMBLED SOON—THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THE F. B. PERMANENT AND POWERFUL—THE TRUE BULWARK OF THE I. R. B.—THE F. B. AND I. R. B. CANNOT BE SEPARATED—THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE OF THE FENIAN MACHINE—THE PRINCIPLES OF RECONSTRUCTION—REFORM OF THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—THE SUBJECT OF RECONSTRUCTION OUGHT TO BE DISCUSSED BEFORE CONGRESS MEETS—SEVEN PROPOSITIONS ON THE SUBJECT LAID BEFORE THE BROTHERHOOD.

If the next Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood is to be assembled at the usual time, there are about three months yet to intervene before it comes upon us. It is not desirable that certain grave and, I may say, vital matters which must then come up for decision should take us by surprise, and therefore I take this early opportunity to broach one at least of the subjects which require to be settled by the next Congress, as I am persuaded that some preliminary discussion upon it may be productive of very much benefit to the organization, and will not, I trust, result in any harm.

I believe that I state the supreme desire of every true Fenian when I express my most earnest wish that the Brotherhood may soon become a very powerful and permanent revolutionary organization devoted to the salvation of Ireland. The logic of Fenian operations is extremely simple and easily understood. To secure Ireland's liberty it is necessary to have, in the first place, an organization of patriots in the United Kingdom. This requisite is supplied by the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood. But this organization must be both propagated and maintained in the presence of the enemy, and is liable to checks and defeats and all the casualties of a revolutionary struggle. Therefore, in the second place, it is necessary to have some powerful auxiliary behind the I. R. B., enabling it to withstand all the shocks of the contest and helping it to continually extend itself in spite of the vigorous and vigilant [...]

[...] attempted in good earnest, it must begin with a reconstruction of the General Administration. The whole process of reconstruction may be considered as good as finished when the re-organization of the Administration is complete. The circle depends on its centre, and the nation is the counterpart of its government. And so the Fenian Brotherhood must make itself what it requires to be—permanent and powerful—by first making its centre permanent and powerful, and in harmony with Fenian ideas, circumstances, and traditions.

I propose, then, as a basis for discussion in advance of the Congress, and thus to save the time of the Congress, the following:

1. That the Great Circle be actually assimilated as much as possible to the local circle in its officers and government, due allowance being made for the great extent of its jurisdiction, and for the fact that the intercommunication between its officers and members must be carried on for the most part in writing instead of orally.

2. That the officers composing the General Administration of the Fenian Brotherhood shall be thirteen in number, including the Chief Executive, two financial Auditors, a Judicial Committee (or Committee of Safety) with seven members, the General commanding the I. R. P. and two paid Secretaries.

3. That the office of Treasurer be abolished, and that the Chief Executive, assisted by the Auditors shall discharge the duties of Treasurer of the F. B. All money received should be banked, and all payments made by draft. It would be the duty of the Auditors to examine the accounts of the organization quarterly, and their consent should be obtained by the Chief Executive previous to commencing any undertaking which would involve a large expense.

4. That the Chief Executive and the two Auditors be elected annually, in the month of July, by the Centres of Circles in good standing in the Brotherhood, and that their official term begin on the 1st day of August. This election should be carried on by means of voting papers sent through the mails, and with as much privacy as possible. The Judicial Committee should meet not more than three months [...]

[...] and the political scaffold still reeks with the warm blood of Irish soldiers.

During the American Revolution, monarchy was dethroned forever in these States, and the people placed their representative in its stead. That was the inauguration of a new era for the world. Republicanism rose strong and glorious out of the bloody struggle, and has gathered in majesty and might from then till now.

The efforts of Ireland in '98 were for the same purpose. The aim of that time was the replacement of monarchy by Republicanism, so that the feelings of the American people and those of the Irish were identical. Although the latter failed, or rather had to succumb, to the brute might of England, intensified into bitterness by the success of the American revolt, yet the full sympathies of the Irish nation were with America, and the blood of the best and truest of Ireland's children was nobly shed in the ratification of American independence. In consequence of this community of feeling, the Irish, when forced to expatriate themselves, turned their faces to the West. They came in the strength of millions to America, and they and their descendants compose at the present moment fully one third of the population, wealth, and intelligence of America.

Of all who land upon the free shores of this country, none are so willing and ready to proclaim their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes as those from Ireland. This devotion to the flag of their adopted country is only equalled by their determined hatred of the British ensign. On the one hand they behold the emblem of freedom, on the other the badge of conquest and slavery. No other people out of America can equal the Irish in their love for this country. The people of Ireland at the present moment bear a thousand fold more allegiance to the Stars and Stripes of America than they do to the hated flag that is flaunted in their eyes. There is not a port in Ireland where the American tri-color runs aloft but becomes a spot of love for the time being. The people gaze upon that flag as the protector of their race thousands of miles away. They know it floats over a country redeemed from English thraldom, and hence their reverence and love for its name and associations.

From these and other things of a cognate character, we perceive how deeply the Irish people are imbued with the principles of American Republicanism. Is it not, therefore, the interest and duty of the American people to sympathize and support the Fenianism of to-day as well as the Fenianism of '75, when the struggle for human liberty commenced on American soil? Let not the American people be deceived into the belief that Republicanism is safe, that it can never be destroyed, and that America must ever and always remain the home of the free. No greater fallacy ever existed than such an assumption. [...]

Fenian Lessons.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 821 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 26, 1869.

The Eighth Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood will most probably be assembled in three months from this date, and therefore the provisions of the Constitution affecting it deserve particular attention.

The Second and Third Articles of the Constitution relate to the general government of the Organization, which consists of a Congress, an Executive, and a Council.

The Congress was not originally intended to be a purely legislative body, but a representative convention of the whole Brotherhood, with power to examine into everything and to revise, alter, confirm, or annul any act or enactment of a previous Congress or of the officers of the General Administration.

The precedent for it is to be found in the great Convention of Tara, so celebrated in Irish history.

While in session, the Congress discharges executive and judicial functions, as well as legislative ones.

The functions of Congress will be fully explained next week.

The time and mode of assembling the Congress and the composition of it are regulated by the Constitution as follows:

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the F. B., to be held annually in the month of August, unless sooner called by the Executive and Council.

Sec. 13. The General Congress shall assemble at the call of the Executive and the majority of the Council.

Sec. 2. Congress shall consist of delegates chosen by their respective Circles in good standing—each Circle being entitled to one delegate, and Circles of over one hundred members to two delegates. Their credentials shall be signed by the officers of their respective Circles, and a list of officers and delegates elected shall, after election, be furnished by the respective Centres to the Executive.

Sec. 3. Proxies will be received in Congress from Circles in good standing, for any distance over a thousand miles from the place where Congress convenes.

Sec. 4. No Circle of less than three months standing shall be entitled to a representative in Congress.

N. B.—A Circle which neglects to report to the Central Office for the space of three months is in [...]

"MR. FRANCIS TRAIN AND THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD."

IRELAND.

Patrick's Day in Dublin Castle.—In the House of Commons on the 9th inst. Mr. R. Fowler (member for Penryn and Falmouth)—I wish to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland if it is true, as reported in the Times and other newspapers that at guard mounting in the Castle yard, Dublin, on St. Patrick's Day, the populace indulged in revelry of a dangerous form, and afterwards expressed their hatred of England by groaning and hissing the National Anthem in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue—I was almost sorry when I saw the question of the right honorable gentleman put on the paper, because it tends to give an appearance of importance to a circumstance of a most trivial character (loud cries of hear, hear). At the same time I have considered it my duty to ascertain the facts of the case from the Commissioners of Police in Dublin, and also from persons in the suite of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. I find from the report of the police authorities that the conduct of the populace in the Upper Castle yard, on the morning of St. Patrick's Day, on the occasion of relieving the guard, was, on the whole, more orderly than had been the case on former occasions. The Castle-yard was filled with a dense crowd, and ingress and egress was extremely difficult. The Earl and Countess Spencer were, on presenting themselves on the balcony, enthusiastically received. A few roughs got up a dance for a short time, but nothing but good humor prevailed. There was a certain amount of hissing at the National Anthem, but it was no greater than that which might be heard more or less in the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Such is the account given by those who were eye witnesses, and what they describe (hear, hear). I am sorry, however, to say that some of the Dublin roughs make a practice to hiss the National Anthem in the theatre, but they do so I believe, not out of any personal disrespect to her Majesty or to the Government of the day, but rather with a view to show their dislike to British connection (laughter). The hissing on St. Patrick's Day was an exhibition of this kind, and ought not to have been described in the language used by the honorable gentleman opposite (hear, hear).

A characteristic question, and a more remarkable reply, awoke the echoes of the House of Commons this week. The attention of the Imperial Legislature was invited to the "dangerous revelry" and the "hissing of the National Anthem" that took place in the court yard of Dublin Castle on St. Patrick's Day. [...]

Reception of Mr. Stephen Joseph Meany at Coreda.

Proposed Intersection of Ireland.

Departure of Messrs. Warren and Costello.

The Prince in Ireland.

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

OFFICE: No. [illegible] street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

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Answers to Correspondents.

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H. D. McK., [illegible]. The proprietor of the *Flag of Ireland* is Richard Pigott, Esq., of the Dublin *Irishman*. There is no agent for it in this country. Forward your subscription direct to the proprietor, *Irishman* office, 33 Lower Abbey street, Dublin.

JOHN KELLY, U. S. Military Asylum, Augusta, Me.—We have received from you $1 [illegible]. Your wishes respecting the paper shall be complied with.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

THE WORK OF THE HOUR.

THE aspect of the political horizon, both in Europe and America, portends stormy times during the forthcoming fine weather. France and Prussia have been long making preparations to wage war upon each other, and, if the European press is to be trusted, they are now on the point of commencing hostile operations. Austria, Italy, and Belgium are also in a state of armed expectancy, each ready to take sides as soon as the campaign is opened, just as their several interests or sympathies may urge them. When the fight is once well begun, it must inevitably cause a convulsion that will shake all Europe to its centre. England, with all her caution, can scarcely keep out of the conflict, and, even should she manage to hold aloof from it, her commercial and financial systems must inevitably receive a fearful shock, which may prove scarcely less injurious to her interests than actual war itself. Thus, whether England participate in the coming struggle or not, Ireland's OPPORTUNITY may very possibly be presented to her some from purely European complication alone during the present or the ensuing year.

Again, on account of the difficulties that have arisen and that are still likely to arise between the United States and Spain, in consequence of the Cuban revolution now in actual progress, this republic may be plunged in war with one of the old nations of Europe before we know where we are. Should that be so, America can easily wrest Cuba from Spanish domination and curb the insolence of the haughty Spaniards in a very short time, if she be left to herself. But, can England permit the annexation of the Queen of the Antilles to the United States? We do not think that she can afford to stand still and see it consummated. If she let America alone to work her will in the matter, this Spanish affair will prove a very small and a very short contest indeed. But even if England do not interfere, are there not the Alabama claims, the extent and nature of which have been recently so clearly defined to the full satisfaction of every loyal American citizen in the land? England must be made pay them or fight some time during the Presidential term of General Grant, or the honor of America will be seriously compromised and the popularity and prestige of the conqueror of the Great Rebellion will be totally lost. On the other hand, it would be just as destructive in the end to British domination to satisfy the demands of our Republic in this matter as any war could be. It would be not only destructive in its results after a very short time, but extremely disgraceful to her in the present. We may, therefore, feel certain that the Alabama claims will never be settled by pacific negotiations. If the oligarchs of England have to succumb at all they will fall fighting—for in spite of all their atrocities we [illegible] give them the credit of being doggedly brave. In this we see another and by far the most certain of Ireland's approaching opportunities.

In view of these many coming chances, the Irish Revolutionists should be watchful and on the alert, both in Ireland and America. The links of the Fenian Brotherhood should be rewelded, wherever they have been broken. The utmost energy should be displayed both in enforcing good order and strict discipline in the circles already enrolled, and in propagating and extending the organization far and wide over new ground. There is no need of concealment in doing this in America. In fact, considerable public excitement is necessary to the success of the work. We can be as demonstrative here as we please provided we do not compromise the personal safety or jeopardize the projects of our associates at home by reckless vauntings and indiscreet revelations. There should be the greatest possible exertions made to inspire ardor everywhere throughout the Irish Nation in America; but that ardor should be regulated by sound judgment and truthful teaching.

At home the revolutionary requirements of the hour are very different. Our brothers there are now sufficiently prepared for coming events in all that regards determination, alertness and a common understanding to take the field as soon as any favorable chance is presented to them, whether from within or without the British Empire. All their officers have to do is, to restrain their several commands from making any idle demonstrations that might compromise themselves or the organization prematurely. They should be taught to distrust all flying rumors and be particularly on their guard against any man who may forewarn them to the effect that an uprising is to occur at any particular place or on a pre-appointed day, or even during any specified month or season. The next call to arms which they ought to obey should be heralded by the landing of AN ARMED BODY OF MEN, furnished with munitions of war, on the Irish coast. That will be a summons which no one can mistake or misunderstand, and the more suddenly it is given the more successful its immediate result. Till that summons is received, all public exhibitions of a revolutionary nature should be carefully avoided by every earnest brother in the [illegible] who is now at his liberty in Ireland or Great Britain. No man but a fool or a traitor would disturb the false security in which the present British Government seem but too willing to hug themselves and their adherents. Let them proclaim, if they will, that Fenianism is dead and buried till they persuade even themselves that it is no more. We know that it is alive, and should be pleased at their delusion; for this delusion will render our victory more speedy and secure. There is nothing more conducive to successful revolution than strategy. Indeed it is questionable if any revolution was ever consummated which did not originate in a surprise. Our Brothers "in the Gap" must therefore hold themselves silent and concealed, but watchful and resolved. They are virtually lying in ambush within the lines of an enemy superior to them in force, and they should therefore give no sign calculated to betray their presence in organized array until they get that enemy completely within their power. An attack from without can alone warrant them in exposing their force. It is the special province of that portion of the Fenian Brotherhood which is placed outside the British Empire to make this attack, and more particularly is it the province of the Fenians of America.

NOTES.

THE *Irishman* of the 10th instant announces that Messrs. Warren and Costello had taken leave of their friends in Ireland and started for this country. At that rate they should have landed here during the past week; but up to the hour of our going to press last night we had no information of their arrival. We trust that, when they do arrive, they will receive a warm and hearty greeting from their brethren in New York and elsewhere. We are aware that the affection with which they were regarded by many of our most earnest men has cooled down considerably in consequence of their incautious utterances in Ireland immediately after their release. This is wrong. As we cannot all be skillful and effective soldiers, neither should it be expected that we can all be prudent statesmen and cunning diplomatists. The mistake of Messrs. Warren and Costello lay in their erroneously supposing themselves to be as well fitted to represent their Fenian countrymen in a civil capacity as they are to lead a Fenian charge on the field of battle. This, though a serious mistake enough, is only an error of the head, not of the heart, and it should be leniently criticised and readily forgiven, especially in view of the solid services which these two gentlemen have rendered to the cause of Ireland. In receiving them on their return to this country, we should only remember that Warren and Costello undertook a dangerous and highly important duty on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood, that they performed that duty with a spirit of bravery and pluck unsurpassed in all the world's history, and that the devotion and heroism they displayed in suffering the penalties of a partial failure for which they were not responsible, conferred additional honor on their race and country as well as on the cause in which they were engaged. The lesson to be learned from their career is, that brave soldiers are not necessarily wise counsellors; that a military hero is apt to soil his laurels when he adopts the *rôle* of the agitator and politician; and that, in the Fenian Brotherhood, every man should be strictly confined to the duty for which he is best adapted. Our hopes of Fenian success will be greatly strengthened when we learn that no member of the organization would feel himself at all justified in speaking in public as a representative of the Brotherhood, unless he were regularly commissioned and authorized to do so by the [illegible].

WITH regard to the proposed disestablishment of what is facetiously called the "Irish Church," a despatch from the London Correspondent of a Dublin daily paper tells us that Mr. Gladstone's list of amendments to his own bill is quite as formidable as that of Mr. Disraeli. They are 45 in number, and more are promised with reference to the mode of payment for the purchase of rent charges. The more important of the changes are these: the [illegible] may be bought on at ten years' purchase [illegible] of twelve; district, as well as diocesan schoolmasters, will receive their salary for life; clerks shall receive compensation for the emoluments to which they are now entitled. The length of the permanent curates' services are to be taken into consideration in estimating the amount of the curates' compensation. The greater number of the amendments refer to the *Regium Donum* and the compensation to be given to the Presbyterian body. The [illegible] 1st March [illegible] required to secure their minister a share in the *Regium Donum*, and to the ministers of such congregations compensation is to be given. The State payment to Maynooth to cease on the 1st March, 1870. Dr. [illegible] and Mr. Quin are to receive £1,000 a year compensation. Other amendments relate principally to minor details. We are exceedingly glad to learn that Maynooth College is to be freed from even the suspicion of Government manipulation and corruption. This will abolish the now famous "Maynooth oath," about which so much blood-and-thunder nonsense is heard from certain quarters, and which furnishes so many unprincipled mountebanks of the "patriot" persuasion with their stock in trade. On the whole, we cannot help thinking that Gladstone's amendment will disestablish the Catholic Church in Ireland much more than the other.

CHICAGO has the most unenviable reputation for immorality and general demoralization. It is the wickedest city in the Union, and in the general wreck of honesty and moral feeling, even the ministers of the Catholic Church seem to be as deeply involved as the less favored classes of the population. The unseemly squabbles between Bishop Duggan and his clergy with which the newspapers were filled some time since, have out-scandalized even the Fenian disruptionists. More recently the wicked city had a priest arrested on a charge of forgery, and now we have the equally scandalous intelligence that both the arrest and the charge were the result of a shameful conspiracy on the part of his brother clerics, and that the accused has accordingly been liberated. Along with this comes the announcement that Bishop Duggan himself has become insane, in reference to which, the Chicago *Tribune*, of April 17, supplies the following scrap of information: "It may not be out of place to say that the affairs of the diocese are in rather an anomalous condition. The Bishop of Chicago is a corporation created by an act of the Legislature. There is no ecclesiastical authority to appoint an administrator to manage the affairs of that corporation, so there can be no legal transfer of property or other like business performed. No Bishop of Chicago can be appointed during the lifetime of Bishop Duggan, unless he resign, and he is not in a condition to do so, even if willing. This circumstance adds additional embarrassment to the affair." This state of affairs will be invested with particular interest when it is remembered that the Catholic clergy of Chicago rendered themselves notorious by their indiscriminate denunciations of the Fenian movement on the score of its being irreligious and immoral, and that Bishop Duggan was unceasing in his efforts to stamp the Fenian leaders, and the Brotherhood generally, as lunatics and idiots. "Call not thy brother a fool."

ANOTHER of them down! Landlordism seems to be getting along in Tipperary "as well as can be expected, thank you." On the strength of a Dublin dispatch received at London on Saturday last, the cable informs us that "Hugh Bradshaw, a well-known Irish magistrate, has been shot in Tipperary." That cable man is as fertile as ever in supplying us with Irish news—real, genuine news that is news. We were not aware, till now, for instance, that this Hugh Bradshaw was a "well known Irish magistrate." We have been absorbing Irish intelligence for—we do not wish to confess how many years, and we are not wholly unacquainted with men and things in Tipperary; yet, strange to say, we never heard a word before now of this "well-known Irish magistrate," Hugh Bradshaw by name. He is dead at all events, and that is, we dare say, the best we can hear about him.

THOUSANDS of our New York readers will be rejoiced to learn that George Francis Train is coming back to us, "positively for one night only." At the Cooper Institute, on the evening of Thursday, May 6, he will deliver one of his finest lectures, for the benefit of the grand Father Mathew Temperance Convention of New York and vicinity. The subject of the lecture—"The Life and Character of the Rev. Theobald Mathew, Apostle of Temperance, and his Mission to America"—is one that can be handled better by no man in America than by Mr. Train, who, in practice and precept, is a true and worthy disciple of the illustrious Father Mathew. Samuel R. Wells, Esq., of the firm of Fowler & Wells, the distinguished phrenologists, of Broadway, will preside at Mr. Train's lecture, and every advantage combines to make the affair a delicious piece of intellectual cold-water refreshment. Tickets (only twenty-five cents each) can be had of all the Temperance Societies in this and the neighboring cities. The following are the officers of the Convention: P. F. McBreen, President; J. O'Brien, Vice-President; William O'Connell, Treasurer; M. W. Dowling, Recording Secretary; J. B. Mulligan, Corresponding Secretary; A. B. Lambert, Financial Secretary. It must be understood that in coming to New York (all at his own expense as usual) to lecture for the Father Mathew men, Mr. Train does not drop his Fenian programme. As he truly says, Fenianism, Temperance, and true Religion and Morality all go hand in hand.

IN the last issue of his respectable paper, Mr. [illegible] says that we attempted to disparage Senator Casserly by stating that he intended to vote for the confirmation of Reverdy Johnson's infamous Alabama treaty. Our readers know that we stated nothing of the kind. What we stated was that the New York *World* made such a statement, and we quoted the *World's* paragraph on the subject, word for word, "without the alteration of a single letter." As that *World* is the organ, *par excellence*, of Mr. Casserly's, Belmont's, and Meehan's own dear "Democratic" party, we supposed that it ought to [illegible]

that Ireland will not be so entirely depleted as to make it necessary for us to re-conquer the country entirely from the outside, with the open sea alone for our base of operations. The census for the three months ending the 31st of last December informs us that the number of births during the quarter was 22,[illegible]; the deaths, 20,[illegible]; the emigrants, 5,779—INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF IRELAND FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF LAST YEAR, 2,[illegible]. The soil, the climate and several other circumstances in Ireland are too favorable to the growth of humanity to leave that country without the "nest-egg" of a full population.

A DESPATCH from India informs us that "rather more than two thousand British infantry soldiers will be employed on public works in the hills in Northern India during the ensuing hot season. Ranerket, Chakatie, Chumba, and the Murree and Abottadan roads are the places where their work lies." Everybody knows that it is as much as Europeans can accomplish to live—to exist at all—in India during the hot season, even with the advantages of complete idleness, shady verandahs, palm-tree fans and Hindoo fanners. The very idea of setting Europeans to labor on the public works under the burning summer sun of Hindostan is the cruelest conception that could enter the head of even an Anglo-Indian tyrant; but this cruelty will be readily accounted for when it is remembered that the British infantry above mentioned are the troops that were suspected of being tainted with Fenianism, and were sent from Ireland to India in 1865. Won't they fight hard for England when the Russian advances over the Persian frontier, as he is sure to do very soon? And would not an army composed of veterans so well treated be very difficult for Sherman to "whip," if a little trouble should arise between ourselves and our "Anglo-Saxon cousins" to-morrow or next day? General Grant, make a note of this!

WITH regard to this landlord shooting in Tipperary, the fact has been forced upon us that there resides in that county a member of the English garrison, soon to be partially dismantled and disbanded, who calls himself "R. Toppin, Rector of Toem." Rector Toppin of Toem, is a brilliant genius and a credit to the "Mother Church" that owns him. He has made a remarkable discovery which so nearly approaches an "invention," that dictionarians or lexicographers will be careful in future how they declare the two words not synonymous. He has discovered the fundamental cause of all the landlord shooting that has been recently going on around him, and dating from Donohill Parsonage, Cappawhite, on the 5th (which, no doubt, he mistook for the 1st) day of April of this present year, he communicates the result of his hard thinking to the *Irish Times*, as follows: "The sad fact is that the tenantry have now got the idea fixed in their minds, that since the Church property has been forfeited as the reward of the Fenian disturbances, so lay property will become their easy prey if only they commit such an amount of agrarian outrage as will impress our legislators with the notion that the sacrifice of the landlords alone can allay it." Now, we dare say this wise man, Rector Toppin, of Toem, to wit, is regarded as "a guide, a buckler, and a light to a' that place," and is paid a handsome sum per annum for preaching that Gospel which says, "Thou shalt not bear false witness"—even against the Fenians, whom he is enjoined to love, for they certainly are his enemies, though they have nothing to do with the shooting of rectors, landlords, or any other non combatants. If Rector Toppin of Toem will believe us, he may learn that the Fenians have not thought of exterminating the landlords from Ireland, Bobadil fashion, in detail. When they commence at that work, the Fenians will go into the wholesale business at once.

THE Fenians have really managed John Bull's pocket as well as crippled his power and destroyed his prestige. The London *Army and Navy Gazette* tells us that the cost of moving the troops at home for one single year, and that year only the past twelve peaceful months, was £[illegible]—which, oddly enough, is the exact amount of money received by the Fenian Executive from the day on which the Brotherhood was first established in America until the "rising" of the 5th of March, 1867. At this rate, we may safely conclude that England spent, in moving the troops in Ireland alone during the whole time of the Fenian panic, at least seven times as much money as Fenianism cost the Fenians altogether. The expenses, for one week, of the mere machinery of the detective bureau of New York, exclusive of the sums spent in direct bribery, exceed the average annual receipts of the Fenian Treasury. These interesting statistics are compiled, without charge, for Mr. Gladstone's special information. If he wants the proofs we think we can direct him where to find them.

WE are happy to inform our readers that the members of the Fenian Brotherhood in New [illegible], many of whom have been apathetic and in [illegible]

THE WEEK.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FENIAN NEWS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

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Seáġan O Tuama ro ċan.

Mo ṁíle truaġ ! mo ḃuairt ! mo ḃrón !
Mo sceiṁle ruaig ár n-uaisle ar feoḋ !
Gan sliġe, gan suaġa, gan suairceas soġaċ
Gan laoiḋ, gan duain, gan cnuas, gan ceol
Is é do léig mo ṁilleaḋ a g-ceas.
Is é do ṫraoċ mo ċuisle ar fad,
Uaisle Gaoḋal fá ċruaḋ-smaċt géar
Ag cuinne an Béarla ḋuiḃ a n-glas.

Bá ċídleaċ uaiḋ gaċ ruaṫar brón 1
Gaċ daoine cruaiḋ, gaċ cruatan fós,
Gaċ sceiṁle fuar ár n-uaisle reoṁainn
Ba líonta a ġruaḋ le duartan deor
Is é do léig, &c.

Mar a m-bíḋeaċ na siusigte, mór-ḟlioċt Eoġain, 2
D' ár ċuiḃe, s d'-ár ḋual an uaisle ar d-tóis.
Ba buiḋeanṁar buanaċ, buacaċ, beoḋa
Soilseaċ, sugaċ, snuaḋ-ġlan, soġail
Is é do léig &c.

Mar a m-bíḋeaċ Mac Cuṁail na b-fionn-folt óir 3
S an buiḋean nár diúltaig cúinse 'n gleo,
Caoilte luaṫṁar, lúinneaċ, leoġaċ,
MacDuiḃne 's Duḃlaing túrnaċ treoin.
Is é do léig, &c

An gártaċ Goll gníḋeaċ loġail ar tóir
Is Oscar oll do lann-ḃris slóiġ,
Conall coḃartaċ, ionnċaiḃ óg—
Níor ċlos Gall ba ḋealraċ leo
Is é do léig, &c

Mar a m-bíḋeaċ slioċt Ir is Eiḃir ṁóir 4
Ba líonṁar, daonṁar craoḃac, cóir
Is fír-ṫréiḃ aoiḃinn Eireaṁóin,
An ríġ fá'r ṡíolraig tréine treoin
Is é do léig &c

Mar a m-bíḋeaċ Niall na n-daor-ḃrat sróil 5
'S an ríġeaċt fuair géille tréiṁse a g-cróinn,
Fir Craoiḃe ṫraoċaċ tréiṫ gaċ treoin 6
Le cloiḋeaṁ gaċ caoiṁ-fear céad de'n tóir
Is é do léig, &c

An caiṫ-ṁíleaḋ Brian de'n Fiann-fuil ṁóir 7
Ba ḋaṫaṁail, diaḋa a ṁian 's a ċlóḋ
Le feartaiḃ ó Dia ṫug riaġail is nós
Cuir Danair fá ċiaċ as talaiḃ Eoġain
Is é do léig, &c

Is é do líon mo ċroiḋe le brón
Gur aontaig Críost a d-tíġeaċt a g-cróinn,
Na Béir ċuir Bíoblá Íosa as cóir
S nár géill d' a Naoiṁ, d' a dlíġe, ná d' ord.
Is é do léig, &c

A DIRGE FOR THE FENIANS.

[TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.]

It makes my grief, my bitter woe,
To think how lie our nobles low,
Without sweet music, bards, or lays.
Without esteem, regard or praise.
O my peace of soul is fled,
I lie outstretched like one half dead,
To see our chieftains, old and young,
Thus trod by churls of the dismal tongue!

Oh! who can well refrain from tears,
Who sees the host of a thousand years
Expelled from this, their own green isle,
And bondsmen to the Base and Vile?
O, my peace, &c.

Here dwelt the race of Owen of old,
The great, the proud, the strong, the bold,
The pure in speech, the bright in face,
The noblest House of the Fenian race!
O, my peace, &c

Here dwelt Mac Cuwal of the Flaxen Locks,
And his bands, the first in battle's shocks,
Duling Mac Duinn, of the smiting swords,
And Coillta first of heroic lords
O, my peace &c

The Goll who forced all foes to yield,
And Oscar, mighty on battle-field
And Conall too, who ne'er knew fear
They, not the Stranger, then dwelt here.
O, my peace, &c

Here dwelt the race of Eber and Ir,
The heroes of the dark blue spear,
The royal tribe of Eremon too
That king who fostered champions true
O, my peace, &c

And Niall the great, of the silken gear,
For a season bore the sceptre here,
With the Red Branch Knights, who felled the foe
As the lightning lays the oak-tree low!
O, my peace, &c

The warrior Brian, of the Fenian race,
In soul and shape all truth and grace,
Whose laws the Princes yet revere,
Who banished the Danes—he too dwelt here
O, my peace, &c

Alas! it has pierced mine inmost heart,
That Christ allowed our Crown to depart
To men who defile His Holy Word,
And scorn the Cross, the Church, the Lord!
O, my peace, &c

JOHN O'TUOMY, the author of the above, was a deservedly celebrated bard in his day. He was born in Croome, in the County of Limerick, about the year 1706, and died in 1775, consequently his life was passed during the most gloomy days of the Penal Laws against the Irish Catholics. The air to which this "lament" is written is that known as the Cnoda ban, or White Cockade, which is one of those tunes to which the Irish and Scotch lay equal claim. The translation is that given in O'Daly's Poets and Poetry of Munster.

1. Chidleach, provincially for chidh-leach. This Munsterism, ch for dh, is seen farther on in [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

2. Siusigte. The race of Eoghan were the ruling septs of Desmond or South Munster. They were called the Eoghanacht (Owenagh) anglicised Eugenians, from Eoghan, eldest son of Oilill Olum, King of Munster, in the second century. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART II.—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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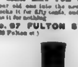

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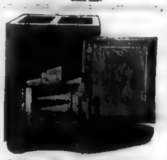

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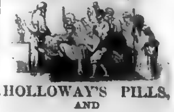

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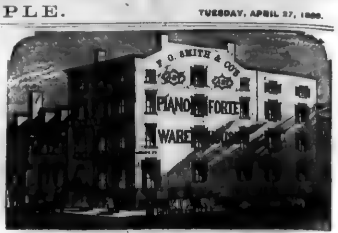

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 173. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For Americans.

TWO YEARS AGO.—HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF—FRANCE AND PRUSSIA THREATENING HOSTILITIES—HOW PEACE WAS PRESERVED—THE OTHER POWERS REMAIN NEUTRAL—ENGLAND DARE NOT INTERFERE—THREE CLOUDS HANGING OVER ENGLAND'S EMPIRE—IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—IN INDIA—AND IN AMERICA—THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA—ENGLAND AND SPAIN QUARRELLING—THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA BY THE UNITED STATES—THE CUTTING OF THE POLITICAL KNOT WHICH BINDS TOGETHER THE FRAGMENTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

If any one will be at the trouble of referring to the files of the newspapers twenty-four months ago, he will find that in May, 1867, the same political questions which are to day demanding their solution by the people of the United States were then before the public in almost the same form they wear at present. History, they say, repeats itself, but it is seldom that we find events resume their old combinations again within so short a period as two years. In May, twenty-four months ago, everybody was speculating on the proximity of a war between France and Prussia, and there seemed no reason save the success of the Paris Exposition and the deficiency in the supply of Chassepots to deter Napoleon from trying conclusions on a grand scale with his rival Bismark.

But these reasons were seen to be powerful ones operating on the Emperor's mind in favor of peace, and if war had come, people would have concluded that it was forced upon France by Prussia, whose preparations were then sufficiently complete, and whose interests instigated her to bring the matter to a speedy issue, and not leave her future fortune long in suspense. The weakness of Prussia is proved by her hesitation to risk a war at a time when her own finances were in a better condition than they were likely to remain, and when France was very ill prepared to meet her. The strength of Napoleon's position is evinced by the boldness with which his government looked all dangers in the face,

[illegible]

an outwork of the Indian Empire, and it is decided that it shall be made the battle-ground in case of a further advance of Russia towards British territory. This is the second cloud, and it seems to be getting blacker apace, for the Russian journals have begun to storm, as is natural when they find English policy successful in placing a serious obstacle in their government's path.

The third cloud spreads murkily in the West—it threatens danger to England in America. This time two years, as to-day, we were discussing the chances of a war between the United States and England on account of the Alabama outrages. It was then predicted that England would offer no acceptable satisfaction. The treaty is ignominiously rejected by our Senate, and the English press replies defiantly with insults on our Senators, and the declaration that "England can fold her arms and wait for the United States to reduce their pretensions and lower their demands." Suppose we make no demand—but wait, as we have waited with ludicrous patience for the past four years, for England to do justice to America—what then? Then, England will let us wait—wait forever, if we have not spirit enough to urge our claims in a spirited manner. England can afford to wait in the matter. Delay is her gain. It is, unfortunately, our loss. We cannot afford to allow a matter in which our national honor is involved to be treated with perpetual inattention. Johnson is out of the White House. England has fewer friends there than before. The Cabinet officers are doubtless men of caution, but they are also men of courage. They will not rashly plunge the nation into war, but they will not recklessly dishonor the country by under every combination of circumstances keeping out of it.

Two years ago we talked of taking Canada in exchange for our claims against England. Now the idea is again revived, and is supported with weightier arguments than before. We notice in the growth of a monarchy on our North, the germ of a future danger to this republic. Now is the time to kill off the kingdom of Canada by nipping it in the bud. It will save trouble to us and suffering to the

[illegible]

for four years against English-made cannon, who knows what wrongs England has done us, and who fears not to insist on their redress. The Canadians are becoming more and more willing to join us, under the friendly pressure of the lack of a reciprocity treaty. There is only a pretext needed to induce England to give Canada up to us. Let us send an ultimatum to Britannia, as a pretext for taking herself off the American continent. War or walk! We have only to say that to be done with her. The prospect for Cuban independence did not wear so rosy an appearance in 1867. Cuba and Ireland both made a vain effort to be free. In 1869 they both tax the whole power of the alien which dominates them respectively, to hold them in subjection. The struggles of both have strongly enlisted the sympathies of the American people, whose friendship takes a more practical form than prayers and good wishes. We both strike for liberty, for self-government, for nationhood; and the Powers of Heaven and earth smile more benignly on our cause to-day, than two short years ago.

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

PICTURES OF ENGLISH MISERY—PENALTIES AND PENSIONS.

ALTHOUGH the chief end and aim of true Fenianism is the elevation of Ireland into a free and independent country, there are many minor matters of great importance and involving the happiness of millions; which accompany Fenianism, and should enlist in behalf of that cause the sympathies of other oppressed peoples besides those of Ireland.

When a man purchases a piece of cloth it is not the seller only who is benefited. All the different ramifications of trades experience indirectly some benefit from the purchase. The toiling miner who raises the coal, the iron smelter, the furnace-man, the machinist, the tool-maker, the wool-carder, the spinner, the weaver, the dyer, and innumerable hosts of other workers, all experience in some de-

[illegible]

country more effectually than all the legislators put together.

Let us take another glance into the [illegible]. At the present moment at least 20,000 people are on strike in one shire of England alone. That strike is fast producing its natural results, and all because the merchant princes wish to screw out of their slaves another ten per cent. The Preston masters are determined to insist upon the adoption of what is called the "wheel system," and the workers are determined to resist it. This will extend the dimensions of the strike, and in addition to all the other misery, from 6,000 to 7,000 weavers will be compelled to follow the example of those already out of employment. The strike has extended to Chorley, in which place a reduction in the wages of the men has already taken place. Disheartening accounts are also given of the state of the cotton trade at Blackburn. Nine mills, including some of the largest, are entirely stopped and the others are running on short time. The poor-law officials are overburdened with applications for relief, and the appointment of assistant relieving officers is considered necessary.

All this has arisen from the driving in of the rural population into the towns and cities, and the complexity of the evil has rendered every attempt at redress powerless and unavailing. No scheme of alleviation is sufficient to meet the requirements of such a huge disease, and any attempt at the like but makes more manifest the gigantic nature of the evil. It has been suffered to grow too far to be cured by the infinitesimal doses of legislation. There is but one remedy for it, sharp and speedy, and that remedy is REVOLUTION!

Ireland suffers badly enough, but there is a wholesomeness and purity about the sufferings of her people that clarifies their brain and enables them to see the end for which they can work. The English mind has got to be debased and seeks relief in Sheffield murders and outrages that shame human nature. There is far more of the slave about the Englishman than the Irishman, far more of the grounded servility incorporated in his nature. His mental faculties are destroyed, and if he had his allowance of beef and porter he could witness the desolation of half the world unmoved. Englishmen used to assume the privilege of pitying the poor Irishman, but the Irishman in return bestows his sympathies on the poor English slave. We cannot condescend to see him in his present helpless misery without one effort, at least, to point out to him the means of removing the gathering incubus that is destined to destroy him or reduce him to a level below the brute creation. There is but one way to disturb the poisoned atmosphere of England, and that I have distinctly pointed out. Reforms may do

[illegible]

with the accumulated filth of the Augean stable. Let them adopt Irish Fenianism on trial for one year and they will assuredly find its results to be of such a nature that they will heartily embrace its doctrines ever after. If they do not choose to adopt it, let them assist in its propagation among those who are ready to receive it, and who will assuredly bring it to a consummation that will benefit the toiling masses of England as well as the people of Ireland.

PETER MCALVENY.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, [illegible] BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 4, 1869.

THE functions of Congress are described in the second article of the Constitution, and in the first three Sections of Article Third.

Since 1865, the General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood has been termed a "Congress," although it still continued to discharge the functions of a Convention, rather than those of a legislature.

While in session, the Congress discharges Executive and Judicial functions, as well as legislative ones.

[illegible] "has been retained from the Constitution of 1865, although the imitation of the United States' Government then attempted has since been abandoned by the F. B., and the original system of government in great measure restored.

"The Congress shall choose its president and such other officers as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business." (Art. 2, Sec. 6.)

"Congress shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members. A majority of the body shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be deemed proper. Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and—with the concurrence of two-thirds—expel a member." (Art. 3, Secs. 2 and 3.)

"Congress shall keep a journal, and furnish the Executive with a copy of its proceedings, and said Executive shall furnish such information as may be contained therein—excepting such parts as may in his judgment and that of his Council require secrecy—to the Centres of the several circles." (Art. 3, Sec. 3.)

"Congress shall have power of trial and impeachment. [illegible]

Latest from Ireland.

CABLE NEWS.—LONDON, April 30.—The House of Commons to-day in committee resumed the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Jonathan Pim, member for Dublin city, a liberal, moved to amend the twenty-fifth clause of the bill by striking out those sections in which provision is made for the maintenance of certain church buildings as national monuments. Mr. Gladstone accepted and supported the amendment. After a discussion of some length the House divided, with the following result:

For Mr. Pim's amendment	282
Against it	181
Majority	101

CORK, April 28.—A dinner was given here last night in honor of Warren and Costello, the released Fenian prisoners, on the occasion of their departure for America. His Honor the Mayor of the city was present and made an inflammatory speech, warmly eulogizing the guests of the evening. He was followed in a similar strain by other gentlemen. The building in which the banquet took place was surrounded by a large crowd of friends and sympathizers, who, during the evening, formed a procession and paraded the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and excitement and some disorder.

LONDONDERRY, April 29.—Serious riots occurred yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. During the collisions between the two factions the police charged upon both. Firearms were freely used, several of the rioters being wounded and two killed. The riot assumed at one time fearful proportions, but the efforts of the police and the appearance of the military from the garrison finally succeeded in restoring quiet, and the city is now tranquil. The military will remain on duty for a day or two.

LONDON, April 29.—The proceedings in the House of Commons this evening were unusually interesting. Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question of Lord Manners, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry. Every endeavor had been made by the government to suppress the riotous proceedings, and the peace preservation act had been duly enforced. He also stated that further explanations at this time were impolitic. The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Mr. Disraeli's amendment to give the glebe houses to the church, the proposition was rejected as follows:

[illegible]

The Irish Church Conference in Dublin.

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

IRELAND.

The Fenians not yet Prepared to be Reasonable.—The Dublin *Freeman* of April 16, says: A return was issued on Monday of the number of the Fenian amnesty petitions received, released, and still outstanding, from Convict prisons and Ireland are Thomas P. Burke, John McCafferty, John McNamee and Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), for the remainder of their sentences. Thomas Clark Luby, for the remainder of 10 years, from the 1st December, 1865; John O'Leary, 20 years, from the 1st September, 1865; Michael Gleeson, 10 years, from 28th July, 1867; John Devoy, 15 years, from 15th February, 1867; Martin Dalton, 15 years, from 25th October, 1867; John Francis Bourke, 15 years, from 2nd May, 1867; Edward Power, 15 years, from 16th February, 1867; Patrick Walsh, 15 years, from 16th February, 1867; John Lennon, 15 years, from 16th February, 1867; Brian Dillon, 15 years, from 16th December, 1865; Denis Dunbar and O'Connell, 10 years, from 16th December, 1865; Thomas Kelly, 15 years, from 16th January, 1866; Patrick Fitzgerald, 15 years, from 16th January, 1867; George Brown, 10 years, from 16th January, 1867; Edward Duffy, 10 years, from 16th February 1867; Morgan Ryan, 10 years, from 16th April, 1867; Thomas Ryan, 10 years, from 16th April, 1867; and James William Moseley, 15 years, from 8th March, 1866. John Murphy, sentenced to 7 years, from 15th July, 1865; and Martin Hanley Casey, 5 years, from 16th January, 1866, are now resident in Australia viz.—Edward John Kelly, for the remainder of his life; James Stephens, for the remainder of 20 years, from 9th April, 1867; John Boyle, 15 years, from 16th April, 1867; Cornelius Desmond, for the remainder of 10 years, from 15th January, 1868; Thomas Boulton, 15 years, from 15th February, 1867; Thomas Brennan, 15 years, from 15th June, 1867; Thomas Fennell, 15 years, from 15th June, 1867; Thomas Gardiner, 15 years, from 15th July, 1867; Thomas Hassett, 15 years, from 15th July, 1867; and James Wright, 15 years, from 15th July, 1867.

The whole number of persons now in the convict prisons of Ireland under sentence of penal servitude for offences connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and who were convicted in England, with the portion of each class, is as follows:—Life sentences and Patrick Melody, penal servitude for life. John Boyle, 20 years; Michael Gleeson, 20 years; Brady, 20 years, 6 months; 2 years, Thomas Poulson 20 years, 10 years, 6 weeks; William Murphy, 8 years, 6 months; James Kavanagh, 8 years, 6 months; Patrick Dorse 8 years, 6 months; Patrick Shea, 8 years; Michael Hartley, 16 years; Charles Moore, 15 years; 6 months; John Corrigan, 15 years; Daniel Boyle, 8 years, 6 months; James Anderson, also Lean, 8 years; Thomas Walsh, Ryan, 5 years; Hugh Ryan, 5 years; William Thomas Thompson, penal servitude for life; John Mallon, 10 years.

—

Arrival of Mr. Stephen J. Meany in Limerick.—Mr Stephen J Meany arrived in this city on Monday from Kilmallock, where he was received with such welcome as made his presence there the occasion of popular demonstrations amounting to a perfect ovation. As soon as his expected arrival was made known to the national party in this district, steps were at once taken to present him with a public reception, or rather, to use a meeting in his house, so that he might have an opportunity of addressing the people in a speech, for which he is so inventable, to the people of that district. Invitations to the public notice was formed for that purpose, who responded in numbers, and the meeting was a most enthusiastic one. Mr. Meany, with his usual good taste and judgment, declined the proffered compliment.—*Limerick Reporter.*

—

Limerick, April 13, 1869.

"Dear Sir,—On the part of the Kilmallock of Limerick, we beg to ask your acceptance of a public address, expressive of our cordial welcome amongst us, and an appreciation of your distinguished talents and services to the cause of Irish Nationality. We trust your convalescence will permit you to name an early day for the reception, and remain, very respectfully yours,

"PATRICK J. O'KEEFFE, Chairman.
"MATTHEW SHEEHAN, Secretaries.
"HENRY O'BRIEN,
"CHARLES O'NEILL,
"ROBERT STEARNS,
"M. HOARE (Thomond),
"MICHAEL O'BRIEN,
"JOHN UPTON,
Members of Committee.

"Stephen J Meany, Esq."

"Mr. Meany's residence, Limerick, April 13, 1869.

"MY DEAR DEAR AND GOOD FRIENDS—To my shall I use words expressive for your kindness? My regard would be but feeble to express what I feel, and it would be but a poor return for the honor bestowed on me by the nationality of Limerick. I would prefer a quiet meeting in my house, but I cannot refuse the offer so kindly made.

"As regards the time, I am ashamed of being in the private station." I cannot, by any power, leg on my part, afford any hope of being able for further delaying my friends still in power is my position. Country of Limerick, it is indeed a monstrosities such as you propose, but there, so look occasions to explain. I regret my personal compliments to a personal friend, and without merit, if any of political nationality, that matter is different. I am not ambitious of the distinction of speaking myself as a patriot. In admitting the acceptance of the compliment you propose, I would be unfair to merit if I omitted to say that I shall ever retain a thankful memory of your kindness. Some of the dearest recollections of my life are rooted in your historic city—the city in which I spent the best years of my boyhood—the city which I shall ever have a fond place in my heart as the chain binding me to you.

"Accept for yourself and the citizens of Limerick my best wishes and most grateful thanks, and believe me to be, as I have ever been, sincerely my adherence to the O'Connell pronunciamento, 'Ireland for Ireland, and the Irish for Ireland.'

"Yours faithfully,
"STEPHEN J MEANY."

—

The Dublin Amnesty Committee.—The usual meeting of the members of this committee was held last night in the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. O'Reilly in the chair. Mr. Lyons said the box at present contained Lord Bishop of Limerick's letter, and a letter from Lord Bishop of Ely, the large sum already received from charity. The balance on account of the Amnesty Fund was expended to the meeting. It showed that at present there was a balance of £300 standing to the credit of the committee to the bank. Some other routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Freeman, April 14.*

—

The Doomed Captives.—In the Roll call which we published on 4th March two names—one Thomas Kelly, the other Patrick Fitzgerald—were omitted. The Kelly of the February—were accidentally omitted, viz., Thomas Kelly, from Chatham Convict Gaol, to be released, drawn, and quartered—as usual—on the 15th of January, 1868, and Patrick Fitzgerald, for the same, from Millbank Prison, for the same year's penal servitude, and who was released in December last. These two names bring up the number of Ireland's representatives in the dungeon to that of one, by a legal fiction—we have no "representatives" in the English Parliament.

All that is in our power we have done, the English Minister could destroy only thirty two Irish patriots, locked up in Englishmen's dungeons, or deport. The number was bought that Ireland would not suffer one single man, woman or child, who were suffering, suffering for her, to be forgotten. Ireland, if she knew that prisoners, and, with the aid of the dead, which we quoted, have been slain, the number of hardly could Irish political prisoners, still remain in the hulks, or in the dungeons of England, nearly to be the immediate congress of Ireland, and the Irish people, to be free, or, at least, to be free, or, at least, to be free, or, at least

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

CUPÁN UI H-EADHRA

Toirdealbać O Cearbaláin ro ċan,

Dá m-beiḋinn-se muiċ a n-Árainn.
Nó a n-gár Gleann-na-séad,
Mar a n-gluaiseann gaċ sár long
Le clairéid 's le méad,
B'feárr é mar sásamh,
'Gus fágaim é dam féin
Cupán geal Ui h-Eadhra
'S é lán suas go béal

Cad é b' áil liom 'g á ċur a g-céill
'S liaċt áiġ mait 'n a déig
'S gur b' é deir ollám na h-áite—
Dar mo lámh-sa ní bréag—
A Toirdealbáig Briain ágarhail
Tar tráit faoi mo déin,
Go n-ólfam as an t-sár ċupán
Sláinte breáġ Céin

THE CUP OF O'HARA

[TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.]

Were I over in Arran,
Or wild Glan-na-Sead,
Where tall barks of swiftness
Bear claret and mead,
Twere joy to my bosom,
In gladness to sip
O'Hara's bright wine-cup
Fill'd high to my lip!

Why praise what is sought for
By old man and youth,
While the doctors and sages
(By this hand I am sooth)
Cry Turlogh, sweet harper
Come timely to drain
That costly, tall wine-cup
To the health of brave Kean!

Cupan Ui H'Eadhra is the composition of the celebrated Irish musician and bard Torlogh O'Carolan, or, as he is better known to the musical world, Carolan. Both the words and air were composed in honor of Kean O Hara, who was chief of the name in the County of Sligo at the time, and one of Carolan's most generous and esteemed patrons.

AN RIḂINN BEAG ÓG

Arhrán Albanaċ

Go 'r gaolaċ leam béil láimh riut, 2
A ḃárainnir óg,
Giḋ tá tú fós ad páirde,
Mo ḃár-ċailín óg.
'S dá m-b' eolaċ me ar ḃárdaċt 3
Go g-cuirinn dán ár áirde
'S a b-foill seoċuinn doiḃ d' áileaċt,
Mo ḃár-ainnir óg

Gur boiḋeaċ leam do ṁín-folt,
A riḃinn beag óg,
Na duala mar an síoda,
A riḃinn beag óg
Mar dearsa gréin ar ḟíor-uisg 4
Do ṡúile glana, míogaċ,
'S do gruaḋa mínċair, lít-glan,
Mar ḃorhar na rós 5

Do ḃéal mar cuaċáig meala
Mo ċailín beag óg
Do ṁuinéal geal mar eala,
Mo ċailín beag óg
Do ḃrollaċ mar an neoinín
Mar ceol na sbéir do ċómhráḋ
'S do ḋéid mar sneaċt ar óg-ċur
Mo ḟeo-ċailín óg

Nuair ruigeas tu an aois sin,
Mo ċaoin-ainnir óg
Go 'r líon iad do ḃeir gaol duit 6
A ċaoṁ-ainnir óg.
'S an t-óigear san dá d-tárlaiḋ é 7
Tu ḃuileacaḋ do lámh air 8
Biḋ sonas buan na ḃárdaċt 9
A ṁáṫ-ainnir óg

THE LITTLE YOUNG QUEEN

[TRANSLATED BY [illegible]]

I love to linger near thee
Endearingly mild
Though thou art yet my dearest,
A mere little child
And did the muses cheer me
Your praises in the sphere love
High hymning you would hear love,
My peerless sweet child

Thy hair falls like [illegible] night
My bright and young queen
In tresses dark and silken
And [illegible] my queen,
Thy eyes with fondness [illegible]
Like summer [illegible]
Thy cheeks [illegible] still on
My lilly-like queen

Thy mouth with honey flowing
My own little dear
Thy [illegible] showing
My glory [illegible]
Thy breasts like [illegible]
Thy voice [illegible] glowing,
Thy teeth [illegible] blowing,
Ere the earth it comes near

When womanhood has driven
Thy child's blush away
How many will have striven
Thy bosom to sway,
And he to whom 'tis given,
Thy smile of love to live in
Need never envy heaven
Till time's latest day

1. In the Ribhinn beag Og, we present our Irish speaking readers with a specimen of the Gaelic spoken in the Highlands of Scotland. It differs very little from the ordinary dialect employed by the more modern Irish bards. [illegible], for example, would be written [illegible] royal woman. The song is very like the famous "Eileen Aroon" (Eibhlín a Ruin) attributed to Caroll O'Daly.
2. Gaolach, "lovely," from gaol, love. The word gaol, anciently gael, is never used in this sense in Ireland. We employ it only in the sense of consanguinity or blood relationship. It looks like a contraction of Gaedhal or Gaedheal, the common generic of the Irish and Highlanders.
3. Bardacht, "bardism," "song making."
4. Maiseach, "pretty," beautiful.
5. Dearsa greine, "a gleam of the sun."
6. Liomhar na ros, "the down of the roses," literally the "polish" or "smoothness."
7. [illegible]
8. Oigear for og fhear young man.
9. Buileacadh, "to grant," "bestow."
10. Fardach, "house," "dwelling."

MALMOLL.

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART II.—(CONTINUED.)

MASTER RICHARD made no reply, but lifting his keys which lay upon the table, withdrew. "So!" he muttered, when he was at a safe distance, "I am well escaped, par Dieu! my heart is beating rarely! So, [illegible] is looking into his affairs! I shall give him something else than his ledgers to attend to shortly! He threatens me, does he? He shall be glad to ask my aid before long! He has doubts, has he? It will go hard with me, but I will nurse them into convictions! I see my way! I was a fool to think of half-measures when, by a politic use of the materials supplied by fortune to my hand, I can, if I will, plunge the whole band that stands between me and my wishes, into destruction! But I must seek this knave, Davys. I must bind that man to me. I must either bind him to me or get him out of my way: that man has it in his power to ruin me, and he must be taken care of." Occupied with such meditations, Master Richard proceeded towards the house of his confederate. He overtook Nichol near his own door, who had just been dispatching the messenger to Waterford. "I wish to speak with you, Master Warden," said the steward, taking him familiarly by the arm, "I have something of weight to say to you, Nichol."

"Come into my house," said Nichol, "we will be quite alone there." [illegible]

[illegible]

PART III.

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Summer Twilight in the Backwoods of Missouri.

[illegible]

LONGINGS OF AN EXILE.

[illegible]

THE WILD MOUNTAINEER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

By Johnson & Miller.

OFFICES: 25 NASSAU STREET, New York, 187 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

500 CHOICE LOTS.

GREAT OPEN AIR SALE.

Free Rides, Free Lunch.

THE

"Suydam Homestead,"

situated within four minutes' walk of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown, L. I., will positively be sold in single lots and small parcels without reserve or regard to weather, by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

AT ONE O'CLOCK ON MONDAY, MAY 10 ON THE PREMISES

A FREE LUNCH WILL BE SERVED ON THE GROUNDS BEFORE THE SALE

The property to be sold is only four minutes' walk from the station. It is four miles from New York, with which it has communication by twenty two daily trains. Time, thirty minutes. From Hunter's Point, fifteen minutes. The lots are on the most attractive grade imaginable. This sale will offer great inducements to discriminating purchasers. The streets are all open and graded. The property is within a stone's throw of half a dozen Churches and an extensive Free School now employing four efficient teachers. A Horse Railroad now building will soon form a new connecting link with the city, although the New York and Flushing Steam Railroad with its constant daily trains in Winter heated by steam, offer, it would seem, every desired facility.

Many of the lots will be put up singly for the accommodation of small buyers.

The house, which is very comfortable, with about 20 lots adjoining, will be sold together.

The terms will be very liberal, and as fancy prices are not expected, the sale will offer greater inducements for purchasing than any other that has ever taken place in the vicinity of the city.

All who wish to attend this sale will be furnished with Free Tickets over the Railroad by applying to the auctioneers, 25 Nassau street, New York.

To attend the sale—Take the Boat from James Slip on Monday morning, May 10th, rain or shine, at 11:30 A. M. The boat at Thirty fourth street at 11.45, or the cars at Hunter's Point at 12 M.

LET MONDAY, MAY 17th BE A GRAND HOLIDAY.

STOP, READ, REFLECT
ATTEND, PARTAKE, BUY
FREE LUNCH, FREE LUNCH
FREE RIDES, FREE RIDES,
IN THE OPEN AIR
ON MONDAY, MAY 17TH, 1869,
at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at

Woodhaven,

one mile beyond East New York.

JOHNSON & MILLER,

will sell without reserve, by order of MESSRS. LALANCE & GROSJEAN,

500 SPLENDID LOTS AND TWO DWELLINGS,

on terms so easy and accommodating that all may avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase.

The property is situated between the extensive manufactories of Messrs. Lalance & Grosjean and F. Bredt & Co. The former employing 400 hands and paying out daily for labor alone about $1,000, nearly the whole of which amount will be spent in the place when there is a supply of houses to accommodate the workmen.

Atlantic avenue, 120 feet wide, will this year be opened, and the Fulton Avenue Railroad extended to the premises. The Rockaway Plank Road is only a few rods, and the Jamaica Railroad a few blocks distant.

Several new railroads are contemplated.

This locality, every way accessible and convenient, is most desirable for manufacturing purposes or residences. Lots that now sell for hundreds will, no doubt, in a few years command thousands of dollars.

Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will be adjourned until the next fair day at the same time and place.

Take the cars at East New York for Woodhaven at 12½ o'clock on the day of sale.

For Free Tickets and Maps apply on and after May 10 at the office of

JOHNSON & MILLER,

187 Montague St., Brooklyn. 25 Nassau St., N. Y.

ISLIP, L. I. LOTS!

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

LOTS 25x100 at $10.00 at Private Sale, free and clear of all incumbrances, taxes paid. Deeds, Abstract of Title and County Clerk's Certificates furnished free of charge.

The applications for more lots in the beautiful Village of ISLIP, Long Island, have induced the Proprietor to put up

1,000 MORE LOTS,

Which will be offered for sale

Every Thursday,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at

No. 96 Wall Street.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

This well-known Watering-place, for health, beauty and convenience, cannot be surpassed. Its advantages of Steam Railroads, the Long Island and South Side Railroads, with its fine Garden soil, and cheapness, cannot be equalled, and will be sold at one-tenth of its value for farming purposes.

For maps and further particulars, apply to M. H. [illegible], 96 Wall street, or to

JONAS P. LEVY,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

NO. 96 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

MOTIVE POWER.

The Greatest Hand-Power Machine in the World!

It can be used wherever power is needed. Hassenpflug Brothers' Combined Jig and Circular Saw will cut wood from one to four inches thick. It will cut wood one inch thick as fast as can be done by means of steam power. The Jig Saw will cut scrolls and wagon fellies of any desired thickness with ease.

CIRCULAR SAWS alone and with adjusting mitre-table.

CIRCULAR SAWS for cordwood. BAND SAWS for hand or steam power. Price, $130, $160, and $180.

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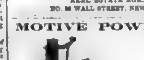
FOLDING SPRING MATTRESSES.



Pack in small space, and are light to handle. A good

Spring Mattress

was always a real luxury. We make them COMFORTABLE and DURABLE, satisfactory to the most fastidious, and within the reach of persons of moderate means.

Call or send for our

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17 and 19 BOWERY, N. Y.

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible]
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible]
[illegible] Best in Market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
[illegible]
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in town.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

260 & 262 GREENWICH STREET,

CORNER OF MURRAY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving daily at 41 Vesey street choice New Teas, Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, etc., purchased for cash. Grocers, Saloon Hotel Proprietors, and families who purchase goods for cash, and wish to use economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully solicit them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can buy cheaper than at any other establishment in the city for cash, as they still adhere to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad debts which are invariably in the credit system. The subscribers flatter themselves from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage.

PETER LYNCH & CO.

P. S.—Ship and shop stores put up at the shortest notice. Goods delivered free of carriage. The subscribers have no connection with any other house.

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Have taken First Premiums in almost every State in America.

ORGANS FOR CHURCHES
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" " LODGES
" " HALLS
" " FAMILY USE
Most complete article manufactured.

Two new and Valuable Patents of their own invention, viz.:

PATENT KNEE SWELL,
PATENT MANUAL SUB-BASS,
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THE MOST COMPLETE ORGAN MANUFACTURED.

Combining Sweetness and Depth of Tone, Beautiful and Chaste in Appearance,

FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES IN

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Our Organs and Melodeons have been exhibited in Fairs in competition with all the leading manufacturers of Boston, New York, and Buffalo, and in every instance have been awarded the

HIGHEST PREMIUM.

Every instrument made by us is warranted for Five Years, and we are ready to make any necessary repairs not caused by accident or design, free of charge, within one year from date of sale.

F. G. Smith & Co., 407 Broome Street, New York, are Sole Agents for these Instruments, and respectfully invite parties who contemplate purchasing to call and examine, or send for Price List, before purchasing elsewhere.

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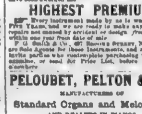
841 BROADWAY, N. Y.



Awarded a GOLD MEDAL as the best Cabinet Organ, at the great trial, at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, in 1865, and the First Prizes at the Iowa and New Jersey State Fairs in 1868. Our Instruments will be found Superior in QUALITY, VARIETY and POWER of TONE and in STYLE and FINISH.

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New Instruments to Let and Sold in Instalments.

RUPTURES CURED

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697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

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For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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Every Man his own Physician

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AND

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Disorders of the Stomach Liver and Bowels.

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Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin,

[illegible]

Female Complaints,

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula,

[illegible]

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

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Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.

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JOHN PATTEN, Proprietor.

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PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,
No. 331, WEST STREET,

Napoleon Cough Pills.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 174. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE SOUL OF IRISH LOYALTY.—PAID LOYALTY AND ITS PRICE—THE CHURCH IS A TOOL NOW USELESS TO ENGLAND—PARALLEL BETWEEN IRELAND AND JAMAICA—WHO WERE THE PLANTERS?—THE "RISING" OF THE NEGROES—THE MAROONS—THE IRISH MAROONS—THE ANGLICAN PLANTATION IN IRELAND IN PERIL AND CAN THE GLADSTONES—THE EFFECT OF DOING "JUSTICE" TO IRELAND.

Lord Ventry was not far from the truth when he wrote that the disestablishment of the Garrison Church would take the soul out of Irish loyalty. When the soul leaves the body, death is the result. There is no longer any man there when death has touched him. There is only a corpse which we hasten to hide in the earth out of sight. So is it with the thing called "loyalty" in Ireland, the life and soul of which is the Establishment, and the Establishment means position, power, wealth, precedence, and the fat of the land. The heart's blood of the Establishment is its endowment. And these do not "look very like bribes," but appear what they really are—bribes, sordid, corrupt ... bribes, offered to and received by the Anglican sect residing in Ireland, on condition that they consent to betray their country to England and help the oppressor of their country to maintain the odious yoke called British Connexion.

For a long time—for hundreds of years—this paid loyalty has existed in Ireland, forming an efficient—and the only efficient—bulwark of English power there. But time has wrought its usual ruin on the Tower of Loyalty, and successive storms have reduced it to a deplorable state of dilapidation and decay. Time was, and that not very long ago, when from every Anglican church's steeple in Ulster there flaunted an orange banner, inscribed on this side "No Popery," and on that "No Surrender." The efforts of O'Connell obliterated the first insult, and Gladstone's measures are likely to erase the second. Then the soul will be eliminated from Irish loyalty, and there will remain only its putrid carcass, for which England will dig a pit of infamy and Ireland will raise a cairn of curses.

Commenting on the threats made by the Protestant Defence Association, to agitate for Repeal of the Union and resist the new order of things with violence, the *Pall Mall Gazette* at length opens its eyes to the fact that British domination in Ireland has been based on the systematically fomented discord of the Irish nation through the instrumentality—Oh, how unutterable!—of a Church, which Church and the sect that belongs to it have been in the constant receipt of ... bribes ...

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

... assured of our ultimate reward. When the seed is buried in the ground we see it not again. But a time comes when that ground is covered with the rich produce of previous labor, so in like manner with Fenianism. Men's minds must be duly prepared for the reception of the new national creed. It must be carefully tended for a time; and by patiently waiting the result, we shall be gladdened at the signs of the Season for Reaping.

PETER MCCORRY

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 820 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 10, 1869.

The Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood is elected by Congress annually, and receives for his services a compensation, fixed by Congress, which "shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected."—(Constitution, Art. 3, Sec. 3.)

The Fourth Section of the Third Article of the Constitution orders that before entering on the duties of his office the Executive shall take the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully perform the duties of the office of the Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the F. B. So help me God."

The Chief Executive is the only member of the Fenian Brotherhood who is bound by an oath, and this oath has two points—to faithfully perform his official duties and to protect the Constitution. This section constitutes the C. E. the sole and especial guardian of the organic law of the F. B.

The Chief Executive's functions are not purely administrative, but, with the aid of the Council, he is permitted to make by-laws and regulations for the Brotherhood, always keeping within the Constitution.

The Executive shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Council, to make all arrangements necessary to advance the objects of the Brotherhood.

And he shall, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Council, appoint such officers of the Fenian Brotherhood as he may deem necessary for the transaction of business, and such other officers whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which may be established under the provisions of this Constitution. (Art. 3, Secs. 5 and 6.)

The Executive shall have the power of suspending from office any official of the Organization for insubordination, misconduct, neglect of duty, or perfidy, subject to appeal by the party so suspended to the Council. (Sec. 10.)

The members of the Council are chosen by the ...

Latest from Ireland.

Warren and Costello in Cork.

Arrival of Prince Arthur in Derry.—Dreadful Rioting—One Man Shot Dead and Several Severely Injured.

A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation, Hissed.

IRELAND.

[illegible]

Irish Monumental Remains. [illegible]

Here's how the money goes in the United Kingdom. [illegible]

The Irish Church Bill. [illegible]

The Purity of Irish Parliamentary Elections. [illegible]

What it is to be a Prince. [illegible]

Chief-Justice Lefroy of the Queen's Bench, Ireland. [illegible]

The Maynooth Clauses in the Church Bill. [illegible]

Irish Railways. [illegible]

Fabrication of Outrages in Ireland. [illegible]

Death of the Earl of Fingall. [illegible]

Important Meeting of Catholic Clergy of the County Sligo. [illegible]

The Queen and the Pope. [illegible]

The "Te Deum" in the Vatican. [illegible]

The More Irish. [illegible]

The Irish Militia. [illegible]

The Prince. [illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Carlow.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kilkenny.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

British Commercial Morality. [illegible]

The Alabama Treaty: Prospects of an European War. [illegible]

[illegible]

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SHUTTLE LOCK

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Dealers in second-hand [illegible] have been for years, and still continue in the business, of renting to working people and others old and nearly worn out sewing machines, for which they receive as rent $8 per month. These machines having been repeatedly tinkered up, are continually out of repair, thereby subjecting their industrious victims to loss of time and money; at the same time charging as much for rent as a pianoforte worth from $600 to $800 may be rented for.

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The undersigned determined to put a stop to this swindling system, in the summer of 18[illegible] originated and adopted the plan of selling first class sewing machines for family use and manufacturing, to persons of good reputation, on a credit of twelve months, payable in monthly instalments of $[illegible] each, WITHOUT SECURITY. Now some of these dealers in second hand machines, tinkered and varnished up to resemble new, seeing that their occupation is gone, instead of renting are trying to sell their old hacks on any terms. Beware of them.

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I remain, yours truly,
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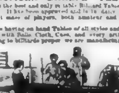

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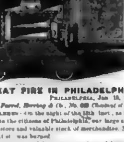

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GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. [illegible] Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornices was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

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Midnight Mass in Penal Days.

The candles are lit in the lonely glen,
The priest is vested, the clerk is there;
A stone for an altar, and women and men
Are gathering round in the midnight air.
Gathering up from the spreading vale—
Gathering down from the mountain pass,
'Tis Christmas Eve, and none must fail
To tell their beads at the Midnight Mass.

Silently falls the drifting snow—
Falls as the feet of angels light,
Still through the thickening gloom they go—
Go like spectres across the night.
Steadily, watchfully, over the moor,
Wary of tarn and deep morass,
Till they stand by the soggarth's side secure,
In the glen of the fairies at Midnight Mass.

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART III—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ADDRESS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD OF CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

A PATRIOT'S GRAVE.

[illegible]

THE LOSS OF A FRIENDLY BROTHER.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH "RING" IN LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

WENDELL PHILLIPS—SOLIDARITY OF PEOPLES.

[illegible]

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

[illegible]

PASTORAL LETTER.

[illegible]

FAIR PLAY.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

An autograph letter of Daniel Defoe was sold last week in London for £40, one by John Dryden realized £20.

There was a velocipede race at the Crystal Palace, the other day, and the French machines and French propellers beat the Englishmen all to nothing.

The collier's strike at Sheffield is creating much attention. There are now one thousand six hundred men locked out, and they are being maintained by the union at a weekly cost of £800.

The strongest Catholic States are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, California, and Louisiana. The Catholic Church stands first of all the religious denominations in California, and second in Wisconsin.

King Victor Emanuel.—The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* says that King Victor Emanuel is fast progressing towards imbecility in mind, and his bodily health is in such a state that he cannot lie down for fear of an attack of apoplexy.

Reliable information has reached London, not only that Dr. Livingstone, the distinguished traveler, whose alleged murder caused a great *furore* some time ago, is alive, but is actually on his way to England.

A Prolific Family.—The celebrated Jonathan Edwards, the American divine, was born in 1703, and when his descendants were contemplating a family festival in 1852, less than a century after his death, it was found that they numbered about two thousand persons.

The *Weekly Register* says that at the Œcumenical Council only one Pontifical question will be discussed. This will be an endeavor on the part of the Holy Father, as the head of the united church, to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets, and submit their differences to arbitration.

The Russian correspondent of the *Tablet* writes: "Our military men assure us that the summer will not pass away without a campaign. They profess to have certain information that the French artillery was never so formidably complete in all its departments. The Government seems to share with the officers the expectation of war. Great activity reigns in the arsenals, that of St. Petersburg alone has cast, bored, and grooved more than one hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

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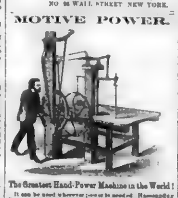

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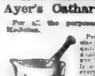

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 175. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For American Citizens.

THE AMERICAN BUZZARD—THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ALABAMA ISSUE—YANKEE NOTIONS OF HONOR—WHY THE WORLD IS SO ANXIOUS FOR PEACE AND PAYING OUR DEBTS—HONESTY IS NOT EQUIVALENT TO HONOR—REVERDY JOHNSON'S LITTLE GAME—U. S. A. AND U. S. G. BECOME QUAKERS, AND THE AMERICAN EAGLE IS NO EAGLE AT ALL.

The latest mails from Europe convey the fullest evidence that public opinion in England is decidedly opposed to any further concessions made to the United States in regard to the Alabama claims. It is very doubtful if English Ministers would again agree to terms so favorable to us as those which Lord Stanley conceded to Reverdy Johnson, and which our Senate—on the principle of "get an inch, ask an ell"—rejected with so much unanimity and scorn. It is clear from the tone and declarations of the British press of every shade of political opinion, that England has "got her back up," so now there remains nothing for us Americans but to incontinently back down. We have talked in a very highfalutin style, and made belief that we had cowed the British lion into submission to our most ultra demands, but suddenly the brute walks up and gives an angry growl, and we are all tremors and civility, and hastily sit down to devour the identical humble pie that we elaborately prepared for England's mastication.

It is a melancholy fact that Americans have become proverbial for sordid greed, and that it is a world's by-word that the United States have no sense of national honor. It is admitted that there is a good deal of fuss made here, in the interest of foreign bondholders, and in regard to the commercial honor of America. We are told that the most dishonorable act of which we could be guilty would be to repudiate our national debt, or postpone till more prosperous times the heavy taxation of the people which the prompt payment of the interest on it necessitates. We are taught by the organs of England, and the organs of the capitalists, and the organs of the war party which still exist, that American honor is bound up with the payment of the national debt, principal and interest, in a few years, even if the country is to be ruined by the process. "Pay the Bondholders their gold" is the whole duty of the American man. This is the American definition of national honor. This is the Alpha and Omega of our self respect. Pay off the national debt! Give up your heart and soul and energies to this delightful and glorious task. Think of nothing but how to keep the bond-holders in a good humor. Let your whole study be how to make the taxes more productive—to take more money out of the pockets of the poor and put it into those of the rich, to lock up capital in that splendid investment, a five-twenty bond, and so starve the enterprise of the country and throw our sturdy mechanics out of employment, because the risks of industry are greater, and its profits less, than an investment in the Government bonds. Therefore, pay, pay, pay, and still keep paying, only to find, as in the last Treasury report, that the total sum of the national debt is greater to-day—notwithstanding all our payments—than just after the war!

But why is it that the notorious friends and organs of England in this country are so impressively clamorous for the payment of our debt? They must have other reasons besides the advantage gained by the bondholders. The British Government, be assured, does not take such pains to pull the wires merely for the sake of the capitalists. There is a stronger reason behind. England knows that, when we created a national debt of such gigantic proportions, we gave hostages to fortune, and therefore cannot afford to risk any revenue while we have this tremendous incubus sitting upon our hearts. She wished to divide and destroy the republic, and in this desire she was disappointed; but she knew that whether the North conquered, or the South succeeded, the United States would inevitably come out of the war saddled with an enormous debt, which in itself would be a potent guarantee that Americans would not readily risk the expenses of a foreign war. This anticipation was perfectly true. The debt, which English machinations helped to pile upon us, binds us over for half a century to keep the peace towards her. We dare not go to war—because we cannot afford it. It is true that France and other nations recklessly rush into wars without much regard to financial considerations. But the worshippers of the Almighty Dollar can be safely trusted not to do anything so rash. To them and to the *Nation* Iago Square the most awful event which could happen to creation—the final cataclysm not excepted—would be a fratricidal war between the United States and their English cousins. It is not because there would be much bloodshed; blood is cheap. But what an awful squandering there would be of dollars!

Have the Americans any idea of honor other than that connected with the payment of cash? This is commercial honor, and a very good thing in its way it is. It is honesty, rather than honor, and honesty is only justice, while honor includes all the cardinal virtues and theological and chivalric graces which adorn the human character. The Americans do not rise above bare honesty to the higher platform of honor. They are satisfied with a part instead of the whole. Like the metamorphosed fishes on the frying pan, which we read of in the 'Arabian Night's Entertainments,' when England comes and strikes them with her fork, they raise their heads and cry in chorus, "If you pay your debts we pay ours, if you threaten we fly, if you run we outrun you, and are content!" One would think that the Arabian novelist had Bull's Run and the Trent surrender in his mind's eye when he wrote this prediction.

We are afraid of war with England, forsooth, because it would increase our debt. But while it increases the debt it would increase the facilities for paying it tenfold. War would make money plentiful and labor in demand. It might not agree with a few thousand bondholders, but it would agree excellently with the millions who toil at something more productive and useful than speculation in the stocks. Repudiation need not be a consequence of war. The worst that would happen would be a postponement of the date by which the whole debt is to be paid off, and perhaps a temporary reduction in the rate of interest now paid on our bonds. England, France, and Austria have reduced the interest on their stocks, because the rate they promised to pay was afterwards found to be too burdensome on the taxpayers, and why should not we? In those cases it was the Governments which relieved the people; in our republic, where the people are sovereign, why should not the people relieve themselves?

I believe that I was one of the first to give credit to Reverdy Johnson for having outwitted the astute diplomats of England. He, indeed, carried his point and faithfully adhered to his instructions. He was sent over to England to play a confidence game, and he won it. It would never do to send a Greeley or a Motley to do work like this. The English are in great bewilderment about the unanimous confirmation of Johnson by the Senate which unanimously rejected the Alabama Convention. But the explanation is very simple. There was a specific piece of work to be done which every man would not care to do, and Reverdy was just the person to do it. By the direction of the Secretary he negotiated three treaties simultaneously. The Alabama one, which England was anxious to have arranged—the Naturalization treaty, which Mr. Seward was anxious to get through—and the San Juan treaty, which nobody cared about, but which was thrown in for luck. Mr. Johnson was instructed to make the settlement of the Naturalization question the basis and preliminary of the settlement of the other questions. He made Stanley understand that this concession on England's part was a sine qua non to an accommodation on the Alabama affair. So Stanley yielded, and then all went on merrily—and the Senate promptly clenched the Naturalization concession by ratifying the treaty containing it, while they indefinitely postponed the consideration of the San Juan treaty, and kicked the Alabama protocol out of doors, to the well feigned astonishment and affectionate regret of its fond incubator, Reverdy J.

This was a very "smart" trick of the United States, and it is no wonder that the English feel considerably annoyed at being sold. In their anger they talk fiercely, and *O tempora, O mores!* the United States begin to quake and tremble! In all our newspapers there is a plain "wilting" process going on, and a recession from the bravado stand that they lately took up. Grant said that American citizens should be protected—but WHERE IS HALPIN? One growl from the old lion has done it all! There is no more brag and bluster now; no, we must hush, and whisper soft and soothingly, lest we should arouse the Lion.

And so that great high-soaring Bird, which our dazzled eyes mistook for the Olympian eagle in the emperial distance, suddenly comes down "her flummox" to feed on his humble carrion, and proves to be nothing better than a wretched turkey-buzzard!

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

SUFFERINGS OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Besides learning in what our patriotic duties as Irishmen consist, and trying to perform those duties to the best of our ability, it is also right, at certain times, to consider the relations that exist between us and our governors as exemplified in the treatment of the Fenian prisoners. From the first moment when those prisoners stood like "felons" in the dock, it became patent to the whole world that a bitterness of feeling existed towards them on the part of the prosecuting council for the Crown, on the part of the Judge who presided at their trials, and on the part of the juries sworn to see that justice was administered in their behalf. No criminals ever suffered in this respect the same mortifications endured by the Fenian prisoners. From the moment of their arrest at the hands of an unscrupulous constabulary until they were handed over to the tender mercies of the prison governor and his heartless minions, the poignant sufferings of these, our brethren, knew no cessation. Sensitive in the highest degree, their minds imbued with true and chivalrous honor, their whole nature aroused into indignation at the conduct and language of the judges who tried them, and who drew comparison between them and the common informer, and in favor of the latter, their mental sufferings were most exquisite in their nature, and superseded, if that were possible, the bodily tortures they subsequently endured. To be sneered at by ermined power, attained by political profligacy and perjury, was bad enough, but to be compared to Corydon and such like objects of miserable contempt was, indeed, a punishment for patriots befitting a refinement of cruelty such only as could be found in the breast of a man like Keogh. Political prisoners, under the most adverse circumstances, have always a superabundance of sympathy awarded them even by those whose stern duty it is to try them. The Fenian prisoners had the sympathy of all their countrymen—at least of all those whose sympathies they would care to claim, but they knew it not, otherwise than by their own innate feelings. All such things were studiously kept back from them, so that they witnessed nothing but the jibe and the jeer. That was all that passed before their eyes or caught their ears, and we can easily realize how deeply such things sank into the souls of such men, whose lives were remarkable for their purity in all things, and a devotion to [illegible] unparalleled in the present day. The Fenian prisoners knew their own moral and intellectual worth, and that knowledge compared with what they knew of the Crown prosecutors and the judges, must have added very considerably to their sufferings. A sense of injustice is always keenest in upright minds, and where the hardened criminal knows nothing of such things, the Fenian prisoner feels weighed to the earth by that very cause, and the tortures of his mind make up a series of suffering unequalled in intensity of pain and trouble of heart.

It is good to study these things, and learn from them how they can be exceptionable in the case of Irishmen. A Fenian prisoner has no greater enemy, no more remorseless judge than the majority of those who occupy the bench in Ireland. The English government lavished not its favors on untried men in our country. Their public career is watched from the earliest moment, and in proportion as they are known to be serviceable and saleable, so they are valued. There is no difference in this respect between Judge Keogh and his favorite Joseph Corydon. As tools of the English government in the subjection of Ireland they are alike, the only difference being their pay, and that is regulated by the kind and quality of their respective service. Both are an "honor to their country," and it may be added to England also, unless that the "Union" makes these countries one and the same.

If the hearts of Irishmen revolt at the indignities and sufferings of the Fenian prisoners under trial, how must they feel at the degradations imposed upon them during their imprisonment. These exceed anything on record, and make the horrors of the Neapolitan prisons, so ably exposed by Mr. Gladstone, pale into insignificance. Strictly speaking, bodily punishments, while they rouse the sufferers into temporary madness, are excelled by that fine species of cruelties to which the Fenian prisoners have been subjected. Nicely graduated starvation, well seasoned with brutal insults from the lowest herd of humanity, and a subjection of the prisoners to ordeals that would shame devils, have more horrors than mere corporal punishment.

The Chinese have a refinement of cruelty which is generally admitted to be superior to that of many nations. A prisoner is placed in a cell naked and so situated that he cannot move. A drop of water is permitted to fall on the head of the prisoner from a great height. It always falls on the same spot of the head, and produces a feeling as if it were a drop of molten lead. When delirium is about to ensue, the prisoner is temporarily released until the brain recovers, when he is again led back, to undergo the same punishment. This is for the worst sort of criminals.

A pamphlet, entitled "Things not generally known, concerning England's treatment of political prisoners," has been lately issued from the press, and affords us some insight into the way our Irish brethren live under the reign of their prison discipline. The writer, it may be added, is now experiencing the full benefits of the system he so ably exposes. We learn from this pamphlet that the Fenian prisoners, after the special commission of '65 and '66, were hurried from the dock to Mountjoy convict prison, stripped naked, and searched in the presence of several jailers and English military officers, their beards shaved off, their hair cut close to the scalp, clothed in the felon-dress of the prison, thrown into its damp dungeons, handed some cold milk and stale bread for supper, treated as prison bombers, compelled to put out all their clothes at night by the jailers on night duty, who came to their cells, violently opened their trap-doors, plunged in a dark lantern with a powerful reflector, and kept it there till you woke up, so that while the prisoners remained in Mountjoy prison, they had not a single hour's sleep. Throwing the light of a common candle on the eyes of a person sleeping is painful enough, but a dark lantern with a powerful reflector, every quarter of an hour; that reminds us of the Chinese method of punishment. During all these proceedings the criminal convicts were allowed to sleep undisturbed, but Fenians are not criminal convicts, and therefore we must suppose the same indulgence cannot be awarded them. The Fenian prisoners were further compelled to wear the cast-off shirts and flannels of the vilest criminals, "many of whom suffer from the most loathsome and infectious diseases, syphilis," &c. Then these Fenian prisoners are drawn up in a line, and the Governor makes a speech, for the purpose of getting an opportunity of insulting the Catholics, by sneeringly alluding to their practices of wearing scapulars. In Portland the prisoners were located in iron cells, seven feet by four, with stone floors, while the criminal prisoners had boarded floors. Still the criminals have the best of it. The rain came through these cells, at Portland, so that it "flowed under the cell doors." But this is not half enough, the Fenian prisoners were "compelled to wash the criminals' shirts, flannels, stockings, sheets, &c., including those of the hospital, the filth and stench of which were both disgusting and sickening," and this they had to perform daily. If we desire to learn the nature of the food supplied them, during all this torment, we are informed that it consisted of "a heterogeneous compound of shambles' offal, poultry guts, sweepings of the kitchen, spared gruel, occasionally chopped mice, and whole rats, with an odor little less objectionable than an open sewer." And then we are positively informed that this "is no exaggerated description." Did the English Government expect to check Fenianism by such means? This food, (?) when served up, resembled the "vomit of a dog surrounded by carrion." These are the exact words of one who witnessed these things, and is now enduring the nameless punishments consequent on being a Fenian in the toils of a humane and merciful Government.

The punishment inflicted on Charles J. Kickham, whereby he was compelled to stand naked in the middle of his cell, with his arms extended and his mouth open, until, "in spite of the scorn which he felt for his tormentors, he burst into tears," is a fitting climax to the ordeal through which our brothers are passing.

It is easy enough to give some attention to these atrocities, and to feel our blood curdle with indignation at their recital, but is there nothing more to happen than this? Irishmen of America—those who have suffered and are still suffering all these indignities and privations, do so willingly, strong in hope that their countrymen, in whatever part of the world they may be situated, will profit by the example of their endurance, and aid the cause that has called forth such heroism on their part and on the part of those who are gone. To abide by Fenianism, to strengthen its ranks, to fix its permanency, and to keep steadily united together, is the least we can do to show our approval of those who have suffered for their patriotism. If revenge is to be ours, it will come through Fenianism. Not a tear drop, not a sigh, not one drop of blood spilled on the scaffold or in the prison hospital shall escape us, if we are true in our devotion to our principles. There is a heavy account to settle with England—a dark and bloody reckoning which shall yet be here.

TERRY McCORRY.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, [illegible] BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 17, 1869.

The Council of the Fenian Brotherhood consists of nine members, chosen by the Chief Executive and removable by him. He is held accountable for their acts. They are not responsible for his acts, but five Councillors or five State Centres may cause the Executive to be impeached, "charges of a sufficiently grave character to warrant impeachment having beforehand been submitted to and examined by them."

The Council is an advisory and supervisory body, in relation to the Chief Executive, but not controlling. The Council cannot compel the Executive to carry out a project to which he is opposed; on the other hand, the Executive cannot carry out any project of his own to which a majority of the Council are opposed. [illegible]

Latest from Ireland.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, May 8, 1869.

I wish I could manufacture news, even at second hand for you, after my silence of some weeks, for it would be refreshing under the circumstances but unfortunately I cannot. The shooting of a landlord and a magistrate in Tipperary is not so singular an occurrence as to be startling to other persons except himself, and it is more than believed that the said landlord and magistrate was shot, not as a landlord at all, but in quite a different character. You have long ere this heard of Mr. Bradshaw's murder by the Cable, and you know its particulars. [illegible]

IN PARLIAMENT [illegible]

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST [illegible]

A CHANGE IN THE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS. [illegible]

STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY [illegible]

CHARLES J. KICKHAM RECEIVES A DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR. [illegible]

... town. These were tar-barrels, and on Saturday night there would have been a blaze that would have brightened the gloomy dome of night, had the event come off. By the merest accident, however, tidings of the demonstration became known to Mr. Kickham. Naturally, he must have been greatly touched by this mark of undiminished affection on the part of the gallant Tipperary men, but he asked of them a still greater testimony of friendship. He requested them to abandon the project. And they did so, although every preparation had been made, and although the disappointment must have been great. This proceeding reflects exceeding credit on all concerned, and certainly not more honor redounds from the conception of the demonstration than from its considerate postponement, under the circumstances.

THE CAUSE OF FENIAN PRISONERS BEING STILL CONFINED IN JAIL.

May 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irishman.

SIR—I can no longer refrain from expressing my indignation and disgust at the utter imprudence, bad sense, and reckless disregard of the interests of the men who are still in prison, shown by *some few* of those who have been released and their friends and sympathisers. I say advisedly *their* friends and sympathisers, for surely neither they nor the released prisoners, whom they delight to honor, can, with any justice, call themselves friends to Luby, Burke, O'Donovan Rossa, and the rest of the prisoners, whose chains they are doing their best to rivet. If they be their friends, then well may the prisoners exclaim "Save us from our friends!" for they have done them more injury than their worst enemies could. I do not ask any man to abandon his principles, far from it, but patriotism is not necessarily opposed to common sense. A true patriot at this time would, to my mind, do more service to his country, and to those who are suffering for her, by cultivating the Carlylean virtue of silence than by any amount of sabre speeches. Whoever encourages the post prandial vaporings of this description prolongs the tortures of the political prisoners and doubly locks their prison gates. For my part, I have more faith in the good intentions of John Bright towards the men who are "in jail for Ireland" than in those of the speech-makers and banquet-givers. I believe that he feels it a disgrace to the most liberal government that was ever in England to have so many men in prison for political offences, and that if those who call themselves their friends, and who profess the most ardent sympathy for them, will only hold their tongues he will endeavor to obtain their freedom.

'Tis a poor consolation for aged mothers pining for their only sons, for wives who see their little ones growing up around them, but have no husbands to turn to for advice and counsel, for sisters longing to make their home with brothers, who never yet gave them cause to blush—a poor consolation, indeed, it is to these to hear that Messrs. Warren and Costello got a farewell benefit at Cork, at which many people, the Mayor included, made foolish and rebellious speeches, of which they probably afterwards repented, yet which keep longer from them those affectionate sons, fond husbands, and kind brothers.

In the name of common sense, of good feeling, and sympathy for the prisoners, I request you'll ... [illegible]

Yours sincerely,
A RELATIVE OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Sword Before the Dawn. [illegible]

Daring Robbery of Arms at Cork. [illegible]

The Riot in Derry—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury. [illegible]

The Arrest of Mr. Sullivan, of Kilmallock. [illegible]

IRELAND.

CABLE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Monday, May 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to an inquiry of Lord John Manners, said Her Majesty's Ministers were already considering the best means of increasing the powers of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the more effectual repression of outrages in that country.

A great mass meeting was held in Cork on Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing the popular condemnation of the conduct of the Government in the matter of Mayor O'Sullivan.

Initial steps have been taken for an alliance, offensive and defensive, between England, France, and Spain, against the United States—the rejection of the Alabama treaty, the tone of Mr Sumner's speech, the alleged filibustering tendencies of Gen. Grant's administration, and the reported connivance at expeditions from the United States against Cuba, being made the pretexts for a necessity for such alliance.

The *Morning Standard* (Conservative organ), to-day has a leading article on the Alabama question, and the speech of Senator Sumner, in the United States Senate, in opposition to that measure. The writer reviews the relative position of the United States and Great Britain, and asserts that the raids and other outrages perpetrated by American Fenians in Canada during the past few years more than overbalanced the depredations committed by the Alabama on American commerce. The Government of Great Britain in consenting to submit the mutual international grievances to arbitration, did more than could be fairly demanded, and to yield further would be an act of cowardice and irreparable degradation.

Mr. O'Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork, has resigned his office. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, announced the fact in the House of Commons to-day, and stated that Mr O Sullivan had taken this action to prevent a re-election. The bills introduced by the Attorney General disqualifying the Mayor from acting as a magistrate was, in consequence, postponed for one month.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 11

The Government is considering a plan for the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the Empire.

MONTREAL, May 12, 1869.

It is stated that information has been received here to the effect that the Privy Council in England is taking into consideration the advisability of relinquishing all her colonies except India.

LONDON, May 13, 1869.

Reverdy Johnson to-day telegraphed to Washington informing the United States Government of his formal withdrawal from office. After repeating the friendly farewell addressed to him by Queen Victoria, Minister Johnson concludes by saying that "Thus terminates a mission conducted on my part with zeal and fidelity, which fulfilled the letter of instructions given me by my Government, and which aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor, and promote the interests of my country."

The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the rejected Alabama treaty, wherein it is asserted that the Government of Great Britain in submitting to an arbitration on the question at all, conceded everything that was originally demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

LONDON, May 13—Midnight.

In the House of Lords this evening Earl Russell inquired what plan the government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which had lately been so frequent in Ireland. He followed his inquiry with some remarks, in which he deprecated the land scheme of Mr Bright as likely to unsettle the Irish people. He called upon the government to discountenance all visionary schemes and state clearly what it intended to do.

Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted continual recurrence at the present time to this topic. He said the government was not prepared to state its policy, nor was he authorized to give an opinion on Mr. Bright's plan.

Lord Derby urged an exposition of the ministerial policy and a disavowal of Mr. Bright's opinions. The reticence of the government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland.

After a sharp passage between Lords Derby and Kimberley the discussion was dropped.

At the close of the session this evening the House of Lords adjourned until the 27th of May.

In the House of Commons to night Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, said Spain had declined to accord a new hearing in the Tornado case. The detailed reasons assigned by Spain were now under consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

Mr Cardwell, Secretary of War, in reply to some intimations which had been thrown out, said the government had no intention of countermanding the orders for the reductions of the troops in Canada under the existing circumstances.

The Irish Church Bill was reported from the committee. Several amendments were proposed, and the bill was recommitted, with the understanding that the vote on its third reading shall be taken on the 31st of May.

HALIFAX, May 13, 1869.

In the House of the Assembly yesterday Attorney General Wilkins submitted a series of resolutions embodying the government's policy. The resolutions demand increased subsidies, increased representation for the province in the House of Commons, and a modification of the existing arrangements affecting the taxation, trade and fisheries of Nova Scotia. They also set forth that no settlement of the questions involved in the passage of the act of confederation should be considered final until after the subject had been submitted for the approval of the people.

Landlordism.—Still the unequal struggle between the legal owners and the unprotected tillers of the Irish soil—still the Government apathetically gaze on, as scene after scene of the fatal Landlord and Tenant tragedy is being enacted—still is the country without a Legislature of its own to make laws suited to the wants and character of Irishmen, and still, as a consequence, blood flows.

Victim after victim falls, and yet no National inquest is appointed—no day of retribution—no accounting time is fixed. In the ditches of England, the Poorhouses, purlieus of towns, fever hospitals, and grave yards of Ireland, Landlordism can count its thousands and tens of thousands, who, stricken by its might, are either dying or enduring a "living death."

Lately two have been added to the gory array of the murdered. The altar on which these two human beings, reeking in their blood, were sacrificed to the demon of Landlordism was erected in the fairest portion of the South. Is it not lamentable to think that rational creatures are thus subjected to be hurried, without a moment's reflection, into eternity, the victims of oppressive laws?

Why, it is over and over again asked, do these people, called tenants at will, fly in the face of the law? Why should there be such laws to be disregarded? is the more rational question. Why should there be laws that do justify a landlord in taking all the buildings and improvements of a tenant into his own hand without allowing a farthing of compensation to the owner? Why should there be laws enabling a rapacious spendthrift to clear a whole estate of its inhabitants, knock down their houses, and turn their little farms into sheep-walks? Why, in a word, should there be laws enabling a landlord to do a manifest wrong, and then prosecute to the death the victim that might summon up the courage to resist his evil deeds? None have ever reprobated the crimes of the unfortunate hewer of wood and drawer of water than we—none have labored more earnestly and untiringly for their instruction, and to fill them with horror for the awful sin of murder, than we.

But we, at the same time, hold that they are pushed too far, their patience and endurance are tried beyond their power to bear and suffer, and in nine cases out of ten they are the senseless instruments of unseen hands. If driven on the world, gentle reader, deprived of the home of your fathers and the improvements effected in that home, and the capital and labor expended on it wrenched from you by your landlord, would you, or would you not, consider yourself a deeply injured person?

Would you, in such a case, hesitate to call the thing robbery? If your children perished by the wayside—if your wife died of hunger, after pining for months in poverty and rags, what would be your feelings? Think of this, and remember that you are educated and enlightened. What, then, must be the state of mind of the uneducated and untutored sons of toil when subjected to treatment which you yourself would not for one moment endure, and leave the blame of crime at their door who caused it to erect its hideous head in their land.—*Mayo Telegraph*.

Exposure of O'Farrell's Confessions.—The great New South Wales Conspiracy, of which the "[illegible] O'Farrell" was supposed to be a leader, is the latest Fenian sensation with Tory members of Parliament and Tory newspapers. Mr Newdegate asked for the production of the papers relative to this terrible plot in the House of Commons some time since, and they were promised to the anxious Senator. But on Tuesday night last, according to the Parliamentary report,

Mr. Monsell moved that the order of the 6th of April, for presenting an address for a return relative to O'Farrell, the man who attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, should be read and discharged. He stated that the papers had been promised before the Government were aware of their true nature, but, on examining them, they felt that they could not consent to produce them, as there was matter contained in them which rendered it undesirable that the House of Commons should in any way identify itself with its publication.

Mr. Newdegate complained that the Government had broken faith with the House of Commons in suppressing the papers. They said that their object in preventing the public from gaining accurate and authentic information as to the true nature and extent of the Fenian conspiracy, was, that they contained reference to the Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales which it was desirable to withhold. He submitted that this was a mere subterfuge, as the papers had been published *in extenso* in the colonial papers. He urged that the papers which he desired to have produced proved that the attempted assassination was the result of an organized Fenian conspiracy.

The House divided, and the motion was agreed to by a large majority. But Mr. Newdegate is not satisfied, nor is the *Daily Express* satisfied. They say that the Gladstone Government must surely have some perfidious motive in concealing from the public the details of this terrible plot. It certainly does seem strange that the Government should hesitate to give to the world the details of the affair, except, indeed, that the conviction is strong in their minds that the investigation into the circumstances establish conclusively the insanity of the unfortunate O'Farrell. No doubt it will be excessively unpleasant to our amiable rulers to be obliged to confess that they had sanctioned the execution of a lunatic for the attempted [illegible] a royal Prince, but, nevertheless, such is the fact which the report issued by the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales clearly establishes. O'Farrell's "revelations" were all mere imaginings. The Committee which investigated the statements made in these famous confessions did not find a particle of evidence to sustain any one of them. Neither did they discover the slightest trace of the Parkes "assassination conspiracy." Nor can revelations of Fenianism in Australia be alleged to account for the refusal of the Government to make public all the particulars, because the report denies the existence of Fenianism at all. So that except on the assumption that they consider it inexpedient to clear the memory of a dead man of the stain of premeditated murder, it is impossible to account for the refusal of Government to gratify the curiosity of the timorous Mr. Newdegate. We have been favored by an esteemed correspondent in Sydney with a copy of the report. It contains the entire history of the affair. The "revelations" of poor O'Farrell to the Colonial Secretary, taken down by the invisible short-hand writer; leaves from his "diary," and verbatim reports of all the oral evidence that could be had in sustainment of the Parkes sensation plot are given in full. We give a resumé of its contents which will, we trust, calm the anxiety of Mr. Newdegate about the dangers of Fenianism. The evidence of the clergyman who attended O'Farrell before his execution shows how the unfortunate man first attempted to impose upon him with a tale similar to that with which he entertained Mr Parkes and the hidden reporter, but that finally he had his eyes opened to the sinfulness of such a course, and he made a full confession, declaring—

"I have hitherto said I was one of many proposed to do the deed, had I not done it. I had not the slightest foundation for such a statement. I was never connected with any man, or any body of men, whose object was to take the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, neither was I in any indirect manner connected with any organization in Ireland or elsewhere known as Fenianism. I wish to distinctly assert that there was not a single human being in existence who had the slightest idea of the object I had in view when I attempted the life of the Duke of Edinburgh."

The whole conduct of the man as revealed in this report, proves him to have been a helpless monomaniac.

The Australian mail which brings us the above details, also conveys intelligence that will be received with heartfelt pleasure by our countrymen all over the world. It is that of the escape of James B. O'Reilly from the convict colony of Freemantle, Western Australia. This brave young Irishman, our readers will recollect, was one of those military "convicts" for whom no amnesty is expected. He was doomed to life-long penal servitude for the awful crime of loving his country well and wisely. It is expected that he got off the island in an American whaler. We have received other letters which corroborate the welcome news. We trust the brave fellow is clean out of the lion's mouth, and that his brave companions may soon share his good fortune.

The Mayor of Cork and the Police.—"One would imagine we live in Warsaw," was the indignant expression of Daniel O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork, regarding police rule in this country, a few days ago. Such was his manly and indignant protest against the limitless power of a body of men who trampling on the spirit of English law, trampled on the people, have made an unbearable oppression more unbearable still. Many people were anxious to see when the oily tongued English minister proclaimed the golden era, what would be the conduct of "the force." Now we have seen the result. It was just exactly as we foresaw from the beginning. The restoration of the *Habeas Corpus* was, like everything else, *sham*—a branch of the great sham of England governing Ireland at all. Police rule still reigns supreme from Antrim to Cork. Dublin has furnished two notable examples during the past few days. William O'Leary, of Mecklenburgh street, was visited at his house by police, and searched *without a warrant*, brought to the station *without a warrant*, "upon suspicion," and discharged. Another incident of police rule in Warsaw (Dublin we mean) was in connection with Mr. O'Connor's Reading's from the Irish National Poets on Monday last. The directors of the Mechanics' Institute were threatened in order to prevent the readings taking place—simply because Stephen Joseph Meany was to be present, and was announced to read a ballad, so humbly seditious as "Coach the Piper." After a great deal of trouble the hall was given and the readings took place, and, in language similar to that used by Isaac Butt, Q.C., on a recent occasion, Dr Waters, denounced the tyranny of the police interfering with a literary entertainment, and Mr Meany plainly stated that he came there merely to give assistance to "Cairn Thierna," as a poet, and not for the purpose of any display. We want to know from Mr. Gladstone, and his followers and worshippers, is this conciliation? We want to know what is the meaning of his sickening cant, when such practices, illegal and oppressive, are connived at. If Fenianism is killed, what is the necessity of such illegal tyranny? if not, is it not rather dangerous to apply the match to the silent mine?—*Flag of Ireland*.

The Mayor of Cork.—At the meeting of the Improvement Department of the Cork Town Council, which was largely attended, the Mayor was interrogated by Alderman Thomas Lyons as to the words he made use of in his speech at the banquet given to Warren and Costello with reference to O'Farrell who fired at the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Mayor replied that, while denying the right of any public body, except the government, to call him to account, and asserting that his letter in the Cork *Examiner* ought to satisfy every honest Irishman, he explained that what he meant to convey was, that O'Farrell may have been actuated by pure, high minded and honorable motives. He did not know, but he dared to say he was. He strongly repudiated the allegation that he sympathized with assassination, and declared that the construction put upon his words on that point was utterly false. He deprecated the taking of any man's life under any circumstances, and if he saw a weapon aimed at a prince or a peasant, he would be the first to turn it aside. He would not deny to any countryman of his—he would not deny to the men who had been hanged at Manchester, or to Barrett, who was supposed to have blown up Clerkenwell Prison, the possession of honorable motives, or that they were sincere lovers of their country. That was his answer to my Lord Lifford in the House of Lords, to Mr. Peel Dawson in the House of Commons, to

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SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 18[illegible].
Messrs Farrel, Herring & Co., No. [illegible] Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise No. [illegible] Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well known CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 18[illegible].
Messrs. Farrel Herring & Co., No. [illegible] Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully [illegible] our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.
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The Irish People.

Tuesday, May 18, 1869.

AMERICANS IN BRITISH DUNGEONS—THE IRISH RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

One of the principal reasons why so large an Irish vote was cast against the Democratic candidates at the last Presidential election was undoubtedly the hope that the Republicans, on recovering the reins of government, would assert the rights of the adopted citizens of this republic whenever and wherever infringed upon by any foreign power, not alone on all future occasions, but that they would demand prompt and ample redress for all violations of those rights in the past. The re-introduction and prompt passage of the Bill for the Protection of Naturalized Citizens by the Radical legislators last Fall in Congress gave hopeful promise of this, especially as its sudden and speedy settlement, after being allowed to linger for months before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was due to the exertions of a Delegation from the Irish Rights Association, which was sent from this city to Washington in order to press the measure upon the members of the national legislature. It is now a matter of history how nearly unanimous the Republican party was in passing the bill. It is also a matter of history that its greatest opponents were what are vulgarly, but erroneously, called "Democrats." Basing their action upon these facts, and also upon the courteous attention which was paid and the encouraging hopes held out to the Delegation by the leading Radical Congressmen, who owed no favors to Irish-born Americans, and also upon the gross insolence, inattention, and downright ingratitude of their "Democratic" opponents, who owed everything to the Irish Vote, the Irish Rights Association publicly called upon their fellow-countrymen throughout the Union to fling off the degrading yoke of the sham Democracy and to support General Grant. So far the work of the Association was well done. The English "Ring," presided over by Belmont and manipulated by his fellow-conspirators against Republican Propagandism, were defeated by an overwhelming majority, in which the emancipated Irish Vote made no inconsiderable item. A serious breach was thus made in the stronghold of the pro-monarchical reactionists, who, abusing the privileges accorded to men of all shades of political opinion under the American constitution, are plotting against the extension of popular sovereignty to all mankind at its very fountain head in these United States.

But the Irish Rights Association has by no means attained the real object of its organization in procuring the passage of that bill. It was in reality, not required at all, for the Constitution, in acknowledging them citizens, had already practically accorded to them all the rights and privileges of the native-born Americans. Its only use was to define the duties of the Executive, so that no future President might again shrink from the performance of his official duties towards all Americans, irrespective of their birth-place, upon the flimsy pretext of *want of sufficient legislation* on the subject, after the example of Andrew Johnson, who had thus excused either his cowardice or his English partizanship when the rights of so many Americans were outraged by the British Government in 1866 and 1867. A considerable number of the Americans, whose international privileges were insolently trampled upon by the foreign power were condemned to penal servitude, and are still pining in the felon dungeons of England. Some of them, like Gen. W. G. Halpin, have been tried and condemned for acts done and words spoken in the United States. But not one of them all has been tried and condemned legally, according to the provisions of International Law. They were one and all judged by tribunals composed exclusively of the subjects and partizans of their accuser—by judges appointed by the British Crown and by juries of British subjects, which were carefully selected by partizan British sheriffs, for the express purpose of ensuring their certain conviction. McCafferty, the Burkes, McClure, Ed. Kelly, Mackey, and several others come under this category. The violation of their rights as Americans have been flagrantly and insolently manifest in every single instance. Not one of the American citizens who were recently arraigned and condemned for High Treason or Treason-Felony in Ireland and Great Britain got a fair and legal trial, as Americans.

Now that General Grant's Administration is fully installed at the White House, and that the hurry and embarrassment consequent upon the appointment of his subordinate officials are well nigh over, it is time to remind the Republican statesmen of those grievous international wrongs which our fellow-citizens have suffered from Great Britain, and to bring home to them the fact that it is their duty to insist upon their immediate and complete redress. The honor of the Republic, no less than the interest of their party, demand it of them.

We are glad to learn that our friends of the Irish Rights' Association are again moving in this matter. A meeting of the executive Committee of their body was to have been held on Friday, the 14th instant, in order to take the initiative towards bringing the subject under the consideration of President Grant and his Cabinet. But it was postponed—*unfortunately as it has happened*—in order not to interfere with the reception of Messrs Warren and Costello, by Governor Hoffman and the Mayor and Municipality of the city of New York. Now, however, that these *illustrious* martyrs have thought fit to baulk the expectations of their sympathizers and to insult their friends, no obstacle remains against holding the meeting as it was originally intended. It will take place in the office of this paper, at 260 Pearl street, on the evening of next Friday, the 21st instant, at eight o'clock P. M.

RESIGNATION OF MR. O'SULLIVAN, MAYOR OF CORK.

A telegram, during the past week, informs us of the resignation of Mr. O'Sullivan, Mayor of Cork. In consequence of that gentleman's well-known national proclivities, the Tory and Orange press of Ireland have been ceaseless in their slanders and calumnies on him. It is a common cry among the interested office-holders and others in Ireland who desire the continuation of British rule in that country that none but the "lower orders" desire any change, but the moment any gentleman of position ventures to become the mouth-piece of his constituents, that instant the curs of the press raise such a howl against him that in self-defence he is compelled to retire.

Mr. O'Sullivan, from the first day of his election to the chief magistracy of the City of Cork, has been hounded down in the most disreputable and cowardly manner. He first essayed his strength against the infamous rule of police force, and forthwith he was made to appear as anxious to overturn the British empire. In the police-courts, on the bench, or in the chair at meetings of the council, he was met on every side by indecent clamor, amounting, in some instances to positive outrage, and all because he chose to give expression to his views, and that said expression differed from the opinions of those who surrounded him.

At the meeting held previous to the departure of Messrs Warren and Costello from Ireland, Mr O'Sullivan presided, as in duty bound, and in his capacity as chairman, reviewed the acts and motives of those whose lives were considered necessary lest the great British empire should fall to pieces. In doing so, he alluded to the probable motive of O'Farrell, who attempted the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and expressed his belief that the motive which urged on that monomaniac might have been a good one. He condemned the act, but distinguished between the act and the motive, and instanced the case of the Pole who attempted the life of the Czar.

That was the crowning sedition of Mr O'Sullivan. He was a murderer in disguise. He was but pointing out, indirectly, how the life of Prince Arthur then visiting Ireland, might be taken. He was a Head Centre in disguise, ready to hand over the City of Cork to the first batch of Fenians who appeared before him for that unlawful purpose. Nothing was too mean or too bad to say of him; and it is well known that when a man is thus held up to public contumely, especially in England, his life would not be safe if he ventured a day from home. And this is the freedom of opinion accorded to those who dare to speak a sentiment contrary to the loyal platitude of the flunkeys who presumptuously speak in behalf of Ireland and Irishmen. Mr. O'Sullivan spoke the sentiments of the nation, not alone of those whom he worthily represented, but of the entire Irish people, and that such was felt to be the case is best proved by the rapid howlings of the anti Irish press.

The Mayor of Cork, occupying a position to which he was elected, was beyond the power of the Lord Lieutenant. That was the difficulty, but we all know that even were the constitution to be violated twenty times a week in trying to procure a remedy for such diseases, such violation would not cost our enemies one moment's consideration. Accordingly a "Special Act" of Parliament—how many blessings does not Ireland owe to special Acts of the English Parliament?—was prepared to meet the case of Mr O'Sullivan; but before the English legislature had time to collect its scattered senses, Mr O'Sullivan retires from his position as Mayor of Cork, and thus defeats the action of his enemies. It is open to doubt whether the Mayor of Cork acted wisely in adopting this course. No doubt he was advised, and perhaps for the best, but his retirement has relieved his enemies of a grave difficulty, for it is questionable, after all, if the Act of Parliament could have been enforced even after being passed. At all events, there would have been some nice difficulties to be overcome, and our friends in England have not got half enough of them. They will get more by-and-by.

THE "RING" AGAIN.

The English "Ring" and its head-centre, Mr. August Belmont, have enjoyed another triumph over the Irishmen of America who struggle to redeem their native land from the cruel tyranny that tramples on and degrades her, and to resist the desperate efforts of those whose business it is to foster the growth of British influence in this country. And, as in nearly all similar cases, their triumph over us has been won for that "Ring" by the conduct of some few dupes and one particular knave among our own people.

When it was announced that Warren and Costello had been released, and when it was naturally expected they would return to New York, some good Irishmen in this city set about inaugurating a movement to accord the liberated "convicts" a public reception on their arrival here; and, to make that demonstration the occasion of entering a protest on the part of the sovereign people of the city and State of New York, against the outrageous disregard with which the Government of Great Britain has treated American naturalized citizenship, the originators of the movement waited on the Common Council and the Mayor of the city, and on the Governor of the State to request their countenance and co-operation.

Now, be it remembered that this Governor, Mayor, and Common Council are all leading spirits of the Tammany organization, which is ruled by the Manhattan Club, which in its turn is ruled by the English "Ring," which "Ring" encompasses and revolves round the New York agent of the Rothschilds, Mr. August Belmont, who is custodian for the British Government of the Fenian money confiscated in 1865, and against whom a suit for the recovery of that money has been instituted in the courts of this city.

Be it also remembered that, in consequence of the movement inaugurated by this journal last Fall to cut the leading-strings which bound our people to Tammany Hall, orders were recently issued from the head-centre of the English "Ring" to the leaders of the Manhattan Club and the Sachems of Tammany, to spare no pains to conciliate the Irish voters of America and win them back to the "Democratic" fold. In pursuance whereof, our Governor, our Mayor, and our Common Council joyfully consented to appear at and preside over the Warren and Costello demonstration, and were jubilant at getting an opportunity to raise a cheer from a hall-full of earnest Irish citizens. So far, all was well, and the hearts of the reception committee were big with happiness.

This committee next proceeded to make preparations to have the British Government denounced on a grand scale; having completed which, they awaited patiently the arrival of the victims of British insolence. Warren and Costello did arrive (at last), and were immediately made acquainted with the part assigned to them. And they graciously consented to receive the cheers of their New York countrymen, and appear before the assembled multitude as "frightful examples" of the treatment which American citizens received at the hands of the Great British Government. The preparations to show them off to the best advantage now grew "fast and furious."

Meantime the English "Ring" were made aware of this new plot against cordial relations and free trade with the "Mother Country," and prompt measures were taken to defeat it. The American people are already sufficiently excited against Great Britain, and it would by no means tend to calm down this excitement if the Governor of the State and the Mayor and Common Council of the city were to appear at the Cooper Institute, and, in their official capacity, demand the release of the remainder of our prisoners with the alternative of war. Wherefore the Governor and the Mayor and the Common Council were ordered to stay at home and prevent that meeting from taking place, if possible. It is well enough and quite necessary to win back the "Irish vote" for Tammany; but any denunciation of England, at this critical moment, would be too dear a price to pay for it, and the article must be had some other way if it is to be won at all. Indeed, the Tammany Governor, Mayor and Common Council were severely censured by the "Ring" for their imprudence, and were ordered to repair their error at once.

Now, the difficulty was—to "back out" safely. And the Tammanyites are just the kind of men to meet difficulties of this kind. Through the agency of the "Sham Squire," they induced Warren and Costello to publish a letter declining to appear at the meeting, and this letter was held back until the very day on which it was announced the demonstration would come off. How much the "Ring" paid the "Sham Squire" for this job, or what potent inducement he held before his empty headed dupes that made them offer a gross and irreparable insult to their countrymen and former political associates, the reader must guess for himself.

The plotters, however, failed ignominiously. The meeting was held—came off gloriously—and its voice has been heard before now by the President of the United States. He does not belong to the "Ring," and we feel confident he will respect the special request of the five thousand Irish-born voters who assembled at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening last to demand the release of our citizens from British prisons. The Tammanyites have again opened our people's eyes very wide indeed. As for Warren and Costello—we hope they know not what they were doing.

THE NEW YORK DAILY PRESS.

It is something more than a pity that the daily press of New York should, in many instances, continue to act in behalf of Great Britain and against the interests of their own country. With the exception of the accident that some of those papers are printed in this city, they are, to all intents and purposes, as pro-English as if published by Englishmen in London and conducted by the staff of the London *Times*, *Herald*, or *Standard*. The truth is, we have no thoroughly American national press, and we desire to teach Americans this truth and to impress upon them a proper sense of the disgrace that attaches to their character in consequence. There is more genuine American nationality to be found in the pages of most of the Irish-American journals than can be pointed to in the whole press of America.

This is true; and 'tis shameless that it should be left to those who are not native-born that the splendid nationality of America should be guarded and upheld.

The provincial press of America find enough to do in attending to the wants of their localities and trying to keep an eye on their State affairs. The leading metropolitan journals, with one or two exceptions, just sufficient to prove the rule, are cowardly and disgracefully backward in all things that concern the national honor. There are many ways of accounting for this discreditable state of matters. Constant attention to purely commercial enterprise is one of the leading causes. But the success of commerce is not opposed to patriotism; on the contrary, genuine nationality begets commercial greatness for a nation, where the interests of the whole are concerned, as opposed to that of individuals. Another cause may be found in the want of rectitude and high moral principle in the owners and conductors of the newspaper press, who are always open to be purchased on behalf of any project whatever, that promises them a money value in return. This, it will at once be seen, opens the way for all sorts of corruption, and while our would-be leaders of public opinion are at times eminently wrathful regarding wasteful expenditure and corruption in high places there is not a "lobby" nor a "ring" in the entire States of the Union more susceptible of the charges of bribery than those who cry out loudest against that species of crime. The London correspondent of the *Tribune*, a genuine American who desires to see his country occupy its proper position in all her political relationships, cannot venture in giving to the world his experience in matters politic without incurring the displeasure of the Anglo-New York *Times*. This latter journal is chiefly quoted by the British press and is the accepted authority in Great Britain on all matters relating to this country. That such a journal is an especial favorite with the Britishers is enough or should be enough to condemn it in the estimation of every right-minded American. England hates America and looks upon her in the light of a successful rival. As in the past, so in the future she will use every influence of which she is possessed, rightly or wrongly, to injure this country, and will do so without the slightest regard to international law; or, to those principles accepted as a standard of conduct by other nations. Such being the case, it is the imperative duty of Americans to be watchful of England, but instead of exercising that vigilance which would naturally be expected at the hands of our public writers, it would appear as if they were engaged in a race of competition as to who shall be first in the advocacy of English interests, and last in whatever concerns America. Alluding to the reception of Mr Sumner's speech in England, the New York *Times* of Thursday says:

"It is scarcely possible that any intelligent person should have expected any other response to the Senate's action and Mr. Sumner's speech than both have got. We rejected the treaty because it did nothing toward 'humiliating' England. It did not stipulate that she should 'eat dirt' in our presence, and clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes for her sins, as well as pay the damages, both direct and incidental, we had suffered from them. But England was not in the least inclined to do anything of the sort. Indeed, she seems to have been thrown into a towering rage because we asked it of her. The fact is, England has not been used to performing such acts of humiliation, and she is rather too old and stupid to acquire the habit readily.

"When the nature of the new demands by which the Reverdy Johnson treaty was to be succeeded, was stated we ventured to say that they would never be granted, and that negotiations on the subject could never be renewed on that basis. England will fight rather than apologize for a wrong she asserts she has never committed. She will never accept 'humiliation' except as it is forced on her at the end of a war."

Is it the duty of this country to put up with England's denial, or to enforce upon her the fact that she acted wrongly and contrary to the law of nations in her interference at the time of the rebellion, not one in a thousand criminals, who appear before a judge will plead guilty. On the contrary, they strongly assert their innocence, and if a pugilistic encounter between the judges and themselves could be accepted as a proof of their innocence, we can easily imagine which side would win.

The New York *Times* becomes the apologist of England. We ask too much from her, it appears, when we insist upon reparation and apology. The truth is such papers destroy the character of the country. They degrade and humiliate the national honor, and prefer to be well kicked rather than make a manly show on the grounds of justice and right. We confess we feel ashamed and disgusted at such conduct, so unbecoming among men whose first and chiefest duty should be to uphold the rights of America from infringement on the part of any nation much less that of England.

If England must fight rather than apologize let her do so. We can compel her to apologize in the end, and punish her well beforehand. America apologized meanly enough too, in the Trent affair. That was child's play in comparison to the gravity of England's crime toward us in the time of the war. Full and ample apology, payment to the last farthing, or war. These should be our terms fixed and indisputable. There is no abating them, and the minister who lowers that penalty is a traitor, be whom he may.

NOTES.

That emigration from all parts of the world to the shores of this continent is on the increase is proved by the returns of the Commissioners at the port of New York. There landed in this city from 1st January last to May 12th, 65,177, against 51,270 at the same period last year, thus giving an increase of 13,[illegible], which is likely to be further augmented during the summer and autumn of the present year. Where such a large number of poor strangers are congregated, it is evident that that nicest arrangements are necessary in order to prevent them being imposed upon by outsiders. Considerable care is taken of the emigrants on their arrival at Castle Garden, but there is not half the attention paid them that is required to protect their interest.

There is quite too much license given to those parties who style themselves missionaries, who go about that rendezvous like sharks in disguise, under pretense of bestowing religious instruction.

It appears that complaints have been made that these missionaries have interfered with the business arrangements of the Commissioners by selling railroad tickets to the emigrants and otherwise acting contrary to the known and established rules of the emigration depot.

What right have missionaries there at all we should like to know? That is no place for these harpies to congregate. They are no less leaders because of their black coats, and we warn all Irish emigrants to be strictly on their guard against these interested readers of the Word. There are quite too many abuses about Castle Garden requiring attention, and this is not the least of them. We trust the Commissioners will see it to be their duty to prevent this class of man-obtaining admission in future.

More scourges for poor Ireland! Anything and everything for our country but what she most requires—to be let alone and allow her own people to rule her. What would anyone think if their neighbor violently gained entrance to his house and insisted on ruling and governing that house instead of its occupant? Put out the intruder, would naturally be the answer to the question what one should do under such circumstances. That's all we want to do. We want to put England out of Ireland; she has no right there, and the longer she remains the evil of her presence becomes more evident and harder to endure. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is about to receive extraordinary additional powers to preserve "law and order" in Ireland. We presume most of our readers know what that means. More coercion, more arms' acts, military law, if necessary—anything the Lord Lieutenant may chose to inflict. What should our countrymen do in view of such things? Disobey the orders of the foreign ruler. Wisely and discreetly disobey them—that is, take care in so doing not to incur any danger. Avoid falling into any trap, but disobey every law and mandate of England. Cherish disloyalty as the greatest of all virtues. That's what Irishmen should do.

During the past week, the report of an alliance between England, France and Spain, as against the United States, obtained considerable currency throughout the country. The report may not be true in all its details, and yet there may be some foundation for it. The turn affairs have taken, in regard to the Alabama claims, shows clearly enough, a very disordered temper on the part of England, and it is not in the least improbable that that country may seek for alliances wherever she can find them, especially if the conclusion has been arrived at that the claims of America are too weighty for England to bear. France, we presume, has just enough on her hands at present to keep her attentive to her own business, without sharing the burdens of England. Spain is in too unsettled a condition to give much heed to English troubles, and is more desirous of arranging her internal affairs, as well as her external. But suppose that England required such an alliance, and was trying to bring it about, she must not be so stupid as to forget that two can play at the same game. America is not friendless altogether. Russia and Prussia would be only too glad to enter into an abiding friendship with America, in view of the reported alliance being true. We say nothing here of Ireland, and yet there is not a spot in the world more vitally interested in English difficulties. In the event of war between England and this country—and each day brings that issue nearer—Ireland would play no unimportant part. Her alliance with America, although not of that character which pertains to nations self-governed, would be powerful in more ways than one, while her alliance with England, as at present existing, would be a source of incurable weakness.

There is a report current that England is about to give up all her colonies except India. We should not be astonished, for they are a great burden to her. Let her give up Ireland also, and we promise her a peace she has not enjoyed for centuries past. Ireland is the first colony she should give up. The Canadas are prepared to leave her whenever it suits their convenience. The Dominion is the greatest political failure of the day, and the Maoris of New Zealand are fighting like men to prevent the settlement of the English in that colony. There is some wisdom, after all, in English councils, and we feel assured that the Colonial question is absorbing a good deal of attention just now. If England does not give up her colonies, they will give up England, so that the result either case will be the same.

That Michael Barrett was murdered is the generally received opinion of all those who watched the case of that last martyr (perhaps) of English hate. The *Glasgow Herald* was one of those English journals that kept hounding on the Government to take Barrett's life. That same journal now acknowledges that if Mr Bruce, the present Home Secretary, had been in office, instead of Gathorne Hardy, Barrett would be a living man to-day. Just so. Then Barrett was hanged because Gathorne Hardy so willed it—hanged not in accordance with evidence, but owing to the accident of Gathorne Hardy being in office! It is sad enough, and very humiliating, God knows, that an Irishman should be hanged because the stubborn bull headedness of an English official so willed it. Irishmen, think of it! One of your countrymen died the death of a dog, on an English gibbet, because the Home Secretary of that time willed that your countryman should be hanged. That is the acknowledgment of the *Glasgow Herald*, a bitter hater and defamer of your name and race. Cherish these things with the rest of the black catalogue. Our day of reckoning is not so far distant as many might suppose. These things keep.

A writer in the *Irish Times* suggests the propriety of a testimonial to Mr Isaac Butt, Q. C. He says:

"Will you permit me to suggest to the public, and particularly to the solicitors of Ireland, the propriety of subscribing funds for a National Testimonial to that greatest of Irishmen, Isaac Butt. To resist the powerful, and oppose the great; to assert the rights and defend the liberties of the people, his bold and uncompromising advocacy has been often asked and always generously given; and while he possesses all the candor and moderation indicating the true gentleman, for which he is so distinguished, it is very little to say that Mr. Butt stands pre-eminent as an orator amongst the many great men of the Irish Bar.

"Should not we, then, who are so justly proud of our countrymen, cherish and sustain him, and testify our gratitude and appreciation of his merits, not by words but by acts."

The London press goes crazy very often on the "Irish question." The *Times*, especially, leads off, and as usual finds itself unable to grapple with what it does not and cannot understand. It says: "Ireland has always been unable to do much for itself, but able a good deal to spoil the work of others. When on each occasion of an Irish murder, we are

told that the case is exceptional, or that the murdered man is not a land-owner, we are only driven to the generalization that whatever in England produces ill-will, or breaks acquaintance, or leaves a grudge, entitles a man in Ireland to lie in wait for his neighbor as he takes a walk behind a hedge, and send a pocket-full of bullets into his head. What remedy can there be for an evil which seems in the air, in the blood, in the nature of things?"

The only remedy is to leave Ireland to itself. She wants to be let alone, and will be responsible for her crimes. It is her connection with England that induces these crimes. Evil connections, like evil communications, are destructive to morals. There are more murders in the city where the *Times* is issued, not to speak of the bloody history of Sheffield, in one six months than are to be found in Ireland in a decade of years.

Amongst the names of gentlemen admitted to practice at the New York Bar, on Wednesday last, in the Supreme Court, we observe that of John Thomas Rowland, who was known in Ireland, in 1848, as a member of the Irish Confederation, and since his arrival in this country, as a lecturer. We trust Mr. Rowland will be successful.

THE NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISHMAN."

Brooklyn, May 17, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Dear Sir,—I ask you to insert the following letter in to-morrow's issue of the People. When the matter is "set up," please let me have a "proof" that I may send it to the editor of the *Irish-American* to whom the letter is addressed. I am compelled to adopt this course, because I have not time to write out a copy of the "document," and if I sent the original to Mr. Meehan, I fear I should never see it again in print or otherwise.

Yours, in haste,

M. J. Heffernan.

Brooklyn, May, 17, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish-American:

In the last issue of your journal you copy from the Cork *Examiner* the proceedings of a "farewell banquet" given in Cork to Messrs. Warren and Costello, at which some allusions, intended to be the reverse of complimentary, are made to me personally, and not content with the misstatements there uttered by Mr Warren respecting me, you take occasion yourself to do me a gross injustice which I trust you will repair as far as possible by giving me space for this reply to your combined attacks.

Introducing the extract from the Cork paper, you say you "need only add that the New York correspondent of the *Irishman*, Heffernan, to whom Col. Warren administered so severe a castigation, is the associate editor of Mr John O'Mahony's paper, and the same who, in 1867, when Daniel O'Sullivan was in Ireland, endeavoring to restore the broken threads of communication, announced in his letters to the *Irishman*, the name and position of Mr O'Sullivan in the organization, and the object of his mission to Ireland, and thus set the bloodhounds of England upon the track of as pure and earnest a patriot as ever struggled for the liberty of his country."

Now, here, in one short paragraph, are what I will prove to be three (if not four) distinct falsehoods.

In the first place, I am not "the associate editor of Mr John O'Mahony's paper." Some time ago, I had the honor of being associated with Mr O'Mahony in the editorship of the *Irish People*, but I am not now, and was not when you penned the sentences above quoted. I am at a loss to know why you should think it wise to set me down as the associate of Mr O'Mahony. Was it because you are aware that the *Irishman* is again on the eve of being dragged before a British jury, and you wished to have that jury prejudiced *in favor* of Richard Pigott by the announcement that one of his Special Correspondents was not only an editor of the journalistic mouthpiece of Fenianism, but the political associate of John O'Mahony, who is looked upon by the British Government (and by yourself in your heart) as one of the most earnest and dangerous of all the foes to British domination in Ireland that have yet sprung from the Irish race?

Secondly, you state that Mr Daniel O'Sullivan went to Ireland, "to restore the broken threads of communication, [etc.] between you—for he was your *employé*—and the "I.R.B." You know right well and every man in Ireland knows, that since the day you lost those unfortunate documents at Kingstown, there never was any "thread of communication" between you and the leaders of the organization in Ireland. How, therefore, could Mr O'Sullivan *restore* what never had any existence at all? The truth is, that, not content with having successfully sown discord and dissension among the practical Irish patriots at this side of the ocean, you did not consider your unholy work more than *half* done until you had also created a wretched division between the "Men in the Gap." You found in this person, O'Sullivan, a ready tool who worked for the money you paid him, and who by use of the same potent charm, found persons in Ireland to second his efforts in endeavoring, not to restore any "broken threads,"—but to cut the threads that had already bound the "I.R.B." to the Fenian Brotherhood, and to create for your bad purposes the embryo of such another discordant faction as that which you created yourself in this country in '66. We are told those messengers of yours succeeded for a short time in their demoniac mission, but it was only for a short time. The "I.R.B." soon found them out, and happily had an amount of good sense and earnest patriotism that enabled the "Men in the Gap" to save their organization from such friends as you and Mr O'Sullivan.

Thirdly, you assert that I, in my letter to the *Irishman*, "set the bloodhounds of England upon the track of "this same Daniel O'Sullivan. In making a charge of felon-setting against anybody, your usual cunning must have failed you woefully, for you must be aware that no Irishman on the face of the earth can read of an alleged case of Fenian treachery without thinking of you and "the documents" at once. It is said, however, that "Misery loves company," and no doubt you imagine that by raising a weak shout of "traitor!" at somebody else, you may obtain a momentary respite from that load of public odium that now rests on your weary shoulders, that has sunk you to the very lowest depths in even your own moral estimation, and that, unless you make your innocence of wrong as clear as I shall now make mine, will hang its blighting, deadly weight round the necks of your children, and your children's children, as long as they bear your infamous name. But in seeking for a companion in your wretchedness, you have "woke up the wrong passenger." When a charge so weighty as "felon setting" is made against me, I try to meet it manfully, by not only challenging the slanderer to prove his words, but by cramming the lie down his throat. I shall prove the charge that you have uttered against me to be an atrocious calumny, and consequently that you and your hireling are *liars* both. Having done this, I shall hope—for the sake of your innocent children and their posterity, I shall hope and sincerely pray that you will at once set about proving to the world that you are as guiltless of evil intentions in that unhappy "document" business, as I am of any attempt, wilfully or unwillingly, at setting Fenians for the British police.

You assert that I have mentioned the name of this person, O'Sullivan, in my *letters* to the *Irishman*. Now, in all my letters to that journal, only one contains an allusion to him, and that one bears the date of (please remember it) *September 11, 1867*, and contains only one small paragraph in reference to O'Sullivan and his "mission." It purported to give an account of the efforts of your "bands" to win over to them the support of the men in Ireland, and here is that portion—the only portion—of the only paragraph—of the only letter of mine, public or private, that contains an allusion to Daniel O'Sullivan:

"The President started for Paris in May, I believe, and a few days after, three special agents steered their dangerous course for Ireland. They were D. O'Sullivan, of Auburn, N. Y., Roberts' Secretary of Civil Affairs, and two well known members of the I. R. B. who have, for some twelve months past, been in the employment of Mr. Roberts, and one of whom had previously held the office of special envoy on the Dublin, London and Paris route, under James Stephens. How Mr Roberts and his agents succeeded during their sojourn at your side, is a very much disputed question here. THEY ALL RETURNED TO THIS CITY SOME WEEKS SINCE, and their account of their mission has been the cause of ecstatic jubilation among the followers of Mr Roberts."

I think you will admit yourself, that this piece of information was calculated to "set the bloodhounds" of "the track" rather than on it. As for my "announcing the object of his mission"—why, that was no secret to anybody! If it was, how should *I* know it? I was not of you nor amongst you, God forbid I should be! The "secret" was known to every man in New York who cared to learn anything of Irish affairs, and you will acknowledge that what was known of such matters to the general public was known to the special agents of England. *They did not wait* for information until my letter appeared in the *Irishman* fully five months after your precious envoys had started on their "Mission." Indeed, Sir, it is said that the British Government have always had earlier information of everything that transpires amongst you than any correspondent of an Irish newspaper could obtain. They certainly (as I will show immediately) had gleaned earlier and more accurate information respecting this very secret "mission" than *I* could have furnished. When I wrote that 'felon setting' paragraph, I had seen Mr Roberts in this city after his return from what he called "British soil" (in Paris), and I had seen and spoken to one of the "envoys" who had also got back here. I was informed that they had all returned, and in that "account of their mission," contained in my letter of *September* 11, 1867, I said—observe it!—"They ALL RETURNED TO THIS CITY [New York] SOME WEEKS since." Now, will you tell me where lay the "track" on which "the bloodhounds of England" were "set" in New York? You see if the "bloodhounds" relied on my letter of information, it would have saved your "missionaries."

But they would not be saved—at least by me. Your "pure and earnest patriot" would not permit anybody to assure "the bloodhounds" that he was not in the British islands at all. He would let them know that he was, and that he meant to stay there, too. For it has since transpired that his mission of hate and discord was somewhat more difficult than at first supposed, and that he remained behind his fellows to accomplish it fully, if possible. He would let show the British Government and their "bloodhounds" to be informed that he had ran away from them—not he! He would tell them that he had stood his ground, and would dare them to "come on!" He would play the mock martyr and the persecuted hero, in silly imitation of the genuine article, and if he should really "get into trouble," [illegible] consequence of his announcement that he would never, never desert the Micawbers who were waiting for something to turn up over there—why, he could blame the *Irishman* and its correspondent, which would be a great comfort in itself, and he could go to his cell with the clear consciousness that he had not entirely failed in his mission of misrepresenting and calumniating those who tried to save the Fenian Brotherhood, at both sides of the Atlantic, from being rent asunder by him and his employers. With this high and holy purpose dominant, the danger-loving envoy himself writes from *London*, under date of October 18, 1867, and his letter is published under the head of "Our London Correspondence," in the *Irish-American* of November 8, following. (I have preserved all these "documents." You see what a sharp eye I keep on public slanderers.) In this letter the immaculate envoy complains grievously of the paragraph above quoted from my *Irishman* letter, of September 11, and gives us to understand that, in consequence of the "information" given in that paragraph, (?) the following charming "description" appears in the Dublin *Gazette*:

"Daniel O'Sullivan, height 5 feet 8 inches, complexion, dark, hair, dark brown, skin on face, pimply, walks with his feet parallel, i. e., does not turn out his toes, supposed Fenian agent every effort to be made to arrest him.

"G. E. B.

"Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
"September, 1867."

Now, put that and my letter together, and I think you will agree with me that they are both of them "very like a whale"—especially as that "description" was published in the *Hue and Cry* before any letter of mine ever appeared in the *Irishman*! After quoting that extract from the *Gazette* for your special satisfaction, as well as to show your poor dupes (who "paid the piper") that he was really pulling down all the British institutions and was badly "wanted" in consequence, your "envoy" indignantly shouts—

"May I ask, what are we coming to? and how long is this thing to be permitted to continue? or have we not suffered enough already? O'Sullivan may be what he is accused of being, he may have been Secretary of Civil Affairs, and bail from Auburn, or he may not, but if he is destined to rot in Pentonville, it is well that his friends *should know who betrayed him* into the power of the enemy."

I rest my defence here. Your only authority for the statement that I, in my letter to the *Irishman*, "set the bloodhounds of England on the track" of this O'Sullivan, is to be found in the letter of your envoy himself, from which I have just quoted. The only foundation for his statement to that effect lies in that single paragraph printed above from my letter to the *Irishman*, dated September 11, 1867. I shall now leave it with the readers to say who is the real "informer"—I, who announced in the *Irishman* that O'Sullivan had left the British Islands and returned to New York? or the "envoy" himself, who announced that he had *not* come to New York, but still remained in London? Pardon me for taking so much space for this trifle. It takes some trouble to stamp out a Mecawnite lie, and I am not in the habit of doing things by halves. I cannot leave this slander of your "Secretary of Civil Affairs" without another word or two. When that person gave the English police a strong hint, through your paper, that he was still within their reach, he felt perfectly confident that he was safe from Government molestation. Of all the agents and envoys whom you sent on "missions" to Great Britain and Ireland, not one was ever punished. One (O'Sullivan's companion) was arrested when anti-Fenian excitement was at its highest pitch in England. The evidence produced against him when he was brought before the London magistrates was the strongest ever yet produced against an accused Fenian, so strong was it that the London magistrates refused to accept bail for him. He was remanded for a week, and when he was again brought up, the law officer of the Crown refused to prosecute in his case, and he was unconditionally discharged! You are supporting him with the people's money, and he is over there still. He makes no "secret" whatever of his "mission"—indeed, I have seen his name and calling in the English and Irish newspapers more than once. He boasts of his freedom from arrest, but he may carry the joke too far. He can rely on it, that as soon as the Government find out that he makes no progress in his disorganizing "mission," they will promptly arrest him as a failure and punish him for his incompetency and neglect of the interests of his employers and abettors.

Finally, you "justify" that Daniel O'Sullivan is "as pure and earnest a patriot as ever struggled for the liberty of his country." Pure as Grattan, or Emmet, or Mitchel? Earnest as Wolf Tone, or Kickham, or Bourke? Bah! Don't sicken us altogether. Why, sir, notwithstanding your potent "endorsement," there are many benighted persons in this country and in the British Islands who regard your "pure and earnest patriot" as just one degree below yourself in the scale of unprincipled rascaldom. I mention this fact merely to show that there are grounds for very strong doubts of your statement, for it really makes very little difference to any reader of Irish newspapers whether your model "patriot" is, or is not, all you represent him to be.

I told you when I set out that I would prove your dozen of introductory lines to that "farewell banquet" contained three (if not four) distinct falsehoods. Have I done it?

Now, with regard to Mr. Warren's attack on me at that Cork banquet.

First, Mr Warren finds fault with my letter to the *Irishman* "reflecting on his discretion." I enclose herewith a copy of that letter, which I trust you will publish, as I rely on it solely for my defence on this point. Let your readers see what grounds Mr Warren had for opening the batteries of his vituperation on me. I wish that letter to be placed before the Fenian Brotherhood of America whose confidence it pretends to represent, and who are therefore the best judges of the justice of the observations therein made. I brought a copy of the *Irishman* containing that letter with me to the Cooper Institute on Friday evening last, and had Mr. Warren been present, I would have given him an opportunity to repeat his Cork performance—"with variations." He could have met me there, face to face, and the public could have had an opportunity of judging fairly between him and me. It was one thing to inveigh against me before a Cork rabble, thousands of miles away, where I am wholly unknown. It would have been quite another thing altogether to meet me before five thousand Fenians here in New York and repeat his manly Cork oration. He knew very well that I would have been at the Cooper Institute on Friday evening, and knowing, dared—*to stay away*. As *he* was not present, *I did not* think proper to bring up the subject for discussion: Such a course would have done violence to my practice in all cases of the kind.

As for Mr Warren's speech, as its merits, I intended to handle it in detail, and show the utter inaccuracy of every direct statement it contains: but as this letter already exceeds the limits I had marked out for it, I shall content myself with asserting that Mr Warren's speech, as reported in last week's *Irish-American*, is a wanton falsehood from beginning to end. It is false to say that I knew nothing "of the history of the Jackmel expedition," false that I "had nothing to do with its creation, or the genius and patriotism that evoked it," false that Mr Warren was its "superior officer;" false that I allowed him and his companions to remain in prison without doing all in my power to bring them out—there are those who will assert that *he* owes his freedom to-day, in great part, to my exertions, false that I had anything to do with the selection of the men who went in the *Jacmel*, false that I had "ordered him to embark," with sixpence and a shirt, or without; false that he remained in Ireland to raise one wholesome issue with the British Government, false that O'Donovan (Rossa) and Kickham expected him (Warren) to make stump speeches in Ireland when he got out of prison—O'Donovan's whole life and Kickham's own conduct (since his release and before his incarceration) form a protest against the revival of the 'talking shop' in Ireland; [illegible] that I tried to injure him or slander [illegible]; false that I never "sent a penny to the front," false that I ever "extracted money from the people" for my own purposes, or allowed any one else to do it as long as I could prevent it, false that I gave nothing to—that I want anything from—the Fenian Brotherhood: false that I have ever made "anonymous misrepresentations to injure the character of the Irish people", false that, as a writer for the press, I ever "hounded" him or his friends. As I have already said, his whole speech is a falsehood, and its crowning, bright particular falsehood is the assertion that I am an "unmitigated fellow" who "would work upon and abuse and misrepresent better men than myself." That would not be true, even though I had abused and misrepresented Mr. Warren, and he can ascertain that fact for himself, whenever he pleases, from his end.

Your Obedient Servant,

M. J Heffernan.

P S.—I had made arrangements to start for Europe on last Saturday week, but I put off my journey for the especial purpose of giving Mr Warren an opportunity of finding out the truth. I shall not leave New York now until next Saturday.

I stated above that I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to the *Irishman*, which "reflected" on Mr Warren's "discretion." I regret my inability to furnish it in time for your issue of to-morrow. You can have it for your next number.—M. J. H.

FENIAN NEWS.

On Tuesday evening, May 11th, 1869, a large and enthusiastic meeting of persons interested in the cause of Ireland took place in the Third Avenue Garden, corner 40th street and Third Avenue. The meeting was held under the auspices of a committee of the "Wolf Tone" Circle F. B., for the purpose of organizing a new Circle in that locality. There was quite a number of ladies present who seemed to enjoy highly the intellectual treat of which the meeting was composed.

This is the first meeting of the kind which has been set on foot for this good object by the Wolfe Tone Circle, and your correspondent feels satisfied if the example be followed by the other Circles of the City, great good would result therefrom.

The chair was occupied by Edward Quinn, who, in explaining the object of the meeting, impressed upon his audience the necessity of becoming members of the new Circle which was about to be formed. After a few more remarks he concluded by singing "We're Irish Everywhere," after which he introduced to the audience Mr Edward O'Byrne, who spoke at some length of the '67 rising and the active part he took in connection with it, and instead of regretting anything he did at that time he rather recurred to it with pride, and said he only longed to play a similar part once more.

The rising in 1867 was unsuccessful, but [illegible] who was to blame. Was it the fault of the [illegible] home or the Fenians of America? The [illegible] who answered to the call of duty on the night of the 5th of March proves beyond doubt that the fault cannot be laid at the feet of I. R. B. who were ready then and are now, if the promised aid was forthcoming.

Aid was promised, and when that promised aid was required and sought for, the unwelcome news of an eruption in the Brotherhood was wafted on the wings of the breeze over 3,000 miles of ocean.

Mr O'Byrne concluded amidst applause, by asking his audience to come and respond to the cause of Ireland. It was their mother called them and they should obey.

Anthony A. Griffin was next introduced. He spoke at some length on Fenianism, and contrasted the Ireland of the present with the America of the past, and said if America, with only a population of 3,000,000, could manage to wrest her independence from England, cannot Ireland, with a population of 6,000,000 on her own soil and 5,000,000 in America, gain our independence. The Irishmen in Ireland with the co-operation of the Irishmen in America, by being as determined and persevering as the Americans were, would have little or no difficulty in achieving their independence. Mr Griffin concluded amid applause.

After a patriotic song from P. J. Dunne, of the C. J. Kickham Circle, which was very well rendered, and a few remarks from Mr. Joseph Paul, the Acting C. E. F. B., the meeting dispersed.

The members remained and enrolled seventeen new members, and intend having a public meeting again in a short time.

Any Irishman wishing to join this new circle, can do so by calling on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock.

M. O'B.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Catholic World for May. Catholic Publication House, No. 126 Nassau street.

This excellent periodical opens with an able and interesting article upon "The Woman Question." It gives its verdict against the claim of the gentler sex to the suffrage and other civic rights, and attributes the evils of which the advocates complain as resulting from its political status of the sex, either to the faults of the Women themselves or to causes which cannot be remedied by granting them the full privileges of citizenship. The subject is, indeed, one of interest, though one to which we have not time to devote much study ourselves. But we think that no evil consequences could result to society from granting to Women all the civic rights which are enjoyed by Men, and we would give our vote in their favor were it but to test the question by actual experiment, if the decision rested with us. They certainly could not produce any worse effects upon the moral and material condition of the human kind than what we see all the world over in this nineteenth century. The Men have been at the work of making and administering law for we know not how many thousands of years, and it appears to us that they have made a botched job of the social fabric after all. Though Despots, Sages, and Democrats of the male kind have alike tried their hand, it is questionable whether the gross amount of moral degradation, social happiness, and physical suffering has been sensibly diminished thereby. Why not let the Women try what they can do towards mending matters. It is certain they cannot make things much worse than they are already, and, if it be our destiny to remain just where we are to the end of time, the establishment of Women's Rights will be at worst but what surgical practitioners call experimentum in corpore vili in its effects upon Society in the aggregate.—"Heremon Brandon" is concluded in this number, as is "Emily Linder." The article on the "Pope and the People" is very good." "Catholicity and Pantheism," number six, "Problems of the Age and its Critics," "Two Months in Spain during the Late Revolution," will all be read with interest and profit by the reflective reader.

The Little Corporal, an Original Magazine for Boys and Girls. Alfred Sewell & Co., 6 Post Office Place, Chicago.

The 5th number of the 8th volume of this periodical for juveniles is before us. Its matter is excellent. It aims at instructing as well as amusing the young mind. We are not surprised at its long and well-sustained popularity.

The Ark of the Covenant, by the Rev. Thomas S. Preston, and published by Robert Coddington, New York, is a little work well adapted for the month of May, as throughout it treats of the Blessed Virgin, to whom this month is specially dedicated.

The Catholic Church in Chicago.—In 1833 the first church was erected in Chicago. Now there are in that city twenty Catholic churches, and a Catholic population of 100,500. 13 convents, 2 hospitals, a Magdalen asylum, a reformatory for boys, and 3 orphan asylums, attest the piety and charity of the faithful. There are five academies and 15 parochial schools, having 13,700 pupils in attendance.

Interesting to Ladies.—I have used one of Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines in my family now for more than twelve years. It has cost me for repairs during that time not to exceed one dollar altogether. The machine has done the sewing for a family of eight persons. I believe it to be the very best in use for family sewing. The machine was purchased in Boston, in 1856, and is still running smoothly, and it will manifestly do good service for years to come.—*Wm. H. Fuller, City Missionary, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The extensive firm of J. A. McGee & Bro., No. 9 Barclay street, New York, whose advertisement appears on another page offer superior inducements to Bookstores, Libraries, Book Agents and canvassers. They have an extensive stock of everything in the Catholic Book-store line, which they can sell for Cash, cheaper than any other House in New York. they can supply any book published in the United States or Europe. Their terms to Book agents and Canvassers are well known to be the most liberal in the trade. If you are not already doing business with them, we would advise you to give them a trial. Their ample facility enables them to send your goods off on the same day as they receive your order. Try them, and it will be to your advantage.

KELLY'S NEW PICTURES.

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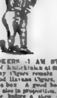

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CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

SUIRGE UI COLMAIN.

Ar m' éirge dam, amać faoi 'n g-cnoc,
  Maidion aoibhinn ćeoðṁar,
Do ḃuail liom ann 'n a suiðe cois tuir,
  Ainnir ṁiocair, beoðṁar;
Do b' áil' í a dluć, a scáiṁ 's a croṫ,
  Ná Helen ġlic a g-cloð ġloin,
Mo ċroiðe gur ġruid antaa a m' uċt
  Le saiġiod 'g á ċur trí m'-ċeoðlann

A maiġdean tol na d-trelllseać tiuġ,
  Ní 'l foiġne 'agam níos mó leat;
Tá 'n saiġiod a' m' ḃuint trí lár mo ċuirp,
  'S is fíor gur tu do ḃreoðas me
'Gus innis dam, 's níor ṁiste leat,
  An maiġdean tu gan nóċar,
'S a d-tiocfá liom, mar b-fagmaois cion
  Go roinnfinn leat gaċ feóirlinn

Oċ óig-fir ġlic na n-glórta so.l,
  Ní 'g aðnean liom-sa 's cóir ḋuit,
Aċt buail faoi 'n g-cnoc a m-bun do stuic
  Is déin a g cur ċom feóise
Ní 'l speóis agam a d [illegible] ar bioṫ
  Cé 'r maiġdean me gan nóċar,
'S ní dó í ḋuit me le d' glórtaiḃ buint
  Cé r seó aḋ me tar m [illegible]

A stór mo ċuirp, ní cóir ḋu t san,
  Ó d ċóṁgar me do ṡeó aṁ,
'S gur mór an cion faoi d' ċó r agam
  Dá d-t ocfá liom mar nóċar
Beiḋ spórt is su't go leór aguinn
  S gaċ sórt d á ḃun de n t-sóiás,
Rósta de ḃior ar bórd is *punch*
  Ceó ta 's po rt [illegible] nóta.de

A óig-fir ġlic is eól ḋu t san
  Is c óð do ċur ar sceó ta.b
Tá ceó ta 's pu rt go leór agut —
  Dar n-dó ġ' tá c'eas n os ṁó nut
Ní h-eó aċ dam cá g-cóṁnu ġean tu
  Do ḃa te puirt ná ónlart
'S gur cóṁairle ṫug mo ċóṁgas dam
  Gan speóis do ċur a n-glórtaiḃ

Do ċóṁgas-so cé mór agut
  Go deó ná déin- se a g-cóṁairle,
Gan speóis do ċur a n-glórta ó soil,
  S' a n-óig-fear ċuirfead cóir ort
Ní stróire me ná cóbać tur,
  Gan ġnóð, gan ġus, gan eólas,
Is eól dam ċur go leor, is ḃuint
  'S is mór mo ċu d de n teóraṁ

Do ġnóðta ċnuic ná cóṁnuiġ dam,
  Do teóraṁ, cur ná lóntart,
Ní mó liom bu nt 'ná ġnóð ar b ol
  'S a n-ór n b-fuil mo speó s se
Dá m-b có u ġe tu ná Ó.ḃ d ġlic
  'S ná Sólaṁ cirt a g cloð ġloin
Ní ġeóbainn-se leat 'ní 'l ġnóð liom,
  Gus ó ġlic scuir de d ġlórtaiḃ

A raḋarc mo ċuirp más de ṁneać san
  Mo le ġeas-so n' 'l 's an Eóraip
Tá 'n t saiġiod sa a' m ḃuint trí lár mo ċuirp,
  'S a m' ċroiḋe-se 'stig tá tóirnaċ
Do ṡileas-sa náċ deiġilfinn leat
  Go m-beiḋinn a m' ċur a g-cóṁrainn
Gan spás anois tá n bás agam—
  Mo ṡ'án agad-sa, óig-ḃean

Ċum lán mar sin go bráṫ ná noṫ
  A sá.r-ḟ r ċ iste, ċóing
An ġráð so ṫug le páirt is cion
  Tar ṁná ó na cruinne dóṁ-sa
Muna plás innis de d rá ḋtiḃ liom
  Nó p án do ċur ar sceó.taiḃ
A ġráð gan ċor te fás te anc s
  Mo láṁ agus í ċe póg ḋu t

A ġráð mo ċuirp s a ḃlá' [illegible]
  Tar d n á.b is tu mo stór sa
Is sásta n.e ná n Spá rcać ḃo.
  S is sá 'l me nois ná Seórse
De 'd pá rt se c om go bráṫ r a sc.
  An bás go d-tag' ar ḃ-feoðċaint,
S a ḃainċnis ġil, a r ṫáisceas liom
  Ba ġeárr gur clu.ċe spó.rt s nn

O'COLEMAN'S WOOING

(TRANSLATED BY M. J. HEFFERNAN

AIR—" *A Highland Laddie Heard of War*

I found her, seated like a sprite,
  Upon the hill-side, early
One misty morn—my soul's delight!
  The sight entranced me fairly
Her beauteous face, her winsome grace
  Her form so tall and queenly—
Her witcheries stole around my soul
  And pierced my bosom keenly!

I softly said, "O bright-eyed maid,
  I cannot hide this feeling
Of pain so new and pleasure too
  That o'er my heart is stealing
Say, art thou free as maid may be
  To hear a lover's wooing,
And wilt thou come to share my home
  With peace and joy ensuing?"

"Fair youth, thou hast a silvery tongue—
  I must not hear its pleading.
So hie thee where thy flocks among
  The misty hills are feeding.
I've missed my way and roamed astray,
  But ah, I know, believe me,
That thou wouldst win my soul to sin—
  Thou woo'st but to deceive me!"

"Thou wrong'st the love I bear to thee,
  I seek no guilty pleasure,
My honored bride I'd have thee be,
  My soul's eternal treasure!
My house and land—my heart and hand—
  My life—are all before thee!
Rich feasts are thine, with songs divine,
  And bliss shall hover o'er thee!"

"No, no! Thou can'st not be sincere—
  Thou tell'st too sweet a story;
The songs thou call'st 'divine', I fear,
  Sing not thy Maker's glory,
I know thee not, and I've been taught
  To shun the tempting danger
That lingers near a maiden's ear
  In a passion-pleading stranger!"

"That counsel false thou shouldst not heed,
  Aye, tho' it were thy brother's!
They preach their own unholy creed
  Who judge so harsh of others
Say, can'st thou see aught base in me?
  O trust me I'm no rover,
I sow and reap and tend my sheep
  My own broad acres over!"

"Thy crops and kine thy flocks and farms,
  Thy reaping and thy sowing,
Count naught for me—wealth hath no charms
  To set my young heart glowing
Hadst thou more wit than Ovid sweet—
  More wisdom than the sages—
Thy sweetest strain were all in vain
  Wert thou to plead for ages!"

"Light of my eyes can this be true!
  Then, life for me is over—
The swelling heart is bursting through
  The bosom of thy lover!
O fain would I lie down and die
  Ere from thee I could sever;
But I must go—Fate wills it so—
  Farewell sweet-heart forever!"

"Not thus we part, O peerless youth!
  This world were dark without thee,
There's naught but honor love and truth
  And purity about thee!
Oh, why conceal the joy I feel?
  Who'd hide such bliss as this is?
My heart and hand here take them and
  A score of melting kisses!"

"O love of loves! O blooming flower!
  O darling true and tender
The kings of Earth ne'er knew one hour
  Like this for all their splendor!
Come to my heart—we ne'er shall part
  Till death's cold breath steals o'er us,
O white se'n bright this blissful night
  We've heaven's own joys before us!"

James O'Coleman, the author of the above pastoral, was a native of Courtmacsherry, near Bandon, in the County of Cork. He was born about the middle of the 18th century. Though a peasant, he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics, and, in his early days, had some intention of entering the Catholic priesthood. However having fallen in love with the fair object of this idyl he married her and thus placed an effectual bar to his taking clerical orders. He was highly esteemed all around his native locality as smooth and imaginative versifier. He was one of a tuneful fraternity of rural bards who were famous in his day in the South of Cork. They used to meet periodically at the house of John O'Donovan of Kilelagh who was something of a bard himself, and there hold metrical contests and recite their compositions to each other. The best known to tradition of these are Robert Butler, Tigue Roe O'Sullivan, Owneen Bawn McCarthy, and John O'Murphy, or Murphy. Quite a number of the compositions of O'Coleman and his companions are still remembered by the Irish speaking people of their native district. We have seen some of them in manuscript, but the greater number are extant only in oral tradition. Judging from specimens of O'Coleman's songs here given, they are well worthy of being preserved, both for their exquisite metrical harmony and for the quaint simplicity of their language and ideas.

The "Wooing" has never been published before. It has been written down by a friend of ours from oral repetition, for the special use of the IRISH PEOPLE, a great grandson of the above mentioned John O'Donovan, the friend and patron of O'Coleman, having been kind enough to dictate it.

Want of space forbids us to give any further notice of our bard in this number of our paper. At a future time we shall take occasion to recount some interesting particulars respecting his life.

The dialect in which he composed is that spoken in the extreme South of Ireland. The reader must bear this in mind in the accent, or vowel rhymes. The word [illegible] or unusual [illegible] "ready with [illegible]"

MEIDCHA

Lord Dundreary, who once [illegible] a description of [illegible] [illegible]

The Song of Lord Goloptious.*

BY [illegible]

AIR—"Don Daun's Ass."

I.

THE fatness of the land is mine,
  The swarming game my Manton kills,
The mighty herds of lowing kine,
  The white sheep dotted o'er the hills,
The meadows mown and springing new,
  The waving fields of golden corn,
The sowers and the reapers too,
  For I am Lord Goloptious born!

II.

What though the beastly peasants say
  My grandsire's sire a scullion's clout
Flourished in camp, he made his hay
  When William turned the Stuart out;—
Our title it is sound and good
  From vanquished dogs of Irish torn,
Baptized and sealed in Irish blood,
  And I am Lord Goloptious born!

III.

My father sold his vote they cry,
  When Ireland's wrangling Senate fell.
What then? I often heard him sigh
  He had no other votes to sell,
Such grand rewards his buyers gave,
  In titles that our name adorn;
And England wept above his grave
  And I am Lord Goloptious born!

IV.

The peasants pass my castle gate,
  A ragged, worthless, beggar crew,—
They hate me, but with tenfold hate
  I pay them back the interest due;
As one so high in England's trust
  I look on them with proper scorn,
And grind them to the bitter dust,
  For I am Lord Goloptious born!

V.

They dare betimes with voices bold
  To raise their discontented cries,
They dare to shiver in the cold
  And die of hunger 'neath our eyes!
For them, the bane of Church and State,
  For all such sordid slaves, forlorn,
My maxim is Exterminate,
  For I am Lord Goloptious born!

VI.

Monsters they are who cannot see
  Wisdom in England's ruling plan,
Who shout aloud for liberty
  And rave about the rights of man
Who say they have some right to eat
  Their country's cattle and their corn,—
I'd give them cannon balls for meat,
  For I am Lord Goloptious born!

VII.

O! that the good old times were back
  Of feudal dungeons deep and strong,
With pitch cap, gibbet, lash, and rack
  I'd make them sing another song
Than that old strain still unsubdued
  About the dawn of Freedom's morn—
I'd spill in seas their rebel blood,
  For I am Lord Goloptious born!

*This is only a fair exposition of the feelings of the aristocracy (?) of Ireland and England regarding the condition and rights of the poor peasantry.

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART III—(CONTINUED.)

"Don't tell me a falsehood," replied her father. [illegible]

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Word.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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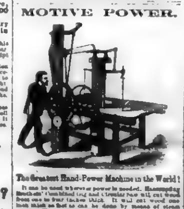

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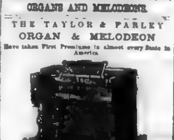

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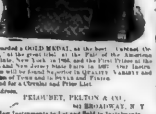

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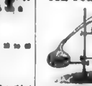

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 176. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

DOWN WITH THE THUGS!—BRITISH CALUMNIES ON FENIANISM—THE ONLY POLICY OF ENGLAND'S STATESMEN—THE EFFORTS MADE TO BRING FENIANISM INTO UNIVERSAL DISESTEEM—THREE FALSE CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE FENIANS—THE ACCUSATIONS REFUTE THEMSELVES—POLITICAL AND MORAL LAWLESSNESS DISTINGUISHED—THE LATE AGRARIAN AND POSTPRANDIAL OUTRAGES—MILITARY NECESSITIES, ARMS AND OPINION—IT IS WITH INSTITUTIONS, NOT WITH INDIVIDUALS, THAT FENIANS ARE AT WAR.

Among the commonest artifices to which the enemies of Fenianism have had resort, in order to injure its progress and mar its efforts, is the policy of unscrupulous and extravagant slander which every English and pro-English journal in the world devotes its ingenuity to invent, its talents to envenom, and its energies to circulate far and wide. This is the stratagem of the foes of the Irish Revolution; and now, what is the strategy of the Fenians to meet it? We find the Nationalists of Ireland very active in offensive operations—facing the "hereditary enemy" everywhere and stinging like hornets wherever they can find an opening. But in the tactics of defence—of self defence and Ireland's defence—it must be confessed that they are deplorably deficient. It is true that the enemy blunders much and often, and active guerrillas are to be found ready to take advantage of such blunders. But, on the other hand, the Revolution has blunders sadly too, and the cause is greatly retarded and constantly disgraced by such faux pas. We are yet far from realizing the fact that we cannot afford to make mistakes—Ireland cannot afford to have her cause conducted so loosely. To blunder, where reasonable prudence might have prevented a blunder, is to commit a crime against the nation whose hopes are all centered in this struggle, and whose very life depends upon its issue.

I know that there are many charges made against Fenians which nothing but the malignity of antagonism would venture to make and nothing but the blind and bigoted hatred of Britonism would be rash enough to credit. But as we know for a fact that it is the policy of our foes to malign us, and as we feel so deeply and bitterly feel—the effects of their calumnies, we have no excuse to offer for indifference to this dangerous plan of attack, or for the inornate imprudence which still makes it so successful. It is part of a systematic plan of the English oligarchy in opposing the restoration of Ireland's nationality, to cast every slur and brand every stigma which can be distorted into a disparagement of Ireland's cause upon the devoted champions of that cause—the Fenians. If anything goes wrong in any part of the the world, it is the Fenians who are to blame. The defamation of Fenianism is a matter of business with every Briton—which is as much as if I were to say "it is a point of religion" with any other person. To disparage the Fenians is the grand state policy of England. It is the only policy which English statesmen at present can think about or discuss. They find Fenianism in America, in Australia, in India, and, worst of all, in the United Kingdom, encountering them hand to hand, and not always coming off with disadvantage. Therefore, their most important problem is how to cut the feet from under Fenianism that it may fall terribly, and fall never to rise again.

It seems that the Whigs and Tories have unanimously come to the conclusion that the only way to overcome Fenianism is to bring the Fenians into disrepute, and therefore their organs labor assiduously to convert every incident of the Revolution into an occasion of odium against them until they are eventually overwhelmed by systematic slander and organised execration which the resources of an empire are used to bring to bear upon them from all directions, with a deterence and ferocity hard to withstand. It is nothing to the purpose to assert, as we do, that most of the accusations hurled against Fenians are utterly and [illegible] false. [illegible] it is a lie, and a libel is any statement which is calculated to injure the reputation of the person or institution libelled. [illegible] and the iteration and reiteration of [illegible] atrocity will be as certainly successful as the plenteous throwing of dirt [illegible] sticking. All this the hostile [illegible] well know, and well they understand the art of applying it practically. Perhaps no amount of precaution on the part of the Fenians could entirely save them from the vilification which I describe. But I maintain that this consideration does not justify them in abandoning all caution, and treating their character as if it were impossible to shield it, or as though it were irredeemably lost.

There are three grave charges made against Fenians which were grossly libellous and false, and which were refuted rather by accident than by any effort made by the Fenians to escape the odium. The mad act of O'Farrell in Australia, the crime of Whelan in Canada, and the Clerkenwell explosion were severally charged against the Fenians without one particle of evidence to support the infamous allegations, and were severally refuted by the facts developed by time and accident. The Clerkenwell gunpowder plot was proved to be the invention of the detective police, whose contrivance and connivance were amply demonstrated in the affair, although Hanging Hardy successfully carried out his sanguinary programme, by making the innocent blood of Barrett expiate the guilt of his own agents, and striking terror into Scottish Fenianism for a while. The assassination of D'Arcy McGee was charged against the Fenians, but the charge only exposed the unscrupulous malignity of those who made it. There was not a scintilla of proof offered to show that the assassin was in any way connected with any Irish national organization, and the man's dying declarations protested that he was always a true blue "loyalist," and had served Her Majesty—perhaps to the last—with exemplary fidelity and zeal. But, now, the latest mare's nest is exploded by the confession of O'Farrell, that he never was connected with any Fenian organization, that the band of assassins, of which he is said to be one, is all a myth, that no one knew of his intention to murder Prince Alfred, and no one advised him to it, and that the hideous romance of a conspiracy which he and Mr Parkes concocted was altogether false and fabricated. After this denouement it is no wonder that Mr Monsell, on the part of the Cabinet, asked to be excused from promoting the disordered ravings of a poor maniac to the dignity of a blue book, and [illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

THE PROGRESS OF FENIANISM—ENGLISH TONES IN AMERICA.

Every day makes the fact clearer that the Irish element in America is becoming more consolidated and in proportion as this is so it becomes a Power, destined, let us hope at no distant day, to make itself felt and understood in the government of this great and glorious country, and dreaded by the government of England. The love we bear to the country of our adoption should be second only to that of Ireland, and this love should be only equaled by the never-dying hatred we bear toward our [illegible].

Now there is but one way of pushing forward the consolidation of our people on this continent, and that is by using the organization of the Fenian Brotherhood for that purpose. Every hour of our existence makes our duty more manifest in this particular line. The present condition of England and her attitude to Ireland shows unmistakably that the voice of the Irish people in America has more to do in the regulation of her conduct toward our beloved country than any thing proceeding either from a love of justice, or from an honest desire to give up what belongs to us.

There never yet existed a means whereby the unity of our people could shape itself into its proper proportions equal to that which we enjoy in the existence of Fenianism. This organization is so wisely constructed, so excellently planned, and so simple in its arrangement and details, as to afford us all that we can possibly require, while the duties imposed on its members are so slight and easy of performance, that every Irishman worthy of the name should consider it not only a duty but an honor to be enrolled among its associates.

The members of the Fenian organization are very powerful, and still we have the glad tidings laid before us [illegible]

Latest from Ireland.

OUR IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

TANAISTE

CABLE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IRELAND.

Not Guilty.—What will they do with the Mayor of Cork? All England is agitated by the question, and we need not add that so is all Ireland.

Never since O'Connell lived and breathed has there been a man so much abused, and never was there a man who appears to take less heed of the abuse. The fanatics of British Government in Ireland—or, we should rather say, British misgovernment in Ireland—are vociferous in their denunciations of him. They rage, and splutter, and deal in phillipics upon him. The *Times*, and *Telegraph*, and all the tribe of English publications, yell forth their anger in the language of immeasurable wrath, and proclaim that something terrible must be done, because the Mayor of Cork stated at the banquet to Warren and Costello, in Cork, that he believed O'Farrell, who fired at and shot the Duke of Edinburgh, in Australia, might have been imbued with "as noble and patriotic feelings as even Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien." Over this statement there has been every sort of noise and clamor raised. Objurgation, threats, and terrors have been all used. In Parliament a bill has been introduced to deprive the Mayor of Cork of his office. Nothing that anger could suggest or power could determine has been left unused, to insult, terrify, or disturb the Mayor of Cork under the circumstances. The magistrates of the city where he is the Chief Magistrate held their indignation meeting for vengeance upon him. The Cork Yacht Club were about to vote his expulsion from that body, but that with a becoming dignity he anticipated their action and resigned his place amongst them. Nothing that flunkeyism could do has been wanting in this work of flunkeyism. In all shapes, in all modes, and by every means it has been developed to the fullest extent; and although it may take the worst and most violent courses for vengeance, the Mayor of Cork will be Mayor of Cork in the memory of the people for ever.

Whatever fault may be found by those who are always willing to find fault with the outspoken language of frank and honest men, with that of the Mayor of Cork, the people have made their pronouncement upon it, and have given a verdict in his favor. Ireland, by the attestation of the most remarkable demonstration ever given in this country, declared that Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien were patriots and heroes. The memorable procession to Glasnevin remains recorded even in the archives of the law to signalize that purpose, and a Government prosecution conducted as Government prosecutions are conducted in Ireland, stands in testimony to show the wrath and hostility of the Executive to the declarations of the people. The law was invoked then, its terrors, its pains, and its penalties were sought to be put into requisition, in order to punish the man who made that magnificent protest which called the attention of Europe to the slaughter of the Three of Manchester.

No mercy was shown them, and in the great court, and before the great tribunal of public appeal, a whole nation rose to declare that the execution of the victims was unjust.

So it is now a repetition of the same desire for vengeance that drives all the thunder we hear at the head of the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of Munster. In effect he raised a question of which no man who reasons could express his dissent from, and that was *the probability* that O'Farrell was actuated by the same motives as that of the noble Pole who fired at the Emperor of Russia, because he believed he was trampling on the liberties of his native land. This is a clear and easily understood assertion. Since the Mayor of Cork made it he has in express terms written what must be termed a perfect explanation of it. He does not, he did not justify the attempt at assassination. He only spoke to clear the memory of a dead man from obloquy.

He may well rest content with the ovations he has received from his fellow-citizens. They have rallied around him, and he stands amongst them to-day second to no man in their esteem. He may be villified by Tory newspapers, he may be attacked by Government officials, lordlings and sycophants may assail him, the engines of the machinery of the law may be put into motion to crush him—he may be prosecuted and persecuted at the same time, but the regard and reverence of his countrymen will sustain him through the ordeal. The effort to remove him from the position he holds by an act of Parliament is perhaps one of the most outrageous proceedings that ever was recorded. The privileges of municipal cities in the Middle ages were regarded even by the most arbitrary sovereigns with respect. If Parliament interferes to depose the Elect of his fellow-citizens from the position they gave to him, and from which as a municipality they have not taken any steps to depose him, then, indeed, it will be a fact to signalise the administration of the Gladstone Government.

Such a course will, no doubt, help to convince the greatest sceptic that justice will never be done to Ireland in a British legislature.

London is too far from Ireland! An English Parliament can never understand, it can never realise Irish feeling or Irish sympathies. Whilst Englishmen honor Cromwell, Russell, and Sidney, whilst they adore William of Orange, who was a traitor even to the father of his own wife, in the common and legal acceptation of the term, whilst they joined in and ratify even to day the hunt after Charles, surnamed the Pretender, who, although a fugitive upon the Scotch mountains, was King of England by right of birth, they arise with horror if one Irishman declare that another Irishman *may have been in all probability* as patriotic in his *motives* as that Pole who shot at the Emperor of Russia—a deed only similar to that which is linked with those names.

In England no emphatic condemnation ever was pronounced upon those who organized the plot against the life of the Emperor Napoleon the Third. No! even a triumph was organized for the acquittal of Dr. Bernard, one of those men who were accused of complicity in the desperate attempt of Orsini to slay a Sovereign. There was no hesitation in the expression of British joy upon the occasion. The great public of England made merry and rioted, and killed its fatted calf. It was hilarous and triumphant, all because a man who was considered to be engaged in a conspiracy which resulted in a terrible destruction of human life, and who was also considered to be previously engaged in an attempt to kill an Emperor, was acquitted, and no emphatic condemnation was passed upon the British peers, British magistrates, or the British people who joined in common ecstasy over the event. That was significant enough, but there was still more. No emphatic condemnation was passed upon the killing of Count Rossi, the Premier of the Pope. We do not justify anything like assassination, but will some one tell us why, after such historical instances, there is such an outcry against the qualified statements of the Mayor of Cork?—*Flag of Ireland.*

Bloodhounds on the Track.—Are we living in Christian times? Is there such a thing as civilization in the land? These are questions that any man possessed with manly feelings and instincts will naturally ask on reading the truculent proposition made this week in the *Daily Express*, regarding the failure of the vaunted constabulary, to bring offenders to justice. He has—we will not call him by the noble name of man—this creature has actually the audacity to propose that the *bloodhound of Cuba* be used in tracking Irish offenders, as the Maroon is tracked to the canebrake and the nigger to the swamps.

How the humanity of the ruling ascendancy party was boasted of—how the gentle hearted considerate landlord, who was shot down by brutal peasantry was painted—how the blessings of an alien church were shown. And to-day Indian sycophants—those leeches who have sucked the life-blood of our people—propose now that the blood hound be let loose upon the land.

We well remember the heartless proposals of the idea that the Fenian prisoners should be tied to cart-tails and flogged through the streets—and the Irish people will not forget it in a hurry. But that atrocious proposition pales before the present. How the blood curdles in the veins at the idea—that the savage brute should be sent forth after man made to the image and likeness of his Creator, to track his footsteps—to pant for his blood. The yell of the maddened animal as he nears his victim—whose crime, perhaps, was only the avenging of a sister's honor, or the defending of his own hearth—the teeth stuck in the victim's flesh until the captors in the shape of men loose their prey. Oh, it is horrible to think of! Men of Ireland! there are creatures on the soil of your land who propose this treatment for you. Yes, even at the moment when nearly the last stroke of the foreigner's whip has fallen upon your backs.

When Marshal Haynau appeared in England he was feted by the aristocracy, and when the flog master of Jamaica returned to its shores they clasped his blood stained hand. And if a kennel of bloodhounds arrived over here, we are certain they would be welcomed also—by the same body of men.

Compassion and merciful instincts might be expected from the Buccaneers of the Gulf, or the pirates of the Chinese Seas, but from the ascendancy pirates who hold the soil of Ireland—none—none.

We do not know whether this is one of the secret measures Mr. Gladstone intends to apply to agrarian outrages in Tipperary, or whether it is the message of conciliation which had Mr. Disraeli been in power would have been sent. Several "gifts for our Erin" were forwarded to us during many centuries, but the proposition of introducing Cuban bloodhounds, that would naturally hunt down innocent and guilty alike, is now for the first time proposed since the penal days.

This is the last endeavor to outrage Irish manhood; but let it be tried! scarcely will the people stand what even the "Nigger" of Jamaica resented; for that day is gone by. But it clearly shows the spirit that still fills the descendants of the Cromwellian troopers and the Jacobite undertakers.—*Flag of Ireland.*

Alleged Fenianism in the County of Sligo.—At the Collooney Petty Sessions, a man named John Rose, a small farmer living near Skreen, in this county, was brought before R. D. Coulson, Esq., R. M., and Thomas Phibbs, Esq., J. P., charged with having in his possession a treasonable document.

Head Constable Keys, of Ballisodare, prosecuted. He made an information in which he swore that having arrested Rose for being drunk, he conveyed him to the barrack, and on making the usual search he found that he had a small pocket near the collar of his vest. Rose resisted any attempt to search this pocket, but the head constable, with the aid of two other policemen, succeeded in searching it, and found therein a sheet of copy paper on which the following was written:—

"In the presence of the Almighty God I solemnly swear the oath of allegiance to be true and loyal to the Irish Republic, and in one moment's notice to be ready to take up arms, and to yield to the simplicity of superior officers and rings.

"Are you an Irishman? By birth, and an enemy to those who hold my native land in the bonds of tyranny. What is a Fenian command? Nine more and myself. Where are you going to? To Erris. Why to Erris? To meet a B. It will be a dark night? I do not know. Do you carry a steel tye? If your knife was in edge. The Irish cotton is very fine, English is on the decline."

Subsequently the head constable searched Rose's house and found in it a National School copy book out of which a leaf had been torn, and which corresponded with the leaf on which the above was written.

The accused made no defence before the magistrates, and was removed to Sligo for further inquiry. He applied to be allowed out on bail, but the magistrates refused to do so. He was brought handcuffed to Sligo and lodged in the County Gaol.

Death to the Irish Political Prisoners.—A writer in the Dublin *Freeman* under date May 5, has the following: As one of the political prisoners still enduring sentence in England, Dr. Power appears, from a letter of his, to be suffering from extreme bad health, which his immediate release will alone be likely to remedy. I beg to direct attention to the desirability of saving the young man's life. However much he may have offended the Government, those who can now order his release should bear in mind that as he was not condemned to death, the sentence of penal servitude passed upon him, may, in a very few days, be carried beyond its intended effect. I knew him to be rather weak in constitution, and I am surprised that he has lived so long under the rigorously severe discipline of the English convict jails.

Lavelle v. Proudfoot.—Mr. Charley, one of the members for Salford, has given notice that he intends on an early day to call the attention of the English House of Commons, to the case of Lavelle v. Proudfoot, tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald at the late Galway spring assizes, and to move the following resolution:—"That this house views with disapprobation the acts of violation on the part of the parish priest and Roman Catholic curate, of Partry, and also on the part of the collector of the dues of the Roman Catholic curate disclosed in the case of Lavelle v. Proudfoot, tried at the late Galway spring assizes, and is of opinion that it is the duty of her Majesty's Government to take active measures to prevent the occurrence of similar acts of violence.

Sympathy with the Mayor of Cork.—A meeting, attended by between three and four thousand persons, was held at Cork, May 2nd. Resolutions were adopted with acclamation expressing confidence in the Mayor of Cork, declaring his explanation satisfactory, denouncing the persecution he has endured since his accession to office, and calling on the members of the Council who opposed him at last meeting to resign. The proceedings were orderly. Two bands were present.

The Mayor was the object of a great demonstration outside his residence the same evening. In the course of his speech of thanks he disavowed his sympathy with assassination, he expressed his confidence in Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, and repudiated any kind of revolution in Ireland other than a peaceful one.

A Romantic Marriage Case.—The Irish Court of Chancery has been engaged for several days in hearing the case of "Croker v. Croker." The suit is prosecuted on behalf of John Monck Croker, an infant, by Mrs. Harriet Croker, his mother and next friend, against the late Captain Edward Croker, J. P., of Ballynagarde in the county of Limerick; Lady Georgiana Ellen Monck Croker, his wife, and other defendants, numbering in all ninety five, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration that certain deeds dealing with extensive estates were fraudulent and void, and should be delivered up to be cancelled. The mother of the child on whose behalf the suit is instituted was formerly a housemaid in the service of Captain Croker, and her husband John Croker, now deceased, was eldest son of that gentleman. John Croker, according to counsel's opening statement, was apparently a strange character. When a lad of seventeen he attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum, and from that time he was partially paralysed in his limbs, the result of the effects of opium. Subsequently he took to drinking, and at an early age drank large quantities of raw brandy. In 1851, when he was twenty years of age, there was a cook in the house at Ballynagarde, about forty years of age, named Hannah Smith. To this woman John Croker wrote in terms of the warmest affection, and he also drew up the following document:—

THE BETROTHAL OF JOHN CROKER AND MISS HANNA SMITH

Ballynagarde, Limerick, July 17, 1851.

I, John Croker, of Ballynagarde, Limerick Ireland, of the first part, Captain of her Majesty's Militia Artillery, of the city of Limerick, do hereby take you, Hanna Smith, of Royson, Cambridgeshire England, of the second part, to be my true and lawful wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better or worse, for richer or for poorer, in sickness or in death, to love and to cherish until death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance and thereto do I plight my truth. And furthermore, I, the aforesaid John Croker, do hereby acknowledge any child or children that you may have hereafter to be born truly to me, the said John Croker, and to be my direct heirs to any property I may be entitled to. So help my God Almighty.

JOHN CROKER (seal).

Nothing more appears to have come of this affair, but in 1852, Harriet Donaldson, daughter of John Donaldson, a carpenter, twenty two years of age, was engaged in Dublin by Lady Georgina Croker as housemaid, for her establishment at Ballynagarde. Shortly afterwards, John Croker, who was suffering from a broken limb, began to pay her attentions, which she rejected, until assured that his intentions were honorable. These attentions resulted in a proposal of marriage in the month of May, 1854, which she accepted, and she went to Dublin about the 20th of June, 1854; but the marriage having been delayed longer than she anticipated, she in the month of September following, went into the service of Captain Bowen, at Longford Terrace, Monkstown, county of Dublin, where she remained until her marriage on the 6th of October. During this period John Croker constantly wrote to her in terms of the warmest affection.

He was most anxious and eager to leave Ballynagarde to be married, but he was under the idea and impression—caused, as the plaintiff charged, by the representations of his parents—that he was wholly dependent upon them, and that he could be ruined at any moment they chose. He knew that they would be exceedingly angry at his marriage with any person in the position of Harriet Donaldson, and feared that if they knew or suspected such a marriage was intended they would refuse to sign certain deeds which, he thought, would place him in a position of independence. John Croker left Ballynagarde on or about the 27th September, 1854, and went to Dublin. On the 6th of October he was married to Harriet Donaldson by the registrar for the Rathdown district, and on the 13th of the same month a marriage, according to the rites of the Protestant Church, was celebrated between the parties in the parish church of Monkstown, by the curate, the Rev. Mr. Peacock.

The parents of John Croker were very wroth, and endeavored to set aside the marriage as invalid, but the opinion of the counsel consulted was in favor of its validity. John Croker, however, afterwards returned to his father's residence, his wife going to live with her parents at his request. His liking for her, however appears to have remained, and he wrote to her at the beginning of 1855—

"I pray to God never to let me forget that you are my wife. If you write to me do not say anything about having had a letter from me. I would have written long ago, but I daren't. My marriage is known all over the world, but darling, I do not repent it, and I don't think I ever shall."

In another letter, having been informed that an offer of money had been made to induce her to consent to live seperate from him, he says:—

"If they offer terms to you, don't take them, for they will never be offered to you with my consent. I intend to remain firm in my decision, and when they see that, I think they will give over opposing me."

In the month of May, 1855, Harriet Croker went to Limerick, and from that period she was in the habit of meeting her husband by his appointment, although his father and mother had forbidden him to see her. In February, 1856, John Croker left Ballynagarde, rejoined his wife, and lived with her in a small cottage called Lough Brown Lodge, near the Curragh Camp, until the September following, and where a child was born. They afterwards removed to Cork, where John Croker died in December 1856, having been subject to severe attacks of *delirium tremens*.

During the time he was at home after his marriage John Croker, over whom, it was alleged, his parents had great influence, was induced to sign a deed which provided that all property in which he had an interest should "be settled in strict settlement upon the issue of the said John Croker by any woman he may hereafter marry, with the consent of the undersigned Edward Croker, of the Lady Georgina Croker, his wife, or either of them, and that the issue of the said Harriet Donaldson shall be entirely excluded from any interest in the said estate."

The present action has been brought to set aside this and other deeds. The case is expected to last a fortnight.

Grants to the Irish Hospitals.—Mr. Gladstone has announced that the contemplated application of the Church revenues will not in any degree interfere with placing on the estimates and submitting for approval by Parliament the usual annual votes in support of those Irish hospitals and reformatories which have hitherto received grants from the National Exchequer.

The Irish Martyrs.—There are still forty eight of the Fenian men suffering in convict prisons, whom the English Government have resolved not to release. There never was a greater proof of the inability, stupidity, and cowardice of the Whig Government than their refusal to liberate those men. They might as well be "whistling Irish jigs to a mile-stone" as to think of conciliating Ireland while a man of them is retained, because five-sixths of the people sympathize with them, and believe that the Ministerial cry of "Justice to Ireland" or Religious Equality would never be heard of but for the men who are now banished for exposing to the world the insecurity of the British Government through the disaffection of Ireland. These men are guilty of no crime against the laws of God or man. Many of them were the pride and honor of their social circles. They are men with Celtic blood beating through their veins, who saw their country decimated, her manufactures ruined, her fisheries neglected, her commerce destroyed, her trust betrayed whenever she reposed confidence in the British Government, her lands burdened with insupportable taxation, and governed by laws which make the people hate and murder each other and, sorrowing over her misery and oppression, they resolved to liberate her from the yoke of the tyrant. Every nation in the world has made similar efforts. Love of God and great love of country are the two principal virtues of mankind—they embrace all that is great in man. It is an important fact, and worthy of observation, that whenever an enslaved people accomplish their freedom, immediately, ere the refulgent light of liberty gleams over the ruined and rotten ramparts of corrupt monarchy, England dispatches her ministers and plenipotentiaries with friendly embraces, and pretends, at least, to rejoice over the victory; but, when the Irish people—the victims of her own misrule—who have suffered years of oppression, insult and wrong, start to their feet and show symptoms of national life, they are pounced upon at once—their patriotic energies are crushed by the foulest means—spies and detectives are suborned, juries are packed with men hostile to the prisoners—dependents of the castle, who are not to try but to convict; they are fettered, handcuffed and transported for even daring to dream of overthrowing British authority in Ireland. Worse than all, native traitors—suckled in the land of slavery—dastards and drivellers—craven wretches like some of those vile tricksters of Limerick, who spit their venom and spleen at the best and bravest in the land, and who deride the honest men who truly sympathise with the noble hearted martyrs. For our part we would wash the feet of the humblest man who stood fearless for his country in Green street dock, before we would defile our hand with that of Maurice Manyshift. How applicable to the Limerick toadies are the following lines by the late lamented Father Kenyon, in his beautiful poem "The Free Man's Hope":—

> "Ever since the Saxon stranger
> Crept within our fruitful fold,
> Hounds, to lap his steaming flesh pots
> Snarls have sprung to clutch his gold;
> Cravens who made life more precious
> Than themselves, their birthright sold."

In the meantime the Amnesty Committee should push the work of further liberation; and each constituency should press on their members the urgent necessity of immediately restoring to their wives and children the remainder of the political prisoners, if this be not done, President Grant may be most willing to add the demand by way of *tally* to the *Alabama* Claims, in compensation for all the Irish blood shed in the American war, owing to English intervention.—*Tipperary Advocate.*

A Remarkable Celebration.—On Monday, the 3d instant, the jubilee of Sister Mary Teresa Donnelan, of the Presentation Convent, Oranmore, was celebrated, she having completed on that day the fiftieth year of her religious life. The celebration of a jubilee is an event that very few have the good fortune to see, so a great many clerical and lay friends embraced the opportunity of witnessing the imposing ceremony of last Monday. This venerable and inestimable lady has already attained her sixty-ninth year. Descended from an ancient family in the county of Galway, and born in the midst of affluence, she left the home of her respected parents at the age of nineteen to consecrate herself to God and to the service of the poor suffering little ones of Jesus. Oh! how truly she could say indeed on this day, that fifty years' experience has only made her appreciate the happiness of her state. The inward peace and joy which those feel who consecrate their heart's best affection to Him who is the source and giver of all good, finds in His sweet service, that "Peace which surpasseth all understanding." Monday was indeed a day of jubilee within the walls of Mount St. Joseph's. This was easy perceptible from the beaming and happy countenances of all present, and from the beauty with which their lovely little chapel was decorated for the occasion. The ceremony commenced at twelve o'clock by the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Lord Bishop of Galway, assisted by Rev. John Geraghty, P. P., of Oranmore, and Rev. George Commins, P. P., Rev. Daniel Goode, C. C., and Rev. John Greaven, C. C. His Lordship, according to the prescribed rite, placed a wreath of white roses on the head of the Jubilarian (the symbol of future reward), and this was indeed the most impressive feature of the day, she was then conducted to an elevated throne beautifully decorated in the choir, while his Lordship delivered a most eloquent sermon, expatiating on the virtues and merits of this favored sister, and of the grand privilege that was reserved for this dear happy community, as it was the first jubilee that ever occurred in the Sweet Order of the Presentation. The ceremony concluded with benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A sumptuous *dejeuner* was afterwards provided by the good nuns. After *dejeuner* the visitors, clerical as well as lay, were conducted to the convent schools, and here the sight that presented itself was truly gratifying. It was indeed a gala day, a grand entertainment was prepared for them by the good sisters. They showed by their neat and intelligent appearance how much of gratitude they owed to the care and the zeal of the devoted religious in their midst. How widely different would their appearance be this day, and their lot in the absence of the Presentation Convent Sisters, whose protecting shadow overspreads them from early dawn till evening each day of the week. After witnessing many proofs of the proficiency of the children in vocal and instrumental music, reciting poetry, &c., they took their leave well pleased with all they had seen and heard, and many a blessing and prayer ascended from the hearts of young and old for the welfare and prosperity of the good Presentation nuns, whose few years among them have diffused the blessings of religion and education throughout the neighborhood. We can only say we wish the good nun, Sister Mary Teresa, many, many long years enjoyment of the happy life she has so long experienced.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Inquest at Dungooley.—On Saturday, May 2, Dr. Cullen held an inquest at Dungooley, on the remains of a man named Owen Murphy, who died suddenly on the previous day.

Bryan Murphy examined—I am father of the deceased, who was about thirty years of age and unmarried; he lived with me always; for the past sixteen years he had the falling sickness, fits of which he would take three or four times a week, and often when in bed; I slept with him lest anything should happen him; he was a little silly and his mind was weakened by the attacks, but he did little jobs about the field for me; yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, I went to Forkhill, leaving him working in a field which is just beside our house, and near the road; he was digging drills; I returned at four o'clock and went to where he was working; he was digging there still; I then went home to get my dinner, and in about half an hour I returned to deceased, and found him lying with his head and upper part in a little dry ditch, about sixteen inches deep; his legs were outside in the field; there were a few drops of blood on a large stone in the bottom of the ditch, against which I think he struck when he fell; there were a few scratches on both cheeks, and on his eyes and nose, which were lying on the stone; there is a little green spot beside place where I found the body, and I think he was sitting there when the fit seized him, and that he rolled down, striking his head against the stone, and that he died in the fit; I was the first at the body; there was no one in sight of me at the time.

The jury found as their verdict, that deceased had been found dead, and that they believed his death had been caused by a fit of epilepsy, in the convulsions of which he had struck his head against a large stone.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Robbery of Arms in Belfast.—On Thursday morning, May 6, the establishment of Mr. John Neill, gunmaker, High street, was feloniously entered, and fire arms of different descriptions stolen. It appears that the shop was shut and properly secured at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. Mr Neill and his family reside at Bangor, and on Thursday morning one of the assistants, on proceeding to open the establishment at the usual hour, discovered that it had been entered, and that revolvers, pistols, and guns to the number of seventeen, had been stolen from the window and from the gun shelves around the walls. The premises appear to have been entered by means of skeleton keys, as except in one or two instances, there were no traces of force having been resorted to. A door leading from the shop to an adjoining room was forced open. Immediately on the discovery of the robbery the police in the several districts of the town were communicated with, and enquiries were at once instituted, in order to trace out the robbers. Thursday, at twelve o'clock, Messrs. Orme, R.M., and O'Donnell, R.M., and Mr. Henderson, J.P., Sub-Inspectors Owen and French, and the heads of the detective department, held a preliminary inquiry in the magistrates' room at the Police Court, into the circumstances of the burglary. During the day, the following persons were arrested on suspicion: Ralph Anthony Ludlow, Grattan street; James McKenna, Bow street; John Rafferty, Falls-road; Bernard M'Mahon, West street, and Thomas Dalzell, Charles street. These prisoners were brought before the magistrates by constable Lytle. Sub-Inspector Owen said he was not prepared at present to substantiate the charge against the accused, and he would consent to their discharge. The detective force were engaged during Thursday in searching houses in various parts of the town to find out how the fire-arms had been disposed, and if possible, to trace the guilty parties. When the intelligence of the robbery spread through the town various alarming rumors were put in circulation, several parties attributing the robbery to a revival of Fenianism; but the more probable account of the transaction is that the house was entered by professional burglars. The value of the fire-arms abstracted from the establishment is said to be about £100. No further arrests have been made, and the affair is yet surrounded with mystery.—*Northern Whig.*

Irish Local News.

Cork.

EMIGRATION OF TWO RELEASED POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Patrick Barry, Fermoy, and Michael O'Regan, Rosscarbery, who were sentenced in '65, to five years' penal servitude for complicity in the Fenian movement, were among the passengers who sailed on Friday, May 7, for New York. Both expressed their sincere gratitude to the Mayor for his kindness, and the services he rendered in procuring their release.

CORYDON.—It is reported on good authority that the notorious informer, J. J. Corydon, is at present in the city of Cork.

STATE OF IRELAND.—Remarking on the disposition of the London *Times* and other English journalists to make it apparent that Ireland is in a very disorganised state the *Cork Examiner* says: "It is not at all surprising that there should be a wide spread feeling of alarm in England, at the state of things in this country, when we observe the exaggerated form in which simplest occurrence at this side of the channel reach the English public through their press. In the *Times* of Thursday, there appears three telegrams of a highly sensational character. One relates to the arrest of a farmer in Sligo, in whose possession were found documents of an extraordinary character, and a new and alarming version of the Fenian oath. Another announces a robbery of arms in Belfast, and a third describes the rescue of a political prisoner from the police in Cork. A man named *Ferris*, it says, arrested for complicity in an arms robbery, was being conveyed to prison; a crowd assembled, and the prisoner escaped in the confusion, he having broken the handcuffs with which he was manacled. Taken altogether these occurrences would suggest a state of entire social disorganization. But it appears that the third statement is utterly destitute of truth, and is based on a circumstance of the most trivial character. The facts are these—a row occurred at a public house, and the police were called in. A young man named *Ferris* was taken into custody, but the police having no particular charge to make against him, sent the man about his business, after removing him a short distance from where the row had taken place. There was no crowd, no rescue, and the prisoner did not break the handcuffs, for the excellent reason that he never had them on. It is most unfortunate that such reports should receive publicity at a time when the English people, already in a state of irritation and alarm, are only too ready to credit and act on them.

Derry.

THE RIOTS IN DERRY.—With reference to our report of the disturbances in last issue we are requested to state on behalf of the Hibernia Flute Band, that "they did not play any party tune, nor were they playing any music when fired upon by the Apprentice Boys."—*Derry Journal.*

THE PROCLAMATION OF LONDONDERRY.—The Dublin *Gazette*, of Tuesday, May 8, contains a further proclamation ordering all persons residing in the Borough of Londonderry, not having license to kill game, to deposit at the nearest police station all firearms, swords, cutlasses, bayonets, gunpowder, or ammunition in their possession.

Down.

There were some men brought before the Newry magistrates on Wednesday, May 5, for annoying the Rev. Mr Dawson, a Methodist preacher, whilst delivering a discourse at the Corry Monument, on the previous Sunday. The preacher was examined, and said the Bible was pulled out of his hand, he was pushed about, and something was thrown at him, but he would not swear that any of the accused were present. Other witnesses, however, proved that four of them, named Hancock, Fagan, Kelly, and Haughey had molested the preacher, and they were fined ten shillings each and costs.

Tyrone.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. Lord Charlemont, the lieutenant of the county, Thomas Mann, Esq., of Broom Hill House, Ballygawley, a magistrate of the County of Tyrone.

ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

AMERICA, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

UNDER the above heading the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

In the *Times* of May 1st there are three leading articles, and from them may be gathered what are the three great difficulties under which England is at present laboring. The first is the present state of Ireland; the second our relations with the United States; the third the weakness in numbers of our army, and the utter uselessness of our militia forces. Let me take these subjects in succession as they stand.

And first as to Ireland. I am neither an American nor an Irishman. I have lived the best part of half a century a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, and shall in all probability die as such. Like all men, and particularly all Englishmen, I see a great deal to love and to admire in the institutions of my own country. But I am not blind to the faults we as a nation commit, nor to the follies of which we are guilty. Therefore it is that I do not put down our present difficulties in Ireland to the same causes that many attribute them.

I have before me a pamphlet which has just been published in Ireland. It is entitled "Things Not Generally Known Concerning England's Treatment of Political Prisoners." Unless I am much mistaken this little work is destined to make a very great stir all over the civilized world, and to make England a by word among nations for allowing a savage vengeance to be taken upon men incarcerated for political offences. Talk of the treatment of the Federal prisoners by the Confederate authorities at Andersonville; why, the very worst—and God knows it was bad enough—that was ever said of their jailer was mere child's play compared to the details given in this pamphlet of the way the Fenian prisoners have been treated in our jails for the past three years. Of course the question is whether the statements are true. Would to God that, for the honor of England, I could throw a doubt upon their authenticity. The publisher and compiler of the little work is Mr Pigott, an Irish editor, and to the pamphlet he appends several letters from liberated Fenians in corroboration of the statements made in the body of the publication. To give even a resume of the horrors detailed in these pages would far exceed the limits of a news letter. The tale of cruelty commences with the time when the Fenians were tried by a special commission at Dublin in November and December, 1865, and in January and February, 1866.

Extracts from the pamphlet are next quoted and dilated on in a fair and impartial spirit. We have alluded to that part ourselves in another column. The author of the pamphlet is not Mr Pigott, of the *Irishman*.

Let us now pass on to the leader in the *Times* of this morning—That of England's difficulty with the United States. At last, and only since Mr Sumner's speech in your Senate became known, the nation at large seems to have awakened to the very serious nature of the offence we committed against America eight years ago. The leader in to-day's *Times* indicates this, although it is couched in a tone of bluster which indicates more plainly than I need point out that sooner or later we shall have to give in upon the main points of what is (wrongly I conceive) called the Alabama question. It is curious to observe how, more or less, the same wrong head John Bullish tone prevails throughout the English press. "We have, perhaps, done wrong, we'll pay for the damage, but we won't apologize," is virtually the text which they adopt. Like the *Daily News*, which has always proved itself a staunch advocate of federal rights and federal principles, I do not go to the length that Mr. Sumner does in his speech; nor do I believe that any business-like man in America would do so. But I believe that England in her recognition of the Southern Confederacy did the United States a harm—moral as well as national—of which few Englishmen have not as yet calculated the cost. Then the escape of the Alabama followed close on this premature recognition. That steamer was, no doubt, openly received and welcomed in our colonial ports, and the latter, to say nothing of Liverpool, really became the base of warlike operations, not only against American commerce, but against the very existence of the United States. And more than this. In common with very many Englishmen, I believe that the rebellion of the Confederate States would have been crushed in two years instead of four had it not been for the moral and material help afforded by England. Still I look upon Mr Sumner's speech more in the light of what the counsel for the plaintiff would utter in a case before a judge. The lawyer may be right as to his facts, but he states the damages at a larger figure than his clients ever expect to receive, or than the defendants can by any possibility pay. The *Daily News* of this morning says: "Mr. Sumner not only presents England with a bill of five hundred millions, but requires that we should pay it on our knees. I don't believe that any American really believes that the United States would expect England to pay it even figuratively on her knees. But there can be no doubt that we have done a very great evil and harm to your people, and that we shall have to pay heavily for it in some way or other. And this is what England is only now beginning to understand. It is not a mere question of so many dollars or pounds sterling, but of more or less national humiliation for the wrong we have done.

The third leading article in the *Times* is upon the present state of our army, which, as it very truly states, is utterly inefficient as to numbers even to act on the defensive, far less on the offensive, if we had to engage in a war with any other nation in the world. Our regular troops, it is true, are well organized, excellently commanded, and fit for any work, so far as their numbers go, but we have companies, or rather sections of companies, where other countries have battalions. We spend—yes, for spending we certainly have a great gift—pounds where others spend shillings. But it all goes in—well I really can't say in what it goes. Are you aware that we pay in round numbers £15,000,000 for an army of 145,450 men and 14,116 horses, while the French pay £14,500,000 for an army of 400,000 men, 105,000 horses, and a reserve of 300,000 men? In other words, we pay half a million more money than the French pay, for one-fourth the number of men, and about one seventh the number of horses. But we have splendid life guardsmen, every man of whom is upwards of six feet high and stout in proportion. Of this force we have 1,300 men, and the brigade has never been farther than Windsor from London since 1815. On this subject more in my next.

IRISH WIVES IN THE ANTIPODES.—The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* says in his last letter: "As to domestic servants, their wages will ever be high in a country where every servant girl naturally considers that service is only a keeping a sort of terms preparatory to being called to the altar by some appreciative swain who hopes soon to give her servants of her own. Strange to say, some of the most attractive of these girls, of good and steady character, too—are snapped up by well to do Chinamen. This at first sight appears more surprising when, according to M. Huc's account of the Chinese in their own country, women there are little better than slaves and are deemed by the men to have no souls. Here, on the contrary, it is the Chinese bridegroom who (if he have a soul at all) certainly has not a soul of his own in the presence of his bright-eyed and voluble Tipperary wife. She breaks him in thoroughly, and makes him turn good Catholic before she will look on him at all. An old English woman whom I once fell in with, sewing at the entrance of her tent, at Bendigo, explained these mixed marriages to me thus: 'You know, sir, with the many of these rough Cornish men, it is, "Well, is my tea ready?" and if the wife says "No," perhaps he knocks her down at once, or abuses her at least; but, lor! these Chanymen are always so kind to their wives, they dote on the ground they walk on.' China, therefore, may yet be civilised by Tipperary, and for certain, a good-looking Irish girl would convert the most stiff-necked mandarin to Christianity faster than any French missionary that ever traveled the Celestial Empire in a 'yellow cap.'"

CARDINAL BUONAPARTE will be leaving Rome soon for Paris, whence he will proceed to Corsica to officiate at Ajaccio in the ecclesiastical ceremonies on the 15th August, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Napoleon I.

Prison Verses.

"Oct., 1867.—Heard that our friends had sailed from Portland for Australia."

SONG.

Air—"Colleen dhas cruthen mbo."

> Far off o'er the wild wintry ocean
> The black ship is bearing away
> Our brothers, whose spotless devotion
> Not tyranny's self can gainsay.
> All alone in our dim cells reclining,
> While memory brings back each dear face,
> May our prayers at the evening's declining
> Be heard at the bright Throne of Grace.
>
> May He in whose hands are the billows,
> Whose voice stills the tempest's loud roar,
> Send His angels to watch o'er their pillows,
> And bring them bright dreams evermore.
> As the sad ship with sails wildly swelling
> Pursues her quick way through the foam,
> May peace in their hearts be found dwelling,
> Their thoughts be the sweet thoughts of home.
>
> Yes, theirs was the noble endeavor,
> Our dear motherland to set free,
> To recall from their wanderings for ever
> The Exiles who pine o'er the sea.
> Oh! Ireland to deepen your anguish
> In fetters they're sent o'er the wave,
> With felons to labor and languish
> 'Till death ends their woes of the brave.

BRYAN DILLON.

THE EFFECTS OF UNREASONABLE TALK.

(From the Irish Canadian.)

THE Fenian heroes who were lately released from an English prison, after suffering, for more than a year, the tortures of refined cruelty, have just returned to New York, where a meeting, intended as a reception to them, was held on the evening of the 14th inst. Both gentlemen refused to be present, for the reason that they considered the demonstration of a partisan character. We suppose the affair was got up exclusively by the Savage wing of the brotherhood, to whom was due the mission of the now famous Jackmel affair, in which enterprise Warren and Costello were engaged. We, of course, do not know what reason may have influenced them from abstaining from the oration, but we certainly think that had they been so cautious in Ireland after obtaining their own pardon, they would have benefitted their fellow prisoners, left in British dungeons, much more by timely caution, than by making buncome speeches and defying British authority. They should have remembered that every word spoken by them was sure to be watched and reported unfavorably to the authorities. Their violent utterances helped but to tighten the chains of the remaining prisoners. They, doubtless, owed their release to the fact of their being American citizens. The knowledge of this fact was what made them so incautious. Whether their acts subsequent to leaving their prisons was the cause of throwing obstacles in the way of the remaining men or not, cannot be known at present. It was certainly used by the government as an excuse for not extending further amnesty.

We do not, for a moment, doubt the sincerity and devotion of the gentlemen, but we cannot help believing that they would have done much better had they left Ireland without having been the recipients of any political demonstration whatever.

The evil, however, has been done, and it is now too late for repining. No declination of honors on this side of the Atlantic can compensate for the injury done at the other; and whilst Messrs. Warren and Costello may make a show of declining ovations in America, their ovations in Ireland have been used as a reason for the prolonged detention of their brethren in the same cause.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS FROM CANADA.

The necessities of her majesty's English exchequer have compelled the military authorities of the Empire, to reduce the effective force of her majesty's army. If not in England itself at least, in the provinces. Last week the horses belonging to the 13th and the Royal Artillery stationed in this city, were brought under the auctioneer's hammer and sold to the highest bidder as also the equine property of the respective officers commanding. The prices realized we are told, were very fair, averaging $130, each. Besides the artillery and cavalry, the 30th Regiment stationed in this city, has got orders to hold itself in readiness for immediate departure. The future destination of the regiment, we believe, is Jamaica, a regular lazaretto, so say the men composing the rank and file, who look upon it as a fore-gone ready to receive them. The authorities, however, in view of the necessity upon them, are granting the liberty of leaving, to every man who has but a year or so to serve his time of enlistment. All who can are taking advantage of the permission and those who cannot, are trying to rival their more fortunate comrades by deserting in wholesale squads. They are not all fortunate, however, in this effort for liberty, for, during last week, no less than six deserters were captured on the borders, when about to enter the land of freedom—by look out parties of the regiment—placed at Sarnia and other points. Everything is very quiet in Canada at present. Times are very bad, living very high, and the Fenian bubble is supposed to have been pricked. Therefore it is thought, that there is no necessity for a large military force to be maintained in the country. All Canadians are loyal, unless we except, the *Loyal (?) Orangemen*, who doubtless sympathise more or less with their Irish brethren, in their denunciations of Queen Victoria and her crown, and whom they threatened lately to kick into the Boyne, if Protestant ascendancy was not maintained in Ireland. Personally we don't regret the departure of the troops, and would only be sorry for their absence, should an infatuation seize the Orangemen, to become troublesome when the troops would not be here, to do as English papers sometime since promised the bigots, "to shoot them down like dogs as soon as they became troublesome."—*Irish Canadian.*

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.—The *Sailor's Magazine* publishes the following from a correspondent: Captain John Webster, who has reached the advanced age of 104 years, was born in Dublin in 1765, and came to this country in 1798. Soon after his arrival he was apprenticed in Georgetown to the firm of Noble & Crabtree, shipowners and chandlers. After serving his time he became captain of a vessel, and followed the sea for seventy five years. Having some business with the family he is now visiting, I called to see him, and in answer to my ring he came to the door himself, and ushered me in. Subsequently, in conversation, he said: "I knew Daniel Webster well, have walked arm in arm with him many a time, have conversed with Washington time and again. My wife died five years ago, aged ninety-eight years. My eldest son is over seventy four years old, and I have one daughter living in this city over sixty." The old gentleman is in excellent spirits, and does not seem to tire of conversation. He has his second sight, and can read writing if finely written, as well as the papers, without the aid of spectacles. His home is at the Sailors' Snug Harbor, from which place he comes and intended to visit his friends in the city.

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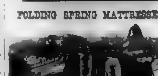

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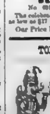

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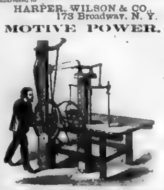

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W. H. WARD, Richmond, Va.—Your subscription is received. Thanks.

D. M. A. O'BRENNAN.—A letter directed to you has been lying in our office for some weeks. This is the second time we have given notice of its receipt.

OUR POET.—The misery of which you complain will be continued while ever we allow Ireland to remain in chains. Let us all set ourselves about freeing her in right earnest, and we shall soon hear the last of them. The dispute between England and the United States is a very "pretty quarrel" as it stands.

[illegible]—Your song, however patriotic in tone, [illegible] it would serve as much [illegible] if people about to send us songs would first submit them to some well-read friend of their own.

THE PHOENIX.—We shall feel gratified to any of our friends and readers who may have a complete copy of the New York *Phoenix* to acquaint us with the fact through the mail. Those who have preserved [illegible] detached copies, will please to let us know their numbers. The journal in question was published in New York in 1860 and the early part of 1861, and edited by the late Col. Michael Doheny.

J. CODY, Brooklyn.—Accept our warm thanks for the use of your copy of the late Dublin *Irish People*. We shall take the greatest care of it, and shall, when we can spare minds of it, refresh the memories of those who admired the paper during its brief but eventful career, by [illegible].

EX-CAPTAIN [illegible] Warren, of the "Jacmel Expedition," and Captain John Warren formerly of the Third N. Y. Volunteers [illegible]. Having been on the spot at the time it occurred [illegible] must be better posted on that affair than we can possibly be. The title of [illegible] conferred on him by Mr. Griffin of this city, who was [illegible] F. B. when the "Jacmel" sailed for Ireland, or he might have been so designated by mistake during his stay in Ireland.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S ESCAPE.

THE getters up of the reception to Messrs. Warren and Costello did not propose to make it a Fenian, or even an Irish demonstration. It was to have been a purely American affair. The Mayor and Common Council of New York knew all about it from its very inception, immediately after the release of those parties from prison, up to the day when they so suddenly and unexpectedly disappointed their friends and sympathizers in this city and throughout the country. In fact, all the preliminaries had been arranged IN PRECONCERT WITH OUR CIVIC AUTHORITIES, with some others of the principal men of Tammany Hall.

What were the immediate inducements and motives of the intended guests of the occasion to decline, of course, we cannot pretend to state; but they could not have been what has been stated in their published card. A meeting presided over by Mr. Hoffman, Governor of the Empire State of the Union, could not have been considered by them as a manifestation either in favor of the Original, or the Sham Fenian Brotherhood. The worst that could be said of it was that it was likely to become partizan in its American bearings. The prominent characters about to figure at it were shining lights among the so-called "Democratic" [illegible].

Now, when certain influential Tammany Hall politicians had first come to an understanding on this subject with the "Warren and Costello Committee of Arrangements," Senator Sumner had not YET made his great speech. The public mind of England and America was at that time in a state of comparative torpidity on the Alabama claims. The idea of WAR WITH ENGLAND was looked upon as a good joke by our "Democratic" statesmen. The present "Democratic" Governor of New York, Mr. Hoffman, could preside THEN at a meeting denunciatory of British outrages upon American citizens of Irish birth without startling Belmont and the English "Ring" to any great extent. In fact, his doing so would have been viewed a harmless experiment towards winning back to Tammany the fast waning allegiance of the Irish voters.

But the relations between this country and England have become very threatening since Governor Hoffman had signified through his political friends here to that Reception Committee his willingness to preside at the indignation meeting by which Warren and Costello were to be received by their fellow citizens. At present, the opponents of Mr. Hoffman's party in America have brought the relations between our Republic and England to a point from which the Government of neither country can recede without war, and at the same time save their national honor. Consequently, we find the "Democratic" press doing its utmost to allay the war fever which Senator Sumner has created, and to denounce its author. From the New York *World*, which is at once Mr. Hoffman's own organ and the organ of the English "Ring," to "Brick" Pomeroy's La Crosse *Democrat*, the exponent of the "Red Hots" of the Far West, the newspapers of his party are unanimous in decrying war with England. This, then, is no time for the Governor of New York to OUTBID Mr. Sumner and his party for the Irish vote by a little innocuous "tall talk" in vindication of the violated rights of Irish-born citizens, especially of two Fenians, about the object of whose going to Ireland on the "Jacmel Expedition," no sane man in this country or in England has the slightest possible doubt. For the Governor of the State of New York to have presided on such an occasion would have been a gross international insult to a power that is actually at peace with the Commonwealth of which he is the highest public functionary. It would, under existing circumstances, have been equivalent, as far as the portion of the Union governed by him is concerned, to AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF WAR AGAINST ENGLAND!

This would have been, at the present crisis, too terribly extravagant a step to make, even for the Irish vote. He was apparently not prepared to risk it, or if he were personally so inclined, the English "Ring" was not prepared to let him take a step that might prove fatal to all their efforts to strangle the spirit of Universal Liberty here, at its fountain head, and thus ward off impending destruction from the tyrannies of Europe, and first of all, from that of England. But, how was he to get out of his promise to the "Warren and Costello Reception Committee," the majority of whom were still blind-folded by the Democratic delusion of Tammany Hall, and who had been his own strenuous supporters at the late State election? How relieve Mayor Hall, the Corporation of New York, and certain leading Tammany wire-pullers from the responsibilities they had contracted toward the said Committee, and toward their fellow citizens at large by the negotiations on this matter during the past three months? He was, indeed, in the most difficult dilemma imaginable. Had he presided *according to his engagement*, he would have publicly condemned the foreign policy, preached universally by the newspaper organs of his own party; he would have defeated all the cunning intrigues of Belmont and the English "Ring;" he would have done all that in him lay, personally and officially to precipitate hostilities with Great Britain. This was not to be done.

But, on the other hand, how could he, without a risk almost equally great, have refused personally to fulfil his published engagement with the committee and the citizens of this great STRONGHOLD OF HIS PARTY, and that at the eleventh hour? Had he done it, he would have effectually torn the cunningly devised mask from of the "Ring" of Reactionist Corruptionists, and the Agents of Foreign Monarchies, who rule the so-called "Democratic" Party. The entire Irish vote would have gone over to the Radicals, and then Tammany might have been shut up forthwith, and Mr. Hoffman might be forced, at the expiration of his present term of office, to devote his undoubtedly great abilities during the remainder of his life to his private affairs. But that result was as much, if not more, to be dreaded by him than the other. He dare not attempt it. It would have been the DEATH OF THE SHAM DEMOCRACY.

But Mr. Hoffman is a wily diplomatist and an able man, and the Tammany Sachems are never at a loss for a subterfuge. Besides, were not Meehan and his Sham Fenians at hand to help him through the trouble into which he had so rashly and inconsiderately allowed himself to be hurried? If Warren and Costello themselves could be induced to refuse to attend a meeting prepared to receive them to repudiate the honor tendered to them, and to denounce the originators thereof as a factious, partizan clique, the whole responsibility would have been taken off the shoulders of the Governor, the Mayor, the Corporation, the Tammany Sachems, and the English "Ring."

Well, Messrs. Warren and Costello were somehow or other persuaded to reject disdainfully the compliment proffered to them, for so doing they undoubtedly deserve the eternal gratitude of all the manipulators of our unterrified "Democracy," from New York to California, from Maine to Louisiana. How the Democracy of downtrodden Ireland may feel towards their kindly and most OPPORTUNE [illegible] of Mr. Hoffman and his allied "Rings" out of the infernal fix into which they had so giddily and preposterously thrust their heads, we leave it to the future to reveal.

REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATIONS IN IRELAND.

Since the failure of those late attempts, which were made by the leaders of the Fenian Movement, to get the people of Ireland to rise out in armed and organized insurrection against their oppressors, even they who were once the most hot-headed and impatient partizans of that policy of "Immediate war or Dissolution," which had been inaugurated by Mr. Stephens, have tacitly abandoned the reckless and irrational conceits, which were the primary source of the demoralization and disruption of our organization, and of all the disasters consequent thereupon. It is now conceded by every intelligent and earnest laborer in the cause of Irish national independence, that the portion of our nation, which still clings to the native soil, cannot, alone and unaided, make a successful uprising against the disciplined might of the British Empire. That idea is at length thoroughly exploded, or rather it is maintained by none, except by parties, whose object is the defeat, not the triumph, of Irish revolution.

In the present condition of Ireland, however ripe her inhabitants may be for revolt, she certainly needs some powerful IMPULSE FROM WITHOUT in order to render practicable even the preliminary rallying her sons around the standard of freedom. In the original programme of Fenian operations, it was contemplated to give her this most necessary impulse by the landing of a disciplined force of Irish American soldiers on her coast, furnished with a large supply of arms and munitions of war for themselves and their friends. This was, as we are all aware, totally abandoned early in 1865 in favor of the plan of Mr. Stephens and the "Men in the Gap," which was, that nothing was needed indispensably from America previous to the contemplated insurrection, by the home branch of the Brotherhood, but money to buy arms for the insurgents and military officers to lead them to the field. But this delusion is all past and gone at present, and every sincere Irish Revolutionist, whether he belongs to the parent Fenian Organization or to any of the schisms that have shot off from it, has come to the conclusion that the original programme of the movement was the right one. The home branch of the present Irish Revolutionary organization can initiate no aggressive effort to throw off the British yoke, with any prospect of success, without an impulse from some power outside Ireland, or, in other words, without AN OPPORTUNITY.

The special mission of the Fenian movement proper is to make that opportunity through the Irish Nation in America, to keep the Irish Nation at Home in a state of constant and watchful readiness to seize promptly and in the nick of time not only upon it, but upon any other that may present itself in the meantime. But while preparing their fellow-countrymen and themselves to take advantage of every favorable chance for the redemption of their native land, it is the duty of all true Fenians to check, as far as in them lies, every outward demonstration on the Irish soil of organized revolutionary vitality. There might, nay, there was some excuse, perhaps, even some necessity for this a few years ago; for, were it not for the Fenian demonstrations that have been made in Ireland within the last few years, the Irish Nation in America would not have learned its own international force so soon; the formidable relation of Ireland towards her tyrant would not have been so clearly understood by the statesmen of the civilized world, England would not have been so humiliated as she has been, and America might be less exacting in her present demands for retribution. Now, however, when all these results have been accomplished, it is folly, or worse, for our organized brothers at home to make any further outward displays of the revolutionary spirit that actuates them. They should not only abstain themselves from all overt acts against British law, especially acts of an insurrectionary character, but they should, to the utmost of their ability, discountenance and prevent them among their unorganized compatriots. Every fighting man who falls into the hands of our enemy or who has to flee his country in consequence of such acts is a soldier lost to our Army of Liberation, and what is of still more importance, that enemy is fore-warned and fore-armed thereby. Even at legal public meetings, violent, threatening language should be avoided by every known or reputed Irish nationalist. As in the case of the recent patriotic harangues at those convivial manifestations in Cork and elsewhere, they rivet the chains of our comrades who remain in Penal Servitude, if they do nothing worse.

From the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, it is evident that IRELAND'S OPPORTUNITY is approaching much faster than could be hoped for one year ago by even the most sanguine Fenian amongst us. No British Minister will ever consent to satisfy one tithe of the "Alabama Claims," as set forth by Senator Sumner. The American Government cannot accept of much less. Judging from the tone of their newspapers, the indignation of the English people against the United States is already up to the war heat. No honorable solution of the difficulty is possible at either side except FIGHTING.

But England dare not go to war with the Republic or with any other great nation, while the Fenian mine remains unexploded beneath the citadel of her power. Before giving her ultimatum to America she will do her utmost to cause it to blow up whilst she has no other danger to contend with, or guard against. Her most obvious, as well as her safest course, is to "FORCE THE FIGHTING" right away on the Revolutionists of Ireland. This would enable her to deluge our country with blood, to hang or exile our best and bravest young men, and to strike a terror into the remainder from which it would take a generation to recover. Were this much accomplished, there might be some hope for preserving the British Empire from utter destruction, even in case of an American war. Otherwise there is none. England's most vital interests demand that Ireland be terrified and weakened at this moment. Will the men of Ireland give her a chance of accomplishing this result? We hope not. They will, if they be wise and true, suit their own convenience not that of England as to the time of taking the field.

These remarks have been called forth by the news of the recent violent demonstrations in Ireland, whether at political gatherings of a quasi-legal character or in overt acts of violence against person or property. We sincerely trust that no real, initiated Fenian has had any connection with them. They are all suicidal to the cause of Ireland at such a crisis as this, and they could have been prompted only by the reckless passions of unthinking madmen, or by some hidden contrivance of our vile and treacherous enemy.

Our thoughtful and able contributor, *Timoleon*, has adverted to this subject on our first page, but we do not think he has been sweeping enough in his condemnation of the acts of which we are treating.

Now, more than ever, the "Men in the Gap" should watch silently and bide their time. No threat should be heard from them till their enemy be driven within their reach.

[illegible]

A LARGE meeting was held in Belfast, County Antrim, North of Ireland, on Saturday last to protest against the Bill at present before the English House of Commons for the disestablishment and disendowment of the so-called Irish Church. The veracious Atlantic cable informs the United States that 200,000 were present at the meeting. Belfast is decidedly the very stronghold of the Church Party in Ireland; it is the capital of Ulster, and in some respects the commercial capital of Ireland. Its population, according to the census of 1861, was 100,000, of which number fully 53,000 are Catholics, probably there are at present 60,000. Such being the case, we at once begin to ask ourselves where the 200,000 persons present at the great anti-disendowment demonstration came from. They could not be found in Belfast, for the entire population of that Fenian capital is not much over half of the number alleged to have been present at the "great meeting." Where then did they come from? Not from Antrim and Down certainly, for the male Protestant population of these two counties could not, by any means, be made even to approximate to the number of those present at the meeting.

Making a fair allowance for women and infants, there are not 200,000 male Protestants in all Ireland, and the Atlantic Cable, or those who work that instrument, must have carried the joke too far in setting down the number present at the demonstration at nearly a quarter of a million.

It is very likely that the English operators of the Cable took into account the ignorance of the American people, otherwise they would not surely have dared to presume so far.

The Protestant population of Ireland is very little, if anything, over one million—in point of fact it does not amount to that number, but we will suppose it does for the time being—are we then to imagine that every male adult in Ireland who had an interest in being present at the Belfast meeting made it a point to be there in order to join in the protest against the Church Bill? Verily, either the adherents of the Church Establishment are sorely pressed for a show of numbers, or some wag has been astonishing the world at the expense of the Protestants of Ulster.

The Church Establishment of Ireland is settled and done for. The best thing, therefore, the discontented Orangemen can do is to join issue with their Irish brethren and work for a redeemed and regenerated Ireland. Orange and Green can carry the day.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The *Herald*, of last Sunday, makes the following very sensible and well founded remarks, in reply to certain of our contemporary journals, which, through timidity or pro-English feelings, deprecate our going to war with England on the subject of the Alabama claims. We recommend them to the consideration of those of our fellow-countrymen who, pretend to place the obligations of their American civism above the duties they owe to suffering humanity at large, and more immediately to their own enslaved kith and kin in Ireland.

"Yet there are papers in our midst which take sides against us and with our English opponents in the matter of the Alabama claims. They are the Reverdy Johnsons of the American press. Fortunately, they are not leaders or exponents of public opinion, or the situation might be misunderstood. They deprecate such a thing as a war with England, because it would, they say, ruin our commerce and bankrupt us. Let us look at the facts. The United States gives employment to millions of operatives in England and France. A war with us would drive those people to rebellion. A foreign war, by opening our ports, would delight the great party of protectionists. While it lasted our mills would be running night and day, and new ones would spring up on the banks of our Southern rivers, to produce the materials for our armies. Our Western States could feed the whole world forever. But the salient point is this: We import more than we export. The United States is the patron of the manufactures of Europe. During the expired four months of the present year we have bought sixty millions more of Europe than we sold to her. A war, therefore, which would close our ports—hermetically seal them, even—would be an actual saving to the country of nearly two hundred millions of dollars in the year. A brief calculation will show that a war with England would soon pay off the national debt."

With respect to the above, we wish to point out the fact that, of the pro-English journals alluded to, the most vehement and persistent are the chosen organs of the political "Rings" misnamed "Democratic." From the *World*, the pet organ of Belmont and Tammany Hall, to Brick Pomeroy's "red hot" *Democrat*, they are unanimous in their howl against Senator Sumner and his terrible "claims." Of the Republican newspapers, with the exception of the New York *Times*, which has been always English in its tone, the leading ones, while they deplore the prospect of immediate hostilities, they insist, nevertheless, upon FULL SATISFACTION, sooner or later, for the losses inflicted by England upon our Republic. This is equivalent to declaring in favor of war, for our claims against England will never be paid without it. The Republican Party, taken as a whole, is actually the war party just now. Can any Irishman, who loves Ireland and hates her tyrants, any longer doubt what Ireland's interest requires of him under these circumstances? Can any votary of universal Freedom hesitate what side to take in the party politics of the United States?

War with England would destroy the keystone of the arch which sustains all the monarchies, oligarchies, and monopolies of Europe, and it would thus give their enslaved victims an opportunity to assert their freedom.

War with England would confer great immediate and permanent benefits upon the people of the United States.

War with England would destroy the British Empire and render certain the liberation of Ireland.

THE WARREN-COSTELLO RECEPTION AND TAMMANY HALL.

Our contemporary, *The Irish Tribune*, has taken us rather roundly to task for the article which we published last week on the above subject. It would have its readers believe that it was solely because of the factious, one-sided nature of the intended demonstration that Messrs. Warren and Costello refused to attend it, thus exonerating Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, the Common Council, Tammany Hall, and the English "Ring" from all complicity in the bitter disappointment which the friends of Ireland received on the occasion.

There is, fortunately, one way for the Corporation and the other "Democratic" cliques that govern this metropolis to prove that the *Irish Tribune's* defence of them is well founded, and that our deductions have been far-fetched and erroneous. Messrs. Warren and Costello have signified their willingness to attend any demonstration of sympathy for them, which may be inaugurated by our fellow citizens at large, irrespective of Fenian factions, under the auspices of our State or Civic authorities.

Now, let Tammany Hall or the Common Council set about getting up the required kind of meeting right away, and let Governor Hoffman preside thereat. If they do, we shall admit that we have been hasty and mistaken in our judgment of the case, and that the *Irish Tribune* has had good reason for reprehending us. In fact, we shall retract all we have said on the subject, and apologize to Mr. Hoffman and all his friends, including even Belmont and the English "Ring." If no such meeting is got up, we shall consider our own judgment fully confirmed.

Is not this a fair challenge? The Democratic "Rings" have only to hold the demonstration we suggest, and we shall be confounded and struck dumb. We dare them to the test.

PROTECT HOME TRADE.

OUR countrymen in America, and those especially in New York, who permit themselves to be used by the wily and unscrupulous politicians who trade on their open and generous natures, should open their eyes to the calamities hanging over this country by the unprotected state of our manufactures. Whatever adds to or diminishes the commercial prosperity of a country adds to or diminishes in like proportion the prosperity of the working man, for his condition is intimately interwoven with the state of the country in which his life is cast.

The insufferable arldahures and positive cruelty of idle and lazy loungers who compose the "rings" of New York are a perpetual disgrace to our name and fame, and those who knowingly assist in the continuance of such a system as keeps these men in power are simply cutting their own throats and preparing a legacy of beggary for their families.

"Tammanyism," means English power and wherever that power gets a footing, there England reigns supreme, effectually and as securely as she does in London. But "Tammanyism" reigns in New York with all the despotism that characterizes oligarchs wherever found, and Irishmen who support that power unconsciously support England, English trade and commerce, and cut the ground from under the feet of those whose lives have been spent in beating back the power of England and trying to lift our country from under the heel of its olden oppressor.

There is no market in the wide world for the consumption of English manufactured goods equal to that of America. England purchases the raw material from us and then floods the markets with the same goods manufactured. That country possesses a steam power superior to any country in the world. This enormous means of production is the result of a commerce encouraged by foreign countries, and especially encouraged by America in days now past, when the constant increase of our population by emigration from all parts of the earth, created the demand for English manufactured goods. In this respect England probably gained more by the proclamation of American Independence than what she lost. Her love of empire depended not so much on the mere matter of possession, as the "right of way" unobstructed into the markets of her colonies. Wealth before people, has been her constant maxim, and her present hold on the Indies, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia were a matter of small concern but for the ample field of trade which these places offered to the English manufacturers, whose power in the government of England is fast superseding, if it have not already superseded, the hold of the London aristocracy in that country.

English trade with America is altogether one sided. We have a protective tariff which is merely nominal, and until such time as that tariff raises the price of English products above the cost of those of America, this country must suffer. As the country suffers so will the artizan suffer, and as the artizan gives his political influence so will the party he supports be for or against the protection of his trade.

Will Irishmen for their own sakes, and for the safety of their adopted country, take a peep into these things and make them a study, a life study, for their lives depend on the political relationship between England and America.

At the present moment there is a large and influential oligarchy in New York who make Free Trade with England their special business. Their personal interests absorb their patriotism, if they have any particle of that commodity not already absorbed; and as they care not for their country, but for their personal aggrandizement, they manage, by the aid of the Tammany Democracy, to rule this State in the interest of England as successfully as if they were natives of that country and residents in London. They have their newspapers—supported, too, by the working classes whom they hold in hand—ready at every call to sustain them in their war against protection, to impoverish the millions of America, to keep back the country from its natural advancement, and to stamp out, speedily and effectively, the slightest misunderstanding that may arise between the two countries.

A war with England and America is as certain as that the sun shines in the heavens; for the interests of either country are of such a character as to forbid the possibility of continued peace. The only question is as to time; but our New York Tammanyites are aware of this, and will permit America to be humiliated in a hundred different ways rather than permit such a conclusion, if they can avoid it.

War with England and this country may arise from the Alabama claims, or from any other cause. But that which will lie at the bottom, as the genuine cause, is sure to be the commercial preponderance of one country over the other, and the stability of Republican over Monarchical institutions. The Alabama treaty is but an accident, the same as may at any time arise in the shape of complications. War is, therefore, inevitable; and Irishmen in America can do more for themselves, for their prosperity here, and for their countrymen at home, by supporting the protection of the trade of America, than many of them would either suppose or believe.

As O'Connell once said, in a speech insisting on protection to Irish industry: "Burn everything that comes from England but her coals." So we say, support everything that American industry creates to the disadvantage of English produce. Attend to the prosperity of your countrymen in America before that of England. The one and only way to do this is by a strict adherence to Protection, and to those glorious republican principles of which Protection is the watchword.

NOTES.

SEVERAL of the leading American journals are of opinion that war between this country and England is inevitable. The *Baltimore Gazette* in speaking of the triple alliance between England, France, and Spain says: "General Grant himself would be rather pleased with the idea, for it is very evident that he is in favor of a war. He is convinced that in case of hostilities England would lose Canada and have its commerce destroyed. Some of the members of the Cabinet are anxious to know what part the Southern leaders would take in case of a rupture." It is to be presumed that the *Gazette* is a fair authority in such matters, at all events it speaks the popular mind pretty freely. A war with England would benefit this country and give to the Republican institutions such an impetus as they never before received. War is an evil of a certain kind, but it is better to endure some evils than wait for the development of a disease that may eat into the body politic, and deprive it of the power of regaining vigorous health. The skilful surgeon does not dread the use of the knife in eradicating a disease that threatens the vitality of the whole system. A temporary pain becomes essential sometimes in order to save the patient, whether the latter be a man or a nation.

IT is exceedingly amusing at times to observe the pretensions of the English journals in speaking of what their country did for the North during the late civil war. The American press with a dullness all its own, sets down such pretensions as blunders, and then cooly sets to to prove that what has been said of the English journals is simply untruth. The *New York Times* of Wednesday has the following: "The *Pall Mall Gazette* is guilty of a very ignorant blunder, when, in speaking of England's conduct to this country during the war it says: 'The ammunitions of war supplied (in defiance of the Queen's proclamation) by our merchants to both combatants went in ten fold abundance to the North; and it was practically with British weapons that the confederates were conquered.'

"When the war first broke out our Government made some small purchases of material in Europe but it is preposterous to say that the rebellion was put down with 'British weapons.' The guns in the hands of our million troops were of American manufacture; the effective cannon and mortars in our service were of American workmanship; the monitors and rams of our navy were of American invention and build. We suppose, however, the *Pall Mall* considers it perfectly fair, after Mr. Sumner has shown that England prolonged the war and ought to pay half its expense, to turn round and prove that England helped us in the war, and that to her we are indebted for success."

Innocent Times. The *Pall Mall Gazette* considered nothing of the kind; it wished to convey, for the information of its readers, that England being superior to America in all things, must necessarily be superior in the manufacture of arms. Does the *Times* forget that whatever arms were purchased from England, for the Northern armies at the outbreak of the rebellion, were as dangerous for those who used them as those against whom they were used?

It is the practice of England never to permit any squeamish feelings of nationality to interfere with her trade. The Fenians purchased first class arms from the English in '65, but then these irrepressibles had competent judges who made the purchases. Richard Burke is as good a judge of a rifle or a revolver as any man in England.

THERE is an old superstition that any country having two towns whose names are spelled either way alike will never regain its freedom. Ireland has one only, NAVAN. An attempt has been made to immortalize the last spot Prince Arthur stood on, and, if anything like a town should grow up there, our chances for Irish freedom will, no doubt, be lessened. Some Belfast donkeys have painted the letters "A. P. A." on the stone where the Prince stood before embarking on the Vivid. Surely this is the very quintessence of flunkeyism. When passengers land on that spot, the police will be sure to cuff them aside for touching the sacred ground, hallowed by the glorious boots of the young man.

Inquisitive people will be sure to ask the meaning of "A. P. A.," and probably the first answer will be "a poor ass." Other meanings, suggestive of a want of politeness, will no doubt become common, so that the compliment will become a very doubtful one before long.

THERE have been many inventions of late for the pacification of Ireland other than those brought into public notice by the leading Ministers of England. The Lord Lieutenant has received extraordinary powers for the preservation of the peace, and we should like to know if said powers have anything to do with the following:

Letters appear in the *Daily Express* (Dublin) advocating the use of the bloodhound in the pursuit of fugitive murderers. One correspondent writes: "From long experience abroad in the breeding and training of that hound, I can safely say he will bring a substantial 'message of peace' to Ireland more effectual than any that could be sent from the present occupants of 'Plunder House,' Downing street. A pure Spanish bloodhound, from two to three years of age, should be able to take up a trail (in this climate) any time within sixty hours after the person has left the spot where the dog is laid on."

This is written in all seriousness, and we commend its attentive consideration to our readers as the latest current of a "peace offering" with which we can present them. If Ireland has not had enough bloodhounds for some hundreds of years past, her people are not to be relied upon, that's all.

PRESSURE on our space last week forbade us the privilege of giving a report of the proceedings in the Cooper Institute inaugurated by the Irish citizens of New York to welcome the return of Warren and Costello, and to adopt such means as seemed suitable to bring the question of the Naturalization laws prominently before the public. The gentlemen whom the meeting intended to honor saw fit to decline the reception offered them, but the business went on nevertheless, and was characterized by an enthusiasm and unanimity of spirit seldom equalled and never surpassed in this city. In fact, the absence of Messrs. Warren and Costello was forgotten after the proceedings commenced. The first announcement of Governor Hoffman's name—the Governor had promised to be present—was received with an outburst of hooting that has astonished not a few of the New York "Rings" out of their propriety. There were not less than five thousand present, and the vigor of the hissing powers of the meeting spoke as eloquently as any speech. The Chairman, Mr. A. Griffin, attempted to read a single line of a telegram from the Governor, but the impatience of the meeting would scarcely permit his doing so. We were not a little astonished to find in one of the reports which we have seen, and only in one, the following letter inserted as if it had formed a regular part of the programme.

"NEW YORK, May 14, 1869.

"MY DEAR SIR: After reading this morning the card of Messrs. Warren and Costello, I take it for granted I will not be expected to appear at the Cooper Institute this evening. I shall not therefore attend. I beg you will present to those gentlemen my sincere regards, and believe me to be,

"Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

"A. A. GRIFFIN."

The above (if genuine at all) was by some contrivance not submitted to the meeting, and we cannot understand by what favoritism it was given to a contemporary. There was, indeed, a telegram read by the chairman from Governor Hoffman, it read as follows:

"MR. A. GRIFFIN: I will be present at the meeting this evening in the Cooper Institute.

"J. HOFFMAN."

The inconsistencies here made manifest are not for us to explain. It is sufficient to know that the meeting was rather an emphatic pronouncement of views contrary to those held by the Governor and others of his class in this city. It is gratifying beyond measure to find the noble and true-hearted Irishmen of this great city determined on discriminating between their duty to their imprisoned countrymen at home and the political tergiversation that would lead them into forgetfulness of that duty.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "It will be remembered that during the latter part of March a large meeting was held at Cincinnati to promote the release of the Fenian prisoners now held by the British Government, among whom are a number of naturalized American citizens. A delegation from this meeting laid the case before the Government, and the President directed the Secretary of State to submit the matter to the British Government, which was done through our Minister, Hon. Reverdy Johnson. A reply from him, communicating the decision of Earl Clarendon, has just been received. It is, in effect, that the British Government will not at present release any more prisoners charged with Fenian outrages, and a list is given of eighteen men thus charged, claiming to be American citizens. Mr. Johnson, in his last dispatch, closes by expressing the belief that a change in this resolution may, ere long, be effected. Judge A. G. W. Carter, who is here as the representative of the Cincinnati meeting, and having been informed of the result of the request made at the instance of the President, will communicate it to the people who initiated the movement."

IT is rather amusing at times to watch the blunders of the New York press when treating on matters Irish. There they are altogether at sea, and, in consequence, flounder from one mistake into another. The *Herald* of Saturday, in speaking of the Kerry riots, and trying to find out their cause, says that they cannot be attributed to Fenianism, "for that is defunct, gone up in smoke." We are happy at being enabled to inform our mistaken contemporary that Fenianism is not defunct, neither in Ireland nor in America. It lives and flourishes in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, but there is this peculiarity about that British nightmare, its workings are not open and exposed to newspaper touters as formerly. Fenianism may eventually go up in smoke, but it will be the smoke of the battle field—none other.

SOME rioting has taken place in Ireland. This time in Kerry, probably because our friend Colonel J. J. O'Connor is not there to keep the peace. There is but one cause, and one only, for these disturbances. The people are opposed to the "Royal Irish Constabulary," that is, they are perpetually being subjected to military surveillance, and occasions arise when they find it necessary to beat back the tyranny thus imposed upon them. There has always been a bad feeling between the constabulary and the people. Many members of the former have sympathies in common with the latter, but those in command are too often reckless in giving orders which invariably lead to evil consequences. The state of affairs in Cork has been mainly brought about by the action of the constabulary. The late Mayor of that city received the first opposition he met with in consequence of his efforts to protect the people from the irresponsible oppression of the "peelers."

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 808 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 24, 1869.

In order to maintain the stability of the Fenian Brotherhood, there is nothing more necessary than that its good name should be jealously guarded by its members, and its reputation defended from the attacks of its enemies. Every Fenian pledges himself to foster, defend, and propagate the F. B., and also to discharge faithfully his duties of membership as laid down in the Constitution.

It is evident from these considerations that no man can be considered a good Fenian whose acts are calculated to injure the efficiency or reputation of the organization, and it is consequently the imperative duty of any good Fenian, with the welfare of the Brotherhood at heart, to take the proper constitutional steps for removing every bad member from the organization as soon as his unworthiness is found out. To neglect or shirk this duty is to partake of the culpability of the unworthy member whose fault is concealed or condoned. And, therefore, no good Fenian, who takes the due and legal steps to cause an unworthy person to be removed from the organization, can be charged with personal hostility, for he is discharging a high duty which he owes to the organization to which he belongs, and the neglect of which would subject himself to an accusation of un-Fenian conduct.

The proper course, provided in the constitution for relieving the organization from injurious connection with anti Fenian and disreputable persons, is to make a formal charge against a person offending in the proper quarter so that the charge may be fairly investigated, and the accused, if found guilty, excluded from the Brotherhood.

The regular course of procedure for the removal of an unworthy person from membership is, first, some member makes a definite charge against him either openly in the circle, or privately to the Centre, and in most cases the latter mode is to be preferred. In either case, it is the duty of the Centre to cause the accusation to be examined by the Committee of Safety, which is the judicial court of the Circle. (If a member of the Committee of Safety be accused, he must of course be temporarily placed in the position of a private member.) Secondly, it is the duty of the Committee to investigate the case with impartiality, secrecy, and a regard for no considerations outside the specific issues, and after their judgment is resolved on, they should report their verdict to the Circle for confirmation. Thirdly, if the Committee and Circle decide that the accused person is guilty, the Circle must suspend him, and report the matter to headquarters, in order that he may be expelled the organization if deserving of this punishment.

If any member has a charge to prefer against any Centre or other commissioned officer of the F. B., the same should be reported to headquarters, when it becomes the imperative duty of the C. E. to cause it to be investigated by the Council, and to act on the report of the Council, if they should recommend the removal of the unworthy officer from the Brotherhood, or the revocation of his commission.

The above is the course which every true Fenian will adopt if he knows or believes another member or the organization to be guilty of conduct tending to disgrace or injure the Brotherhood. But if he neglects to adopt this course, and goes about instead making charges against the organization or any of its members, either within or without the Circles, either to Fenians or to non Fenians, without giving the accused an opportunity of refuting the accusation, or giving the organization an opportunity to rid itself of an unworthy member, then he who so acts is guilty of PERFIDY [illegible] enemy to the Fenian Brotherhood, for he injures the organization more than the accused member by the scandal which he creates.

In Art. V. Sec. 16 of the Constitution perfidy is thus defined: "Maligning the objects of the organization, calumniating its officers or members, carrying information to the enemy, or seriously injuring the organization by disgraceful conduct or conversation, shall constitute perfidy."

Every accusation which is made, in an unmanly and irregular way, against the policy or members of the Fenian Brotherhood, is properly considered a malicious calumny, and he who utters it is guilty of perfidy. The accusation may be quite true, and yet, when irregularly made, it cannot be considered otherwise than scandalous and malicious. The presumption is always against the truth of any charge which is injurious to the Brotherhood—that is, the accused is presumed to be innocent until the charge against him, after investigation, is proved true. If there were no regular course provided for examining an accusation, there would be no blame attached to persons who go about making indiscriminate libels against Fenianism and Fenians. But as there is a constitutional remedy for everything that can be made the subject of a complaint in the Brotherhood, he who refuses to avail himself of it is a bad and perfidious member of the organization.

The Fenian organization is a *Brotherhood*, and every member owes a duty to every other of kindness, forbearance, and fraternal love. But he owes a higher duty also to the organization, whose reputation he must strive to preserve untarnished; and to this end must not hesitate to cause any act of un-Fenian conduct, which comes under his notice, to be investigated in the regular way, and with as little publicity as possible. If the charge be proved to be unfounded, the fact of making it should not cause [illegible] between the accuser and [illegible] of the accusation [illegible] regular manner, after being disproved on due trial, he who repeats it, to the prejudice of the accused, and to the scandal of the Brotherhood, is himself guilty of malice and perfidy, and may be brought to trial for the same and expelled.

FENIAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: Knowing the deep interest you take in all communications on Fenianism, I take the liberty of informing you of the present progressive and efficient state of our Circle, the "Red Hand," being one of the oldest circles in the District of Manhattan. We have ever kept before our view that stern sense of duty, combining [illegible] economy of purpose, and an [illegible] Fatherland. We are daily adding new members [illegible], and the cause of Ireland never before looked brighter. Our military company numbers thirty-five young men, sworn soldiers of freedom, and the interest manifested by them to perfect themselves in the manual of arms, is only equalled by the devotion which each and every one cherishes for Ireland. Determined not to be in the background of other circles in getting up uniforms for our military men, we got up a lecture, which came off on last Tuesday, May 18th, in [illegible] Hall, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of uniforms for the same. [illegible] land her social position and [illegible] relationship to America, which was [illegible] and distinguished countryman, Peter McCorry, Esq., the lecturer on the occasion. It would occupy too much of your valuable space for me to give in detail anything like a full report of the lecture, but will only add that he reviewed the history of England from the [illegible] House up to the present, tracing with [illegible] and precision their manners, customs and mode of life, in such a manner that kept the audience [illegible] during the course of his lecture, which lasted nearly two hours. One feature worthy of note was the presentation of an original shamrock by a little girl (a daughter of one of the members) to the Hon. William E. Robinson, who kindly acted as chairman. Stepping on the platform, with all the glow of innocence and pride manifest on her fair brow, she addressed him in the following strain:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel a source of unbounded satisfaction in being chosen by the members of the Red Hand Circle to present you this little branch of shamrock, the emblem of our creed and nationality. Accept it, dear sir, and may your career in life be as successful in the future as it has been in the past.

After a few remarks by the chairman, in which he briefly alluded to the obstacles he had to surmount when first entering public life, and a few cunning remarks from Mr. Creed and Mr. Lyddy, the meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm, fully convinced that they had done good work in getting up the lecture, which was a complete success.

Hoping, dear sir, that you will have the kindness to insert this in the columns of your valuable paper, I remain, Yours Fraternally,

W. M.,

A MEMBER OF THE RED HAND CIRCLE.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

NEWARK, N. J., May 21st, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to inform you how the cause of Ireland is progressing in this locality. The Robert Emmet Circle, No. 203, held an Election for a Centre to take the place of our late Centre and Brother, Mr. Joseph J. Hearns, who has left us to reside in Peekskill, New York State. He carries with him the good wishes of all the patriotic Irishmen of this locality. For any one that knew him could not help admiring him for his manly and patriotic bearing. Although not being a resident of our neighborhood only two years, he carries with him the esteem of all. After the usual routine business of the Circle, the mantle fell on Thomas O'Halloran, and although the Circle is not large, I tell you that the old guard dies but never surrenders. Believing with true [illegible] that Ireland is the battle ground for Irish independence,

I remain your Obedient Servant,

GARRYOWEN.

Arrival of Michael O'Regan and Patrick Barry.

We are reluctantly compelled to hold over an article, prepared for this issue, on the arrival of these distinguished Irish American patriots, after being incarcerated for over three years in the prisons of England. The article shall appear in our next.

ORDINATION SERVICE AT TROY.

THE half yearly ordination at the Provincial Theological Seminary of St. Joseph, at Troy, took place on Saturday, May 22, 1869. The celebrant on the occasion was the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey assisted by his Secretary, Rev. Francis McNierny, the reverend professors of the Seminary together with a vast number of clergymen from different parts of the archdiocese. The priesthood was administered to twenty-seven young Levites among whom we were pleased to observe our young friends, the Rev. John J. McNamee, belonging to the archdiocese, and Rev. S. P. Sheffre, of Hartford. The ceremonies were of the usual imposing and sacred character. They lasted over four hours, and were fitly terminated by the *Te Deum* at the reception of so many pure and ardent souls admitted to serve within the sanctuary of the Church.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN; By Lady Herbert. Catholic Publication Society, 126 Nassau St., New York.

The gifted authoress of "Cradle Lands" is an enthusiast in whatever pertains to Spain. We admire enthusiasm when properly directed, and in few instances more so than in writing such a work as the one now before us. To the general order of travelers, Spain is an unknown country, and for the mass of mankind it must always so remain. We are not thereby deprived, however, of the pleasures which a journey through that fair land is sure to impart; on the contrary, accepting Lady Herbert as our Cicerone, we are taken through places and introduced to scenes which, without her aid, we might scarcely have hoped to see. George Augustus Sala owes no small amount of his popularity to his graphic descriptions of the Land of the Cid, but his writings in most cases are tame, compared to those of Lady Herbert. Her book gives the reader the full enjoyment of the mountain breezes, the odor of the citron and orange groves, and not unfrequently the reader will find the fine dust of the plains blinding him, as he accompanies the fair writer. If dust is thrown in our eyes, it is not Lady Herbert's fault, but the fault of the country roads and the action of the wagon wheels. "Impressions of Spain" form a delightful bouquet, refreshing to the senses dulled by city life. No one will read the book without satisfaction, and a desire for leisure to re-peruse its pages. The work is beautifully illustrated.

SHORT AND FAMILIAR ANSWERS TO THE MOST COMMON OBJECTIONS URGED AGAINST RELIGION. From the French of *L'Abbé de Ségur*. Patrick Donahoe, Boston.

This is another of the many thousands of works of an excellent character issued by Donahoe, of Boston. In matters of Christian Doctrine it is equal to the powers of the author, whose name has been rendered familiar to the American public by the [illegible] of the publisher. One copy of this work [illegible] in a family, every member should have one to himself, to be used as a pocket book, old or young, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, to one and all, this volume will prove itself a cherished object, invaluable in its counsel and unanswerable in its logic. The publisher has as usual done his part well, let the public now do theirs.

THE FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION. P. Donahoe, Boston.

This little manual contains the history of the "QUARANT' ORE," and devotions necessary to be observed during its continuance. It bears the imprimatur of the Bishop of Boston.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The June number of this high class periodical is in many respects superior to [illegible] predecessors. The opening paper, on "Spiritism and Spiritists," reminds us of the clear intellect of the author of the "Convert." It properly classifies the women's movement, women's rights, women's association, or whatever other name this unnatural and bold excrescence is known by, with that of the spiritists, and those who wish to know how the latter subject is treated, can gratify and instruct themselves by a perusal of the article under review. The chapter on "Good Old Daze" is a chapter of good old balderdash, affording some crotchety creature an opportunity of boring the best tempered readers with his notions of things that have very little, if any, interest for the general public. "St. Peter, First Bishop of Rome," although an old subject, is here submitted, if not altogether in a new dress, at least in a very attractive and becoming manner. The article is [illegible] and [illegible] valuable contribution [illegible] of which it treats. The Catholic World affords a [illegible] opportunity for reviewing the current literature of the day. We would therefore prefer to see the same spirit of fair play shown to all classes of publishers alike which characterise the remarks of the reviewer when expatiating on works published by the Catholic Publication Society. The excellence of the latter will never suffer by comparison, so that our recommendation will, we trust, be accepted in the same kind spirit in which it is given.

GLIMPSES OF PLEASANT HOMES. By a member of the Order of Mercy: Authoress of the Life of Catharine McAuley, &c., &c. Catholic Publication Society, New York.

As in the days of old when the recluse of the cloister gave to the world the result of calm meditation and learning; so does the Authoress of "Glimpses of Pleasant Homes" tender for our acceptance this product of thoughtful contemplation based on experience, and presented in such a form as to ensure a wide circle of readers. The simple stories and sketches which make up this handsome volume have an excellent ground work capable of producing those effects most desired by the accomplished authoress. For family reading we cordially recommend this beautiful volume, beautiful in its exterior as in its interior, and fitted to adorn the library of the rich and the poor alike. There is plenty of room in the world for such works from such pens. The poisons is abundant, give us the antidote from the same source that produces Glimpses of Pleasant Homes.

THE celebrated memoirs of Wolf Tone, very skilfully edited, now being published in the "Irish Tribune."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ALLAN DURROW, OR THE BLACKSMITH'S DUMB PUPIL. By D. HOLLAND. (Illustrated.)

THE HUNCHBACK'S LOVE. (A Story, by Ellen E. Callanan.)

LITTLE LENCHEN'S VISIT. (A German Love Story.)

THE GAELIC DEPARTMENT—"KELT" OR "CELT." (A reply to the President of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.)

MAY EVENING. (A Poem, by William Cullen Bryant.)

HOW PHIL. KEARNEY DIED.

STRANGERS NOW. (A Poem.)

O'CONNELL AND THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION. (Illustrated.)

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THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

[We feel certain that our readers will rejoice with us at being enabled to lay before them selections, in prose and verse—of the true Irish National type—from the pages of the Dublin "IRISH PEOPLE," that newspaper, in suppressing which the Government of England was compelled to violate its own laws, rather than permit its teachings to take root in Ireland; for England dreads nothing so much as the spread of political teachings among the people of that country. Our selections will embrace the writings of such men as Luby, Kickham, O'Leary, O'Donovan (Rossa), "Mountain," "Kilmartin," the "Kilkenny Man," and others of that noble band that dared to preach the holy gospel of Irish liberty from beneath the shadows of Dublin Castle.]

ISLE, RACE, AND DOOM.

Our holiest love of Ireland was quickened by the shores of Lough Lein. The heaviest woe—the keenest agony recorded in our annals has been the lot of our people since, but those shores remain unchanged, and the vision that met our youthful eyes—filling our soul with joy, giving a high and exalted purpose to our life by wedding us for ever to the cause of Ireland—may be seen the whole year round. Our faith in the present generation of the *Irish People* is boundless, especially in the young men... [illegible]

... Kingdom. We know their united power and mark how they hurry to the long-calculated end, but, believing in God and the youthful manhood of our time, we know that the "Doom" shall not be consummated.

This faith of ours is shared by the People. Woe to the man who would perplex or weaken, much more endeavor to crush it out. He would strike harder than any materialist against the spiritual life of our race; and so—however well-meaning—he would help to make it hard "to justify the ways of God to man."

My Geraldine.

Air—"He is Gone."

I.

He has come back the same
To this glad heart of mine,
In his power and his fame
With his glances divine —
Oh! tell me the story
Of his triumph and glory
On the field of Knockalory,
My brave Geraldine.

II.

Rode he up to the gate,
This bold lover of mine,
In his armor of plate
And his trappings so fine,
And he looked all so grandly,
And he smiled all so blandly,
And he kissed me so fondly,
My brave Geraldine.

III.

Sun or moon, starry sphere,
Care I never to shine
While my true love is near
With his glances divine.—
[illegible]

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

BEAN DUḂ AN ĠLEANNA

[illegible]

Dark maiden, first and best,
Who has robbed me of my rest,
O, maiden, most beautiful and tender,
With swan-like neck so bright,
With bosom snowy-white,
With waist so delicate and slender,—
Not a youth from Dublin town
Unto Galway of renown,
Or thence to Toomevara, but is laden
On steeds bounding free
With love-gifts to thee,
My loveliest, my Dark own Maiden!

In Mononia I could find
Many damsels to my mind,
And in Leinster—nay, England, a many,
One from Georgey, without art,
Who would clasp me to her heart,
And a beauty is the lass among many
The daughter of the Earl
Who walks in silk and pearl,
Would fain have me netted in her thrall yet.
But could I have my choice
How much would I rejoice
To wed thee, my Dark Maiden, of all yet!

My hut may stand unseen
But 'tis thatched with rushes green,
And around it the bee is a hummer
And it shines day by day
In the glory and the ray
Of the Erin-loving sunlight of Summer
But when maidens grow old
They are viewed with glances cold
And we chuse, then, the gay and youthful-hearted
[illegible]

THE DARK MAIDEN OF THE VALLEY

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART III.—(CONTINUED.)

[illegible]

... representation in the account we have received of young Fitzpatrick's conduct there is no gentleman of nobler blood in Ireland had he forgotten his name and lineage so far as to pillage the stall of a poor English chapman, he could never have dared to look in the face of a lady of his country again!'

'To judge of him by his glances on the bridge, methinks he is not a youth to scruple much in whose face he looks, or how insolently,' replied Lady Rosabel, somewhat sharply.

'Let me entreat you, madam, however, [illegible] recall your [illegible] for giving over his pursuit. He came hither trusting for safety to his character of a messenger. It was on my account he ran [illegible] risk, and for my sake I entreat that no violence may be attempted against him.'

'Had I known who he was, at first, I might have found some difficulty in complying with thy request, Anne,' said the lady seriously, but as the mayor has now withdrawn his order respecting him, and as the fact of his having been the leader of these lawless men has not been made known,' with some [illegible] of manner, 'until ample time has been [illegible] for escape, there is no need now to [illegible] orders for his pursuit. Master Richard, the lady Anne and I will now return to the Court meanwhile, I leave the task of superintendence in thy hands. Make our excuses to the mayor and aldermen, for not attending the banquet in the [illegible] pavilion, as both the Lady Anne and myself are [illegible] with the morning's procession. And, as it would but excite the anger of the citizens to be told, that the very man whom they are building out with stone walls and ramparts, have been walking and mocking in the midst of them, it may be more advisable to make no mention of ought that may have come to thy ears, in this conversation of mine with my daughter.'

Richard bowed and withdrew, not sorry to escape the sight of Lady Anne's embarrassment, for, hardened as he was, he could not help thinking, as he marked her manifest distress ... [illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[illegible]

An Acrostic.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

... shocked at the exhibition thereof at a party. "If you would only pull up your dresses about your necks, where they ought to be, they'd be as short as mine." She was not troubled any more.

To learn to read the following, so as to make good sense, is the mystery

I thee read see that me
Love is up will I have
But that and you have you'll
One and down and you'll

During the war a lady passing from cot to cot through the wards of the hospital, was shocked to hear a fellow laughing at her. She stopped to reprove the wretched fellow. "Why, look here, ma'am" says he, "you've given me a tract on the sin of dancing, when I've got both legs shot off."

A court buffoon having offended his sovereign, the monarch sentenced him to death. The culprit, in great terror, fell upon his knees, and cried for mercy. "I will extend no other mercy to you," said the prince, "except permitting you to choose what kind of death you will die. Decide immediately, for I will be obeyed." "I adore your clemency," said the crafty jester, "I choose to die of old age."

Some Minneapolis merchants recently rusticated a month in the woods. Seeing a fine deer, they were greatly excited, and shot at it in the most reckless manner [illegible]. They were somewhat chagrined upon discovering that it was a fine deer skin stuffed for the occasion by some of the lumbermen, who enjoyed the "joke on the city chaps" hugely.

WOOING IN POETRY.—An old gentleman of the name of Page finding a lady's glove at a watering place, presented it to her with the following words:

If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love, which I devote to thee.

To which the lady returned the following answer:

If from your Page you take the letter P,
Your Page is age, and that won't do for me.

Since the days of Sir Boyle Roche, no happier specimen of the Irish bull has been perpetrated in the British House of Commons than the following by Mr Synan. Defending Col. French from some remarks which had been passed on him, he said, His right honorable friend had retained his seat between thirty or forty years, and was likely, if he lived as long, to retain it for the period of his natural life.

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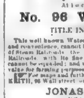

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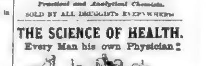

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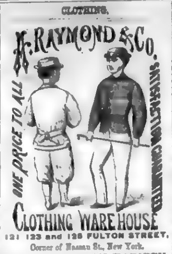

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 177. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE—THE NEWS OF OUTRAGES IN IRELAND — THEIR EFFECTS — MOCK MARTYRS—WHO GAINS BY THE BLUNDERS?—THE REACTION SETTING IN AGAINST THE AUTHORS OF THEM—A BLUNDER IS A CRIME—QUIET AND PATIENT PREPARATION IS THE DUTY OF THE HOUR—THE *Mob* acts—IRELAND IS NOT YET UNGOVERNABLE—THE FENIAN DOCTRINE OF HIGH TREASON—PREPARATION AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE—IRELAND, A BEGGAR AND A SLAVE—SWEARING IN SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS IS UNNECESSARY—THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION—THE FENIAN BAROMETER.

The accounts just received from Ireland inform us that the late foolish and unwarrantable disturbances there have produced their natural, I might say their inevitable, result in forcing the British government to abandon the experiment of leniency which they have lately been making, and to resort again to those strict and stern measures of repression which bring grief to so many households, and render more difficult the progress of the revolutionary cause, beset, as it is, with all the paraphernalia of vice-regal proclamations, military bayonets, felon-setters, detectives, and spies.

The revolutionists constantly assert that they mean to set Ireland free or destroy the English despotism in the attempt. But how is the despotism to be destroyed so long as these silly disturbances continue? If any nationalist discovers a weak point in the fortress of alien ascendancy he hastens to point it out to the British government. He shows them that there is a vulnerable spot, and they hasten to protect and strengthen it. No doubt they thank him in their hearts for saving them from some great disaster by forewarning them of their weakness. But if he has earned the thanks of England, it is not likely that he has earned the gratitude of Ireland too. No. For in so far as he has helped England, by warning her of where she might be struck ...

... [illegible] for them. They are foolish enough to know that it is not when their neighbor's house is on fire that they should run to effect an insurance on their own. They have just as much common sense as enables them to know that if an earnest desire exist in the hearts of Irishmen to right their country's wrongs in battle line, that they must be prepared to take advantage of every "opportunity," whether created by themselves or by others. It seems good to them to work in this fashion, and it is much to their credit that they persistently work away, never minding the croakings of disappointed men, and determined to follow up the path they have chosen as the only one that ever did anything for Ireland or that ever can do anything for that country.

This is the Fenian programme. Organization is essential, so very essential that the intelligence of a child is sufficient to know its value when the aim is that of freeing Ireland. Our greatest curse heretofore was the want of organization. Organization begets union, and union begets brotherly love. Is it not a strange thing then to find those who profess a love of Ireland ready only to oppose the work that ensures such good results.

Perhaps, after all, the Fenian organization is treated contemptuously by such men, not because of its being an "organization," but for that other reason that "it," did not bring forth a power that has been acknowledged by England before the world as possessing sufficient pressure to make her abrogate a portion of her constitution, and repeal an important Article of the Union between England and Ireland. That's the secret.

PETER MCCORRY.

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 583 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1869.

The state of the relations between the United States and England is the question of the day, and ...

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN BRITISH JAILS.

MR. BANFORD'S LETTER.

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

IRELAND.

Messrs. Warren & Co.—The following passage occurs in a letter from one of the prisoners of Ireland in the dungeon

"We have just learned that Messrs Warren and Co. have entertained at another banquet in Cork, at which there was corresponding of the same sort as that indulged in on St. Patrick's Night, and that the matter is to be submitted to the Parliament. What action do our Irish friends in, if we have any—means of bringing it before the Parliament? Have we no one belonging to us Irishmen enough to be commissioned that he is more than those men are in the interest than in the interest of Ireland? Is it because the Fenians are afraid precisely what the Fenians don't want them to do—and that the Fenians are afraid of Fenianism more than she is? If we can't get Parliament really to act upon the matter, can we not get the Fenians to do it? Can we not get the Fenians to act upon what we brought—have them arrested at once for the very reason that it is treason to Ireland as the Fenians are, and we have said, giving the conspirators and conspiracy to the proper authorities? Can we not get 10 for per cent of the money spent on the wassail have come into Ireland? Can we not get the Fenians to do it? Can we not get the Fenians to do it? Can we not get the Fenians to do it

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

G. C. Your verses to Mr. Savage prove the fervor of your devotedness to the land of your sires, and give evidence that, considering your youth, you have thought deeply and intelligently on the wrongs of your race. But though creditable to a boy, their poetic merit is not in a literary point of view sufficient to make them attractive to the general reader.

J. F. L., North Adams, Mass. The occasional misrepresentations of our people and cause in the N. Y. *Herald* are not worth all the importance you attach to them. That paper is a weather-cock on the Irish as on most other subjects, and as such it is often very useful as an indicator of the ever varying political current. Now and then it publishes articles that are very advantageous to the cause of our country, so that the evil it does us one day is very often remedied by the good it does on the next.

THOS. O'C. WISE, Red Bank, N. J. Thanks, friend, for your zeal in our behalf. We have overcome a great amount of prejudice and trampled innumerable calumnies under foot during the past three years. We feel confident of triumphing over all our enemies, private and public, yet don't embroil yourself for our sake with those duped and unreasonable individuals whom you mention. If they be honest in intention, experience and reflection will cure them of their stupid folly. If not honest, 'tis but time thrown away to try to convince them of their injustice.

D. MEAGHER, Mill River, Mass.—The money has been received and the paper duly forwarded.

Miss M. C. H.—Your excellent song shall appear in our next number.

ERRATUM.—We have overlooked a typographical error last week in our answer to "Ex Captain Irish Brigade, Baltimore, Md." It was in the Sixty third New York Volunteers, not the "Third," as the compositor made it, that Colonel John Warren served as Captain in General Meagher's Irish Brigade.

JOHN LOGUE. Matthew Clancy desires to know your present address. He has brought a parcel for you from your friend, Arthur Forrestal, and wishes to forward it.

C. McMAHON, Pittsburg, Pa.—We are sorry that we cannot forward you the paper you require. We have searched over our files unsuccessfully. Apply to Headquarters for any instructions you require.

NEWS FROM THOS. F. BOURKE.—We have a letter from this distinguished Fenian prisoner just as we go to press. Next week we shall give a few important extracts from it.

[illegible] correspondence arrived too late for [illegible]

Agallamh Oisin is Patraic

DIALOGUE OF OSSIAN AND OF PATRICK.

The Gaelic original of this ancient and celebrated Fenian Ballad will be commenced in the "Gaelic Department" of the second next number of THE IRISH PEOPLE. It will be accompanied by the spirited metrical translation by the late Colonel Michael Doheny which appeared already in this journal [illegible] and which is about to be republished at the [illegible] request of [illegible] of our readers.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, June 1, 1869.

THE FENIANS WRONGED

The *Irish Citizen*, of New York, has again made a violent assault upon the Fenian movement. [illegible]

[The remaining body text of pages 4 and 5 (editorials "The Fenians Wronged", "Michael Barrett's Anniversary", "The Rev. T. D. Gregg of Dublin on Fenian Avengers", "Notes", "'Organization'", "More Brands from the Burning", "National Ceremonies in Honor of the Soldiers who Fell During the Late War", "Cable News", "Obituary") is illegible at the available resolution.]

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We ask for THE EMERALD one or two trials, [illegible] we feel confident of the result being in its favor. Its pages are free of the least insinuation or suggestion that would bring the blush to the cheek of modesty. Its tone is high class, as its aim is to please, instruct, and edify its readers.

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PALINDROMES.

THE VALE OF SHANGANAH. (A Poem by John [illegible] Locke.)

THE CELTIC DEPARTMENT. (O'Coleman's Wooing.)

THE SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

WHO LOVED HER BEST. (A Poem.)

LITTLE LENCHEN'S VISIT. (A German Love Story.)

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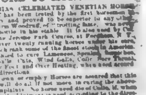
IRISHMEN AND FRIENDS OF IRELAND.

GRAND IRISH DEMONSTRATION AT MASONIC HALL, (THIRTEENTH STREET,) ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

THE WEBER



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THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

THE NATIONAL CAUSE SIX YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY

"The cause of Irish independence is for ever lost. Ireland, as a distinct nationality, is dead. The counties of Ireland henceforward will be so many English shires, and the word Ireland will pass for evermore from history save as a mere geographical name. British laws and the British administrative system have vindicated their claim to perfection. The Irish people are at last thoroughly loyal to the British crown and connection; in fact, are becoming in this respect a model people. Agitation is at an end. Have not the people of Cork returned a Conservative to Parliament? After all, the Irish at bottom are a conservative people. In fifty years more, save in the case of an odd wild Irishman, mailed in proof against the persuasive blandishments of civilisation, there will be hardly any perceptible difference between an Irishman and an Englishman. The miserable failure of '48 has extinguished the last chance of the National party in Ireland. No one dares to mention the word separation now, and, in short, the man who would speak or even dream of a project so chimerical as that of attempting to revive the spirit of '48 should be simply an incurable lunatic, more deserving of contemptuous pity than of serious punishment."

Such, in general tenor, if not in exact words, was the triumphant chorus with which nearly the whole omniscient British press, led by the *Times*, were wont to felicitate her majesty's trusty lieges at the commencement of the year 18[illegible]. The West British press chimed in, and of course the entire British and West British public had [illegible] a state of [illegible] self-complacency. How delightful to know that Ireland had ceased to be [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

— achievement we refer to, for, before the expiration of a year, the prisoner in question was set free. In short, we assert boldly, that, in the present state of Irish feeling, the British government would find it hard, if not impossible, to get an unpacked jury in Ireland to convict any one arraigned for high treason. [illegible]

Thus this tide of the national sentiment, revealed in its highest level [illegible] world by surprise on the 10th of November, 1861, when the Irish people [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A Ballad

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

CUISLE NA H-EIGSE

Seagān O Tuama ro ċan

A Ċuisle na h-Éigse, éirge suas!
Is tuirseaċ a n-éagruṫ mé gan suan
Gan duine 's an t-saoġal
Ag innisint sceál
Ar luras an té tá a g-céin ar cuairt
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort! 2

Do b' aite liom súd ó m' ár-gas óg,
Gearraḋ gus brúġ' na m-búr go feór
Is fada mé 'g súil
go b-feicfinn a ġnúis
An faraire fúntaċ, fonn a g-cróinn
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe atá m' intinn ort!

Corruiġ' go léir a n-éifeaċt duan,
Is seinniḋ-se dréaċt do réir na suaiḋ
Sin ċuġaiḃ an t-aon
De b-fuireann de 'n b-Féin
'S is stoirmeaċ tréan do ḋéanfas buairt
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort!

Tá Pilib is Séamas glé 's a sluaġ 3
S' na ríġte le ċéile 'g téaċt le buaḋ
Is bocta[illegible] go léir
A b-[illegible] 's a b-[illegible]
S' a n-[illegible] Éigse [illegible] 4
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort!

[illegible] [illegible] -ḋéanfaiḋ [illegible]
Ar feuḋ[illegible] so ḃaol an ḃéarla duairc
C[illegible] na Gaoḋal
N[illegible] [illegible] ó féir
Sin mise liom [illegible] a na h-Éigse suas
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort!

Ba binne liom súd, a rún 's a stór
Ná n-gloine go h-ór 'g a ḋúġaḋ ar bórd
An cuideaċta súgaċ
Muirinneaċ, múinte,
S' go m-brisfear an ceann naċ g-cúngfaċ leo 5
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort!

A Muire na Naoṁ! naċ aoraċ, suairc,
An briseaḋ-so 'g téaċt ar Béir an uaḃair
Beiḋ fuireann de 'n Ċóir
Ag so [illegible] na d-[illegible]
S' gaċ bile de 'n Éigse 'g déanaṁ duan
Is Éire mo ċroiḋe tá m' intinn ort!

PULSE OF THE BARDS

[TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN]

O Pulse of the Bards, awake! arise!
For thee I pine by night and by day
With none to cheer me, or hear my sighs
For the fate of him who is far away
O, Erin, my soul, my thought is on thee!

That glorious youth of a kingly race
Whose arm is strong to hew tyrants down,
How long shall it be ere I see his face,
How long shall it be ere he wins the Crown?
O, Erin my soul my thought is on thee!

Why, Bards, arise ye not each and all
Why sing ye not strains in warlike style?
He comes with his heroes, to disenthrall
By the might of the sword, our long-cherished isle!
O, Erin my soul, my thought is on thee!

Kings Philip and James, and their marshalled hosts,
A brilliant phalanx, a dazzling band,
Will sail full soon for our noble coasts
And reach in power Inis Elga's strand
O, Erin my soul, my thought is on thee!

They will drive afar to the surging sea
The sullen tribe of the dreary tongue
The Gaels again shall be rich and free,
The praise of the Bards shall be loudly sung
O, Erin, my soul, my thought is on thee!

O dear to my heart is the thought of that day!
When it dawns we will quaff the beaded ale
We'll pass it in pleasure merry and gay
And drink shame to all sneakers out of our pale
O Erin my soul my thought is on thee!

O, Mother of Saints, to thee be the praise
Of the downfall that awaits the Saxon throng
The priests shall assemble and chaunt sweet lays,
And each bard and lyrist shall echo the song!
O, Erin, my soul, my thought is on thee!

1 The "Pulse of the Bards" is a specimen of the numerous class of patriotic songs which were [illegible]

[illegible]

Astor Machree.

[illegible]

To that dear isle in the western brine,
Where Banna's flowing thro' valleys glowing,
Where Banna's beauties in grandeur shine,
There dwells a maiden,
With charms o'erladen,
Oh! God's bright Alden hath nought like thee,
My Irish Mary, some hearts may vary,
But mine is constant, Astor Machree.

CALEB THERRAN

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART III—(CONTINUED.)

But the prior was not to shake off his troublesome attendants so easily. The bearer, at a wink from Master Richard, turned along with the procession, and a great crowd gathered, which accompanied the crouched friars, side by side, towards the gate of St. Saviour's. The atrocity of the crime charged against the ecclesiastic culprit—the hideous appearance of his victim borne aloft—his distorted limbs—his twisted and discolored features, and staring teeth and eye-balls—the notorious licentiousness of the seducer, and the general rumors of misconduct on the part of the brotherhood which had of late prevailed throughout Ross—all conspired to raise the fury of the populace, now doubly inflamed from their recent carousal, as well as from their ungracious interruption in its enjoyment; so that by the time the friars had reached the gate of their monastry, the mob, now swelled to very formidable numbers, had begun to show unequivocal signs of a riotous disposition, calling loudly and fiercely to have the delinquents given up to them, and heaping abuse on several of the brotherhood by name.

Master Richard followed at a little distance, inwardly congratulating himself on the success of his measures, and having seen the crowd taking their stand doggedly in front of the priory gates, turned his steps towards Rosabel's Court. 'For,' said he, 'now is my time to bring Gilbert down, and, unless I mistake him much, he will make this a black day both for himself and them.' He hurried, therefore, to his chamber, where he had left the knight, but there was no answer to his low, quick knock at the door. Richard took a master-key from his girdle, and admitting himself, found the chamber deserted. He had scarce time to reflect on the next step he was to take, when he heard a confused noise of shouting and marching from the street, and, throwing open his window, beheld, through the great gateway, a motley array of seamen and citizens headed by the three brothers themselves, in their proper costume, proceeding at a rapid pace, and with vehement gestures towards the front doors of the mansion. 'Ha!' thought Richard, 'my work is done. I had better remain where I am till the broil is over. But no! it must appear to the old woman that I have no hand in it; now is my time to warn her of her danger; escape is impossible, and I may as well have the cheap merit of the service.' He accordingly descended in haste to the courtyard, purposing to have gone to the private entrance, and to have knocked for admittance, as he was unwilling to go round by the front of the house lest he should seem to be one of the rioting party. On coming down, however, he found the gateway closed, as has been said, and was obliged to run back for the key where Nichol had replaced it, with its bunch, in his chamber. Richard made the more haste, as during the short time he had been below, he had heard a confused sound of angry voices from the mansion and a considerable stir he knew not of what, in the lesser courtyard beyond the gate. As he descended the second time, with the key in his hand, the noises were louder and louder, and he could distinguish screams and imprecations over a [illegible]

[illegible]

— green wood before a tempest in its native forest, and in a few minutes more, the arched roofs within resounded to the irruption of the sanguinary multitude.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Man's Mission.

I.

Human lives are silent teaching—
Be they earnest, mild, and true—
Noble deeds are noblest preaching
From the consecrated few
Poet-Priests their anthems singing,
Hero sword on corselet ringing,
When Truth's banner is unfurled;
Youthful preachers, genius-gifted,
Pouring forth their souls uplifted,
Till their preaching stirs the world.

II.

Each must work as God has given
Hero hand or poet soul—
Work is duty while we live in
This weird world of sin and dole,
Gentle spirits lowly kneeling,
Lift their white hands up appealing
To the throne of Heaven's King—
Stronger natures, culminating,
In great actions incarnating,
What another can but sing

III.

Pure and meek eyed as an angel,
We must strive—must agonize
We must preach the saint's evangel
Ere we claim the saintly prize—
Work for all—for work is holy
We fulfil our mission solely
When, like Heaven's arch above,
Blend our souls in one emblazon,
And the social diapason
Sounds the perfect chord of love

IV.

Life is combat, life is striving,
Such our destiny below—
Life a scythed chariot driving
Through an onward pressing foe
Deepest sorrow, scorn, and trial
Will but teach us self denial,
Like the Alchemists of old
Pass the ore through cleansing fire
If our spirits would aspire
To be fused a refined gold

V.

We are struggling in the morning
With the spirit of the night,
But we trample on its scorning—
Lo! the eastern sky is bright
We must watch—The day is breaking,
Soon like Memnon's statue waking
With the sunrise into sound
We shall raise our voice to Heaven,
Chant a hymn [illegible]
[illegible] the palm, nor heed the wound

VI.

We must bend our thoughts to earnest,
Would we strike the [illegible] down,
With a purpose of the sternest
Take the Cross, and [illegible] crown
Sufferings human life can hallow,
Sufferings lead to truth's Valhalla
Meekly bear, but [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

— friend of Americans. Considering that Sir Fred[illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

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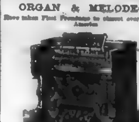

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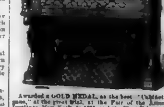

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A MEDICAL WONDER.
WYATT'S LIFE BALSAM

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 178. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

ATHLONE. The Future of Ireland—Subversion of Truth—How to Refute the Slanders of our Enemies—The new Metropolis—An American Precedent—Difficulties which would exist with any other Capital—"Going to Grass"—An ancient Irish Precedent—The nonsense about College Green—A new City for New Ireland—No Seaport is safe—"All roads lead to Athlone"—"There's happy Day!" &c.

When Ireland belongs to the Irish, what then? What will we do with her? Shall we make her better or worse, or will everything remain as it is at present? Do the Fenians intend to upset every existing right and institution, and make a chaos out of which to form their new creation, or make a Tabula rasa on which to inscribe the reforms that they propose? The English press with its usual [illegible] takes it for granted that the first use [illegible] men would make of freedom would be to destroy their country, and break each other's heads. They say that the crude and outrageous theories mooted by some ignorant [illegible] with the revolution express the genuine sentiments of Fenianism, and they point to these as subversive of all order, destructive of all individual and property rights, and productive of nothing but moral evil, social confusion, and political anarchy. And the hypocritical conclusion at which they arrive is, that England must continue to hold and govern Ireland, for the sake of the Irish, and that it is better for those who have anything to lose, or who shrink from the turmoil of a sanguinary reign of terror, to cast their [illegible] support on the side of England and order, rather than on that of Ireland and liberty.

[illegible]

... capital, its claims would be opposed by those of some other, and valid reasons for the opposition could be given. What claim has Dublin to be preferred to Galway, since "Erin stands proudly insular, her back turned to Britain—her face to the west!" Cork, the great focus of national feeling, and possessing one of the finest harbors in the world, has claims to be the capital of Ireland which cannot easily be gainsaid, if we attempt to locate the capital at any other seaport. Belfast, the youngest but most thriving city of Ireland, would contest the metropolitan honor with Cork. Derry would put in her claim. Limerick would have something to say for herself. And then, at the very outset, we should be in hot water if we attempted to favor one circumstantial city above another. The only way to escape this difficulty is to give the prize to none of them; but confer it on Athlone, who modestly unalls the election of patriotism and commerce alike; whose present insignificance awakes no jealousy in other quarters; whose future glories, when she becomes Ireland's metropolis, can easily be foretold; and whose good-luck would attract the congratulations, rather than the envy, of all her sisters.

It must be remembered that England's rule "Divide and Govern" has borne its bitter fruits in the state of the country. Province has been pitted against province, and county against county, in order that the divisions which these rivalries produced might facilitate the reign of alien rulers there. The embers of these wrong and deplorable antagonisms still are warm, and, as a certain time must necessarily elapse before they can be entirely quenched, it is proper to take them into account in the reorganization of Ireland, and to take precautions against the evils which their action ...

[illegible]

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

PETER MCCURRY.

[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 7, 1869.

[illegible]

MORE ABOUT "ORGANIZATION."

[illegible]

JOHN CALLAHAN.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE IN INDIANA.

[illegible]

WM. GRIFFIN.

IRELAND.

OUR IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

There is no want of topics this present writing to make your correspondent lively. We are after a week of excitement in all shapes, modes, and forms. What, between the Mayor of Cork and his escapade, and the removal of the remains of O'Connell from the tomb where they have rested so long, there is quite enough to chronicle, whilst other and minor topics are as plenty as blackberries in September. First in order we shall take

O'CONNELL.

Friday last was a great day in Glasnevin. From an early hour in the morning crowds poured into the Cemetery to form what was aptly termed, in my hearing, the last of the great Agitator's monster meetings. Inconvenient as it was for them to attend, the artisans of Dublin were numerously represented in the massed gathering of the people, who stood in the shadow of the pillar-tower, within whose crypt the body of the Tribune was to be deposited. Their wives, their daughters, and their little ones all mustered in force for the memory of the man who signalised his life by his utterance of the first accents of Ireland for independence. All his errors were forgotten and veiled in that one thought, and the people came to do homage to his dust with that invincible reverence they ever yield to patriotism and its impulses. The ceremonies upon the occasion were both touching and solemn. The most gifted of the pulpit orators of Ireland—save one as gifted as himself—the Very Rev. Thomas Burke preached the oration of the day before the coffin of the honored dust, but to the immense assemblage before which he stood, half of his words were lost, even attentive as that assemblage was.

... is plenty in the land. The only thing we require ... ably "God send!" We turn our faces over to the West, and look across the waters towards the setting sun for help, hope and consolation. When will you stretch out your arms of power to us across the ocean? When will you lift them up to smite our oppressor? When give us the chance by your aid, to fight and live for Ireland? How long, Oh Lord, how long!

DUBLIN, May 22nd, 1869.

What will Mr. Motley do about the Alabama claims? is a question we often ask in these days. Will he stand upon the celebrated platform of George Francis Train and say to England, "pay or fight?"

However that may be, we at least in Ireland pray for the issue to be thus raised, and it would appear that all England does the same, for our friend Uncle Sam has been the victim of all sorts of English humor during this week, good, bad, and indifferent. The comic papers have caught a hold of him, and are laughing at him with a vengeance. John Bull is in one a lion with his paw over Canada, like the Ogre in Puss and Boots, he seems to be able to change himself into any other animal he wills, for in another, he is a very big bull-dog chasing away the Amerry-curs, which said Amerry curs are depicted as a yelping lot who are terribly afraid of our good friend Bull, who, it appears, threatens them with another Bull Run. In another, the veritable John Bull crops up a revolver in his hand about to shoot an American soldier desperately like General Grant, who has some rolls of paper peeping out of his pocket labelled "Alabama Claims," and General Grant thereupon is falling back upon a Fenian who ...

Irish Local News.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

C. M., Jewett City, Conn.—Thanks. We have no means of ascertaining the gentleman's income; and if we had it would be scarcely right for us to pry into his private affairs unnecessarily. Public rumor has it that he inherited an independent fortune in real estate and cash but that he spent the latter in a very short time and encumbered the former. We cannot say whether he has since retrieved his fortune or not.

P. S., Logan, Marcn, Ind.—We have forwarded duplicates of the two missing numbers. We have also made enquiries and learn that the first were mailed as usual. We trust, now that the U. S. Post Department is under different control, the IRISH PEOPLE will be allowed to reach all our subscribers. It is time that the protegés of the "Rings" in the post-offices throughout the country should be taught their duty.

W. H. W., Farmville, Va.—Your directions are complied with. The verses are spirited and patriotic, but lack finish. We are glad to find that our fellow-countrymen, even in your vicinity, are beginning to open their eyes to the real requirements of the cause of Ireland and true democratic progress, without regard to the narrowed and often corrupt or selfish views of the several "Rings" of the partisan politicians of America.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

IF one were to believe the assertions of certain journals, which are notoriously the whippers-in of Tammany Hall, no Irishman but a "renegade" to political principle and patriotism can be opposed to the political strategy of that American party, which is so absurdly and with such transparent falsehood misnamed the "Democracy." The IRISH PEOPLE and its editor have been virulently, and in some instances scurrilously, assailed on several occasions for having dared to pull the mask off, and to oppose that false-faced combination by showing up its leading wire-pullers in their real colors, as the American wing of the tyrants and monopolists of the Old World. Within the past few weeks the cry of "renegade" has been renewed against us. We are set down by one of their scribblers as "the blackest of the Radical organs," and, as "the American Radical is," according to this understrapper, "no better than the Irish Orangeman," we must be no better than the bluest of the Irish Orange organs. This assertion, in view of the manifest fact that we have already given the Irish Orangemen more trouble, and inspired them with more fear, than all the other Irish organs and editors in America, will be strange news to our readers. But it carries its contradiction on its own face. We would not deign to notice it, had it come even from a respectable source, much less from the vile one where it has appeared, were it not that it happens to suit our own inclination to have a few explanatory words with our readers respecting our political faith.

First of all, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the IRISH PEOPLE is not an "organ" of either of the great political parties that are contending for the masterdom of these United States. It is perfectly independent of them both. It has not adopted any one of the fundamental principles that guide its teachings from any American authority. These principles are far more democratic than anything dreamed of by our sham "Democrats"; they are so comprehensively republican that very few of our "Republican" statesmen or journalists, black or white, are yet "radical" enough to act upon or even to teach them. They are summed up in the three great principles of human freedom, LIBERTY, EQUALITY, and FRATERNITY.

Upon these sacred principles we base our political action not merely in relation to the inhabitants of our adopted country, but towards all mankind. For we are firmly convinced that the principle of Fraternity includes that of SOLIDARITY OF PEOPLES. The propagandists and votaries of such political tenets are, we know, called "Radicals" in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where they are also called "Democrats." In fact, the terms "Radical" and "Democrat" have become synonymous in that region. Irish Orangeism, which is an organized branch of British Toryism, or to give it its most significant name, "Conservatism," is as much opposed to European Democratism, otherwise Radicalism, as fire is to water. American Democratism in its vulgar acceptation is but another name for Orangeism, Toryism and Conservatism. Its professors would restore the evils of our late slave-holding condition and preserve the existing ones—that is if we understand them aright. Not only this, but if the present tone of the "Democratic" press may be accepted as indicative of the foreign predilections and policy of their statesmen, they are also allies of the European Conservatism, that is, of British Toryism and Orangeism.

On the question of Negro Slavery we have never had a second opinion from that of our great fellow-countryman, Daniel O'Connell. We were always in favor of its abolition, and it was with humiliation and pain that, on our arrival at these shores, we found so many of its supporters among our own fellow-countrymen. But yet, as the interests of Irish and European liberty were not directly involved in the contest then raging here on the subject, and as, moreover, we did not wish to interfere in the purely domestic politics of the United States, we took no active part in it either way. We considered that the native born citizens of America were fully equal to meet that evil, and that its redress was certain at their hands.

Now that Negro Slavery is abolished in America, and that question finally disposed of without our meddling with it, the only criterion by which we judge the "Democratic" and "Republican" statesmen of this country is their willingness to aid in the establishment of national freedom and popular self-government for the enslaved and oppressed people of other lands—in the progressive extension of Democratic institutions to mankind at large. But this being too broad a view for us Irishmen to place before us all at once, we make the case of the people of Ireland our peculiar test case with American politicians. Or, to come down from the theoretical to the practical, we decide before taking sides with either, which of the American political parties contains the greater number of friends to Ireland, and which of them the greater number of enemies to England. The enemies of the latter must be practically the friends and allies of Ireland, and no matter what may be the real motive of their hostility to her foe, it is our imperative duty, both as Irish patriots and as true Democrats, to give them our most strenuous support.

Now, can any sane man doubt for one moment under what political banner the avowed enemies of British domination and British insolence are ranged to-day? Surely it is not under that of the sham "Democracy." Read the teachings of their newspaper organs, watch the action of their leading men. With scarcely an exception they deprecate the pressing of the "Alabama Claims," and decry and ridicule the idea of war with piratical England. They are, in fact, her advocates and apologists before the outraged American Union. On the other hand, the statesmen and journals of the "Republican" denomination are almost unanimous in their maintenance of the justice of the bill of costs, which Mr Sumner has totted up against the cruel oppressor of our Irish race. Even the New York *Times*, with all its Anglo-Saxon predilections, has not said one word in favor of the abatement of a single item thereof. Then are not Sumner, Butler, Chandler, not to mention numerous other leading spirits of this country, all most redoubted and obnoxious enemies to our enemy; and are they not, one and all, "Republicans?" And last, but highest according to our standard of political perfection, is not Wendell Phillips the *ne plus ultra* of "Republicanism?" What European Democrat for a moment would hesitate in taking his stand with a man who holds and enunciates such generous, world-wide sentiments respecting the solidarity of peoples as the following?

"The rules of International Law, devised by tyrants and usurpers to enable them to perpetuate their own power, have little weight with us. So far as National Non interference means leaving the different elements and classes of a nation free to arrange themselves and shape their own institutions, we value and are disposed to respect it. But if it is strained to assert that we must sit by, neutral and indifferent, while one race murders another, as in Crete, or one class enslaves another as in Cuba, we say away with such nonsense and Atheism in the name of law. Wherever a man rises for his natural right, we have a right to sympathize with and aid him. Civil and political rights must be arranged by each nation according to its own ideas. Men outside, may, and ought to, leave such things to settle themselves according to the level of a nation's intelligence. But natural rights rest on different principles and draw after them different duties. A race or class battling for them has a right to all the aid we can give it."

And, again, to bring the matter nearer home to us as Irish Nationalists, where could we find sounder Fenian teaching than this?

"Twenty millions of dollars will make Ireland our Gibraltar; every one of her innumerable harbors will be bases for our navy. Twenty thousand men and twenty million dollars will make Ireland our iron clad and every Irishman, the world over, our soldier. What interest is this to us? While this danger lasts the House of Commons has no lack of motive to do justice to Ireland. By indirection find direction out—acknowledge the Cuban movement. It frees 600,000 Cuban slaves. Let England hasten to give Ireland something that deserves the name of Government, which Ireland has not had for three hundred years. Let England know that the very first moment she fires a cannon to obstruct freedom or bar us from holding up struggling nations, we shall encamp in Dublin. If the thought does no other good it will surely hasten justice to Ireland, and meanwhile preserve the peace and help mightily to the enfranchisement of the world.

"WENDELL PHILLIPS."

If this be out and out Radicalism, and if those be the opinions to be acted upon by Mr. Phillips and his school of politicians, we can with safety prophesy that every Irish Nationalist in the States will join his party before twelve months from this date, unless very well paid for holding aloof.

As for ourselves, Principles not Parties, Measures not Men, have ever influenced our political action, whether in Ireland or America. We find at present that on most questions, wherein we feel much interested, the Republicans, as a general rule, come much nearer to our opinions upon Human Freedom than their opponents, and that some of their ablest and most influential leaders advocate certain measures in relation to England, which, if carried into execution, must lead to the inevitable fulfilment of our life-long aspirations—to the speedy consummation of the arduous work in which we have toiled during our youth and manhood, and to the completion of which we have sacrificed all the interests and hopes and ties we held dearest upon earth. We have, therefore, given to the "Republicans" our free and unsolicited support, and we shall continue to give it to them as long, and to such an extent as they shall merit it, either by their hostile action towards England, our special quarry, or by their friendly action towards Ireland and suffering humanity at large. With their partisan Organizations or "Rings"—for they, too, have these things called "Rings"—we have no connection or sympathy, for we do not wish to embarrass ourselves by any political complications of a purely domestic nature. We want to be free and independent of all partisan control. It is only where foreign and international interests are involved, and especially English, that we care to enter the political arena at this side of the Atlantic. Hence, it is unjust to charge us with being "Black Republicans" in the partisan acceptation of that term. But our traducers may, if it so pleases them, call us "Radical," for we are radical on the question of Universal Liberty to Mankind, without distinction of race, clime or color.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

SOME of the ultra English journals in New York and Canada are very wrathful at the progress of liberal ideas in the matter of Canadian independence and annexation. It would appear that independence does not scare them half so much as annexation to the States, although the latter is well known to be the complement of the former. The Scottish journals in Canada are the firmest upholders of British rule and connection, just as their contemporaries in Scotland are the most slavish in their ill-understood loyalty to the British crown. A country that could sell its independence, and its King at the same time, for fourpence, is not very likely to produce a race of journalists whose opinions are calculated to move the world. The *Scottish American* and *Canada Scotsman* (what a blunder of a name, to be sure,) are foremost in their desires to see Canada continue to occupy its anomalous position. These do not count for much, however, in considering a question of such importance as that of Canadian independence.

The Toronto correspondent of the New York *Times* of Friday last says: "Attempt to conceal it as we may, it is nevertheless a fact, that the agitation for independence has taken a strong hold on the public mind of this country. At first it seemed as if it were the mere chimera of an idle brain, and as such was looked upon as of no significance whatever, but a few weeks have shown that there are more believers in it than the most sanguine advocate would have ventured to anticipate in so short a time. It is now held that even among our public men there are those who would not hesitate to help the agitation on if they saw a fair prospect of success. In the Press, independence is finding many supporters. The Quebec *Chronicle*, formerly Conservative and in favor of the general Government, now openly approves of the independence scheme, and evidently means to stick to it. Its publisher is an Englishman, who is considered pretty wealthy. Next we have the London *Free Press*, a journal which began on the Reform side, supported Mr Hincks, subsequently Mr Sandfield Macdonald, and now supports both the Federal and local Government. It is one of the best newspapers in the country. The Chatham *Planet* is quite a new convert to the cause. It is conservative in politics, and strongly favors the present Dominion, as also the Provincial Government. Its editor is a member of the House of Commons, and an American by birth. The Toronto *Telegraph* is said to be on the side of independence, but that is not so clear as it might be, and the probability is that its views have been misinterpreted. The Montreal *Star* and *Le Pays*—the latter indicating the views of Mr. Dorion—are the only Montreal journals favorable to the new political theory. The Kingston *News*, a sort of independent Conservative paper, advocates the cause, after a fashion. New Brunswick is represented in favor of independence by only one journal so far, although two others go for annexation pure and simple. Nova Scotia keeps aloof, some of the papers there being engaged in working up the annexation question by itself."

The *Times* correspondent forgot to include another paper, and one, too, that represents the opinions of fully a fourth of the people of Canada—we refer to the *Irish Canadian*. It goes in for independence and annexation in no doubtful manner, but boldly and broadly advocates that measure as the only savior of the country. The best, however, follows: "But the strongest support this independence movement meets with is among the leading merchants of Montreal. It is a fact which cannot long be disguised that the commercial community of Montreal look upon independence as the only possible means of relief from the present difficulties. They represent that without reciprocity with the United States business must remain stagnant and trade terribly crippled. This feeling is not confined to Montreal, for in Ontario there are also merchants who declare that the present state of things cannot be much longer endured. There is a general feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction abroad, the want of reciprocal free trade, the shaky condition of financial affairs, and the recklessness shown by the Government, all tend to strengthen the belief that a change of some kind must be sought; hence the cry for independence, which has been so belittled, notwithstanding it is growing louder and stronger every day."

There is but one conclusion to be derived from all this, and that is, that the public mind of Canada points most unmistakably to independence. The laws of nature point the same way, and, where we find such a combination of interests, all tending in the same direction, we may rest assured the time cannot be far distant when the Canadians will be on the high road to peace and happiness by being linked to the States of America. It is their evident destiny to have their fortunes joined to ours; the benefits, though reciprocal, will be chiefly on their side, and those who contend against the independence of that British colony are either fools or paid servants of those whose interests would be shaken by a change.

Emigration to Canada, with all the inducements held out—such as free and assisted passages, paid agents and paid writers, whose dishonesty is of the most brazen-faced and mendacious character—is steadily on the decline, while a regular stampede on the part of the Canadians to the States is a thing of weekly occurrence.

All these go to prove that independence and annexation are essential and unavoidable. We cannot afford to allow England to have a single foot of soil on this continent. "Dominions," or "Kingdoms," are alike repulsive to our sense of republican liberty, while Canada, in a weak and disorganized condition, gives us trouble and opens the way for English smugglers to take advantage of our frontiers. Wherever the ensign of England floats, there lives an enemy to America; and we require a space as big as the Atlantic between us and our enemies.

AN INSENSATE RIOT IN KERRY.

In another column we quote from our Irish exchanges a report of an objectless and insensate affray with the British Police in the county of Kerry, wherein the life or lives of one or more Irish peasants have been foolishly risked and wantonly sacrificed. This is sad and disheartening news to the men who are laboring assiduously by night and day, at this side of the Atlantic, to put the people of Ireland in a position to meet the myrmidons of their tyrants in armed array, and to hasten the approach of Ireland's next "opportunity." While we commiserate the fate of the unfortunate young men who thus put it into the power of the hirelings of the British government to slaughter them with impunity, we cannot too strongly condemn their reckless and thoughtless fury on this melancholy occasion. We trust that the men who so wantonly attacked this police barrack were not members of our Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood; for, if they were, they must have been guilty of the most culpable insubordination, or else, the present Heads of the I. R. B. in the south of Ireland must be either grossly ignorant and heedless of the requirements of Irish Revolution at the present crisis, or they have failed to inspire their followers with the conviction that strict discipline and obedience to orders are indispensable pre-requisites of successful insurrection. Nothing could be more advantageous to the oppressors of Ireland at this juncture than a series of rash acts such as this. They would be thereby enabled to place the whole country under martial law, and to deluge it with the blood of the bravest and best men of our race, before meeting the Alabama claims of the United States. The obvious as well as the only rational course at present for the revolutionists in Ireland is to remain perfectly silent and still before their enemy. This they can do very easily, without becoming one whit less ready, watchful and resolute, and even without relaxing one moment in the work of secretly spreading their organization.

Senseless and objectless riots at this moment can have no other result than ruin to the parties engaged in them, and serious detriment, if not total defeat, to the Fenian movement. We cannot too urgently impress upon our fellow-countrymen the folly of their playing the game of their oppressors. They should reserve all their strength for the time when they can strike an EFFECTIVE blow against the ruthless domination under which they have been so long trodden down. The man who wastes his own life or those of his friends, before then, commits a grievous crime against Ireland.

Our Organized Brothers in Ireland are, to all intents, in the position of an army entrenched in an unassailable position before a hostile force, superior to them both in number and in munitions of war. It is the interest of the latter to drive them from that position as soon as possible, so as to cut them to pieces, lest they may be reinforced, and thus enabled to take the open field on equal or superior conditions. Silence and steadiness under hostile provocation, are now as walls of adamant for the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood against the assaults of the British. They should remain behind them, and, while holding them with indomitable tenacity, until friends in America or elsewhere can bring them succor and relief.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

LET every true American bear this truth in mind: America is being snubbed and humiliated every day by England. It would actually appear as if America had been the aggressor in the case of the Alabama. Senator Sumner's speech has roused the phlegmatic Englishman into a perfect rage, and now that America does not back up the statements of her Senator and Statesman England swaggers, as she is entitled to do, and from Lord Clarendon down to the most insignificant penny whistle of the English press, America is, stigmatized as overbearing, insolent, unjust, dishonest, and exacting. The result of all this is that Englishmen, unacquainted with the true and precise position of the international difficulty between the two countries, and taking for granted the misstatements of English legislators, have come to look upon this country as a vulgar bully, given to brow-beating and the presentation of demands opposed alike to justice and upright policy. America suffers very much in consequence of all this. Our national honor becomes lowered in the estimation of the nations of Europe. We are branded as a pack of knaves disposed to take advantage of every small occurrence, in order to harrass England, and utter menaces of the proud name of this Great Republic, provided we have an opportunity of terrifying the British lion and raising his mane to the point of irritation.

The London *Standard* abuses us for "shiftiness, arrogance, and greed," and maintains that no English minister ever had to make any explanation so humiliating as Lord Clarendon has been obliged to make. Be it borne in mind that this Lord Clarendon is a man without heart or conscience. He hates America with a pure and unalloyed hatred, and heretofore scrupled not to taunt us to our face. No man welcomed our civil war with such hearty joy as this Clarendon. He imagined he saw in it a means to the dissolution of these States, the downfall of Republicanism, and the triumph of Monarchy on the ruins of American liberty. He has lived to see his error, and to curse the fatality that deprived his prophecies of being realized. The *Standard* assures us that Lord Clarendon admits that it is still his duty, notwithstanding the past, to renew his efforts, even *without any hope of an honest desire for concord*, being rightly interpreted by any but by a small section of the American people. Here we have a renewal of English insults flung right in our teeth, with an impertinence so thoroughly English in its character as to make us feel that America is fast losing her glorious opportunity of maintaining her primary position in the face of the monarchical world. England dreads America, otherwise her Clarendons would never condescend to give three thoughts regarding the injustice perpetrated by England towards this country. It is American power, as the leading nation of the world, that frightens England. Were we otherwise than what we are, England would never condescend to trouble us.

American statesmen should see to it that the honor and dignity of America *must* be upheld, whether the English party in America like it or not. A mighty evil has been perpetrated against us, that evil still exists, for it is unatoned for. It must be rectified, reparation must be made, damages must be paid, and all at the bidding of America.

NOTES.

A report reaches us this week per Atlantic Cable, that Earl Spencer, the lately appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has sent in his resignation. For what? We never knew an Englishman yet, no matter what his position or fortune might be, anxious to throw away $80,000 a year, especially when that amount is procurable from such a sinecure as Governor and Governor General of Ireland. The mock Court at Dublin is something worse than an eye sore, it is a political nuisance, degrading to the people, and constantly reminding them that they once had a country of their own. Who are these who inhabit Dublin Castle? Aliens, strangers among a people who do not want them, foreigners, whose political services to the English Minister, or, broken down earls and dukes, whose fortunes being ruined by gambling on the English turf, require recuperation, these are the Governors of Ireland placed over a people whose oppressive taxation has reached the utmost limits. The Vice-regal Court of Dublin has ruined that fair city, by bribing its people with a paltry patronage and bestowing a few favors, in the shape of a miserable trade, to its inhabitants. We hope the rumor will turn out true, and we hope also that the people of Dublin will shortly turn their attention to the vital affairs of their country, instead of making flunkeys of themselves, as in the past.

One of the commonest practices with blackguards and pickpockets, when arrested and made amenable to justice, is that of giving false names. Nearly as a rule all such give Irish patronymics, and our wide-awake [illegible] and Scottish contemporaries are seldom slow to take advantage of this practice to our discredit. On a late occasion a descent was made by the police on some of our gambling hells, where a dozen respectable (?) men were laid hold of and taken before a Judge. Eight or nine of this disreputable gang gave Irish names, although it was well known to the police who arrested them that they deliberately and intentionally falsified their own names, and yet no action was taken against them. In the Hudson County Court, N. J., on Thursday last, a ruffianly young Canadian named Allencourt tried the same game, and gave his name as Barney Devine. This fellow was guilty of the horrible outrage of a criminal assault on a young girl fourteen years old. It is by such infamous stratagems as these that the Irish name is brought into disrepute and obloquy. Why not inflict the heaviest punishment on such parties?

It takes a long time to batter facts into the heads of our Anglo Saxon journalists. That task receives much of its difficulty from the physical organization of the heads into which we have been trying our best for some time past to penetrate with a few wholesome truths. We have endeavored to show that Irishmen are steadily and patiently working for the redemption of their country from English connection, and at last we find the English mind awakening from its stupor and trying to comprehend the situation of affairs. A newspaper, called *Echoes of the Clubs*, says: "That there exists an armed organization in Ireland is now unquestionable; that such an organization requires but a nucleus or rallying point in a compact body of regulars, round which to be gathered, has been for some time evident. The question now mooted is, what possibility is there of 20,000 men being thrown into Ireland from the United States? Under such a contingency what immediate force could England bring to bear upon them? Against the United States the sea is no protection. Nor can the coasts of Ireland be guarded like a street." This is mentioned in reference to the difficulties arising out of the Alabama claims, difficulties in which Ireland, we believe, is destined to play an important part. Let England see to it. Ireland is sure to.

FATHER P. F. FLYNN's lecture on "Ireland and the Penal Laws," delivered at the Cooper Institute on the 3rd instant, before a large and appreciative audience, was an unqualified success. The commencement of the lecture was devoted to a very interesting description of the social and political condition of Ireland prior to the English invasion when the people owning the soil they cultivated were contented and happy; when famines and poorhouses were unknown; when the numerous religious establishments, founded by the piety and munificence of the native rulers of the land, ministered to the corporal wants of the stranger, the aged, and the infirm, and also supplied food for the mind to thousands of scholars, both natives and foreigners. A brief reference to the various proscriptive enactments passed by the new comers against the language, dress, and customs of the natives, brought the Rev. lecturer down to the era of the Reformation, when he drew a vivid picture of the atrocities perpetrated by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, Cromwell, William, Anne, and the Georges—completing the fearful list of horrors, by depicting the workings of the low-created famine of '47, which consigned one-third of the Irish people to the grave or to exile. All these murderous enactments, the Rev. lecturer truly and eloquently remarked, were directed to one definite object—the "stamping out" of the faith and national aspirations of the Irish people. But they failed, and ever will fail. These two principles, are indissolubly united in the Irish heart, and so united, are ineradicable and indestructible. Never was this sublime truth more gloriously manifested than by Ireland's latest patriot-martyrs, who, when standing on the verge of eternity, expended their second last breath in offering their souls to God, and their last in imploring His blessing on their country. We regret that want of space forbids our noticing this admirable lecture of the patriot priest at greater length, we trust he will repeat it often during his stay in the country; for, by so doing he will serve to counteract the efforts now being made by anti-Irish ecclesiastics and anti-Christian demagogues, to dissever the tie that connects the love of faith and love of fatherland in the hearts of our countrymen.

THE INMAN STEAMERS.—Another remarkable Ocean race across the Atlantic is reported. Like the trial of the Russia and the City of Paris, accidental circumstances occured in bringing about a simultaneous start of the vessels from New York, and not a pre-arranged plan of racing. The City of Baltimore left New York with the mails for Queenstown and Liverpool on her regular day, the 8th of May. A few weeks before another of Mr Inman's splendid fleet, the City of Boston, met with an accident to her machinery when she was about to start, and the necessary repairs having been made, was ready to start, as an extra ship, on the same day as the City of Baltimore. The City of Boston is about two years old, the City of Baltimore is a much older vessel. Her commander is Mr T F Roskell, the City of Boston being commanded by Mr H. Tibbets. The City of Boston got away first, leaving her anchorage at 2.15 p. m. on the 8th. A few miles outside Sandy Hook, while she was stopped, the City of Baltimore, which had received her mails and passengers at New York at 2.25 p. m., and proceeded on her voyage, passed her at 4.38. Four minutes afterward the City of Boston was also under weigh full speed, and the two vessels were in company during the rest of the voyage as far as the Fastnet Rock, which lies on the south-east coast of Ireland, between Cape Clear and Queenstown. This point was passed by the City of Boston at 5.30 p. m. on Monday, the 17th, eighteen miles ahead of the City of Baltimore. The latter vessel called at Queenstown, the City of Boston did not, and this detour will account for the City of Baltimore arriving at the Bell Buoy, at the mouth of the Mersey, two hours and ten minutes behind her sister ship and rival for the time being.

THE EMERALD.—The number of this beautiful periodical for June 12th, is now lying open before us, and we confess ourselves agreeably surprised at the mass of original writing and illustrations which adorn its pages. The admirable story by Denis Holland, Esq., entitled "Allan Durrow; or, The Blacksmith's Dumb Pupil," makes rapid progress, and the no less charming novelette by Miss E. Callanan, "The Hunchback's Love," is unfolding its interest in a manner which marks that gifted authoress as a writer of the most pleasing character. The full page illustration—The Ordination Services at Troy, N. Y., together with the admirable descriptive letter-press which accompanies it, will be welcomed, not only for the happy associations connected with that important event, but also for the superior excellence of the drawing in the EMERALD, which, we doubt not, will prove acceptable as a souvenir to the numerous friends of those who took part in the solemnities at Troy. The whole of this admirable periodical is such that we can, with confidence, recommend it to our readers and their families, as a treat of no mean order, and we feel satisfied they will agree with our recommendation when they have perused its pages, which are sure to be a welcome visitor to all who value a pure and high-toned literature.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT ST. JAMES' SCHOOLS.—The examinations of the male departments of these schools came off on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, in presence of a large number of parents and leading members of the congregation. St. James' Schools, we may premise, are the finest in New York, whether considered architecturally, in the number of religious and lay teachers, or in the number of pupils. The building is constructed in such a manner as to secure the health and comfort of teachers and children at all seasons, and may be pronounced perfect in the matter of ventilation and the possession of facilities for instruction. The examinations last week were confined to four classes, necessarily so, for the average attendance of boys under the Christian Brothers at St. James' averages from 600 to 700. The subjects in which the youths were examined embraced every branch of a first-class English and commercial education, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Geometry, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Algebra, History, Music, &c. The answering of the different classes showed distinctly the special care that had been taken in the direction of the pupils' minds. It was not the mere routine and unintelligent display of Common Schools, specially prepared for such an occasion, the answers given to the questions proved that the children's judgments were appealed to, and the result to every reflecting mind was pleasing and most satisfactory. Such progress as we witnessed was attainable only after laborious training, which spoke as well for the instructor as the instructed. It was not enough that a correct answer was obtained to a question, but the reason for the answer given was rigidly exacted. Analysis in reading and grammar was most searching, and yet the boys were equal to their work, the first and second classes particularly distinguishing themselves in all the branches. The children in this class are of tender age, yet they acquitted themselves admirably, and reflected the highest credit on their teachers for the manner in which they have been trained. Education or training, is the very essence of learning, and this the Christian Brothers of St. James' Schools seem well to comprehend. The third night was given to addresses, recitations and music, songs, duets and glees. Meyers' orchestra was engaged for the occasion, but the pianist seemed as if his fingers were tied. The intelligent little Irish-Americans almost grinned with delight at their own security in the musical performance, while the professional was vainly groping for the key board. We were much pleased at the selection of songs and recitations, the greater part of which were of a decidedly Irish character. The school room was very handsomely decorated, the gas pendants being ornamented with a particular eye to the placing of the Green above the Red. Handsome silk flags, Irish and American, were displayed at the back of the platform, and gave a fine effect to the general appearance of the place. At the conclusion of the exhibition, which lasted over two hours, repeatedly interrupted with enthusiastic applause, Father Farrelly, Pastor of St. James' addressed those present in a few well considered remarks. The reverend gentleman dwelt forcibly on the value of the instruction imparted in the schools of that parish, and those of a like kind, as eminently fitted to produce good citizens, good Christians, and good and obedient children to parents. He addressed the boys most feelingly, in fact, affectionately, and taught them the great value of honesty and truth when they went out among the world. He was rapturously applauded by the youngsters, who seem very fond of the good pastor. The school-house was densely packed every night during the examinations and exhibition.

HOW OUR MEDICINE WORKS IN OHIO.

We give the following extract from a letter just received from a Fenian friend in the West, who is and has long been an influential and active adherent of the so called "Democratic" party. The extracts which he has sent us are too long for insertion. But we quote enough of them to show that the "English Ring" will find some difficulty in bamboozling the Irish voters out West at the next election.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 1, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR:—I forward you enclosed two cuttings from the *Plaindealer*, showing you how quickly things can be changed by a slight application of [illegible] peculiar medicine.

I think the declaration of May 29th would suit the *People*, as showing the feeling of the Western Democracy. This would be a rebuke to the *Tammany Ring*. We are determined that the coming Democratic State Convention shall be as strongly impregnated with opposition to England as possible. In the West, at least, the Democrats dare not, for their souls, go to the side of England, unless in Chicago, where corruption reigns supreme.

Your Friend, DEMOCRAT.

"The Alabama snarl grows more and more inextricable. Reverdy Johnson, if he did make some mistakes, and was stupid never so much, at least gave some tangible shape to our negotiations with England for a settlement of the Alabama claims. The wild and ridiculous farago of Sumner, however, has knocked everything into a 'cocked hat.' He has entirely removed the question from practical grounds, into the regions of sentiment and buncombe—framing demands that the weakest nation in the world could not entertain for a moment, demands, likewise, that cannot be backed up, without a resort to war."—*Plaindealer, May 29.*

After quoting some Washington correspondence, it continues:

"This appears as though our 'statesmen' at Washington appreciated the weakness of their ground, in the English controversy, and were beating about for a respectable avenue of retreat. One thing is self-evident. If they don't mean war they have got to retreat and leave England master of the situation. It is a nice thing to have a 'great moral idea' negrophobalist for our guide."

Finding this style of treating the matter did not go down with his Irish supporters, the *Plaindealer* man comes out on the next day (May 30th) with a piece of meaningless buncombe as a palliative, which seems to us more characteristic of *double dealing than plaindealing.*

"We believe that England is responsible for every dollar's worth of damage done by by the destruction of the property of citizens of the United States by the Alabama, or any other piratical vessels built, equipped, or manned in English ports.

"We believe that the government of the United States should demand and insist upon the payment of these claims to the last cent, including interest on the same from the time the demand was first made.

"We believe that after a proper demand has been made, and proper time for consideration given, on the refusal of the English government to respond, the government of the United States should give notice to England that not one dollar of principal or interest of the six hundred millions of Government bonds now held by citizens of that country would be paid until this matter is settled to our complete satisfaction, by the payment of the full amount due our citizens. If England should consider this a cause for war, so be it.

"These are our views, and we believe they are concurred in by the Democracy of the country, as a party, as will no doubt be made manifest by the platform of the next Democratic convention."

We should like to hear what the New York *World*, the *Journal of Commerce*, and the other luminaries of the "English Ring" think of this seeming defection of their colleagues from Ohio.

ANOTHER VOICE FROM THE ENGLISH BASTILES.

OUR readers will perceive by reference to another column that we are to-day enabled to gratify them with a peep into the contents of a letter from our gallant countryman, Thomas F. Bourke. On Friday last we were permitted the use of a letter from another of our countrymen, who is satisfying the British Government by his incarceration at Chatham. The latter says, "I am much pleased with the resolutions of my New York friends. We of the Chatham contingent are well and as happy as if the devil had us. What do you folks intend to do with those gallant spouting stumpers Warren and Costello? I am sorry for Costello, as I know that many of our friends regarded him as a very good fellow. However, they have both rendered incalculable service to our jailers, and that should not be forgotten." The words marked in italics are not ours, they are the writer's.

GOOD NEWS FOR IRELAND.

We have but little doubt of the truth of the following. We have felt all along that matters have been fast coming to the point indicated. Unless the leaders of the "Democracy" outbid their political adversaries on the Alabama question, it will be "all up with them" ere many months. The IRISH PEOPLE medicine has not been administered an hour too soon:

"Leading republican politicians seem determined not to allow the Alabama claims question to remain at rest but make as much capital as possible out of the attitude assumed by Great Britain. A movement has been agreed upon to have this question become one of the leading issues in the next fall elections, forcing the democratic party to follow in the wake of the republicans and approve their course, or to take sides at once with the English. This plan has been discussed pretty freely [illegible] prominent politicians here, and initial steps are to be taken in Pennsylvania. Politicians from that State, including Colonel Forney and Minister Curtin, are among the strongest advocates, and will endeavor to make this question one of the leading planks in the republican platform for their State.

"Those who are directing the movement feel positive that it will prove successful in materially strengthening the republican party and produce a good moral effect. Mr. Curtin, it is understood, will take occasion at the banquet which is to be given him by the Union League of Philadelphia previous to his departure for Russia to assume a decided position on this question and discuss very fully our relations with England.

"There is good reason to believe that Senator Sumner is heartily in sympathy with the movement, and approves the policy of making the Alabama question a leading issue at the coming elections in the various States. While here Mr. Curtin had frequent interviews with Mr Sumner, and the views of both as to the proper policy for our government to pursue are almost identical."—*Correspondence of Evening Post.*

OBITUARY.

With feelings of sorrow we have learned the melancholy tidings of the death of Daniel Mandeville, a young Irish gentleman, a member of a respectable and ancient family residing at Ballydine, near Carrick-on-Suir. This sad event took place at Phelan's Hotel, Tramore, Waterford, Ireland, where deceased had been stopping. Shortly before twelve he had retired to his room, and soon after intelligence was received at the police station that a gentleman was lying on his back in an insensible state, on the Hotel Square. He was found as described, with a rush of blood oozing from his nostrils. Drs. Walter and Gore were in immediate attendance, and on examination it was found that he had sustained fatal internal injuries. His bedroom, which was thirty feet high, was examined, and the window was found raised. His sister, with whom he had taken tea that evening, was sent for, and on her arrival she at once attributed the fatal accident to somnambulism. It appeared, from her statement, that deceased, when at home, had frequently risen in his sleep, and having dressed himself, walked out of the window, which was on the ground floor, and, having bathed himself, returned the same way, and gone to bed again. Deceased was third son of the late James Hackett Mandeville, Esq., of Ballydine County Tipperary, and grandson of the late Daniel O'Mahony, Esq., of Kilbeheny, County Limerick. The intelligence of this sudden death, of one much beloved and respected, spread gloom over the neighborhood where the accident occurred.

DEATH OF MR. DANIEL O'MAHONY MANDEVILLE.

The morning papers of last Saturday announced the melancholy death of a fine young Irishman, Daniel O'M. Mandeville, though otherwise in the full vigour of youthful health and strength, was affected with somnambulism. He was sent home from Kilkenny College some years ago in consequence of this affection. On the night of the 20th inst., while walking in his sleep he opened one of the windows of the hotel at which he was staying at Tramore, and fell from a considerable height to the ground. The injuries he received proved fatal, and twenty four hours after the melancholy occurrence he breathed his last. His remains were removed from Tramore to the family residence at Ballydine, County Tipperary. Seldom has Ireland to bewail the early death of a more promising young patriot than Daniel O'Mahony Mandeville. He was in the twenty-second year of his age, and possessed qualities which won for him the love and trust of the young men of his district, who looked to him with pride and hope.

They wished to wear green and march in military order at his funeral, but they were induced to forego their intention in this respect. On another point, however, they were positive—they would not allow the coffin to be placed in the hearse. They bore it, covered with flowers, from Ballydine to Burn church, and we were assured by those who were present that the sorrow of his own brother was not deeper than that depicted on the features of scores of stalwarth Tipperarymen who stood around the young patriot's grave. They were all his *brothers*. Some of John O'Mahony's old friends who attended the funeral were struck by the resemblance which his nephew bore to him, and those who were aware of the intensity of Mr O'Mahony's affection for his only sister and her children expressed the deepest sympathy with the noble exile who was looked up to by his young relative so untimely cut off, as his prophet and his guide. It will, we are sure, be a consolation to Mrs. Mandeville to know that she has the prayers and sympathy of thousands of the people to whose cause her family has always proved so true.—*Flag of Ireland.*

NEWS FROM THOMAS F. BOURKE.

We have had the painful pleasure of perusing a letter from this high-souled Irish patriot, designated in the prison roll as "Convict 2,305." We can form some idea of his sufferings when he says "I could, I think, with more facility write an Epic poem than these few and far between letters home. I am so careful to say nothing contraband." From these few words we can readily understand the heart breaking difficulties of the prisoner. His soul is full, and he wishes to open its flood gates to his friends, but he dare not. He knows that if a single sentiment escapes him relative to his treatment that the letter which contains it will be destroyed, and those for whom it was intended will never see a line of it. It is painful, above all other things, to hear this gallant hearted patriot write as follows, "* * * The government felt disposed to *liberate many if not* ALL *of us, but for the action of Messrs. Warren and Costello.* It is sad to have to accuse those who pretend friendship for us, a fact which would better become our enemies, acts which lock our prison doors, for an indefinite period perhaps, and effectually frustrate the endeavors of those who seek our release. I hope they will receive from our people what *they deserve.*"

The letter, which is dated May 16, from Woking Prison, goes on to say that the writer is in tolerably good health. We are glad of it, and so will our readers be also glad to hear that news. Nevertheless we can enter into, and appreciate the sorrowful feelings of Thomas F. Bourke at the black picture of the future, darkened by the shadows of the prison for an "indefinite period." And that, too, by those whose silence after their release was all that was required to open the prison doors to Bourke, O'Donovan (Rossa), Luby, O'Leary, Mulcahy, and others of their brave companions.

CABLE NEWS.

DUBLIN, June 1, 1869.

It is rumored that Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign.

June 4, 1869.

There was a large meeting of Orangemen in this city last evening to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that there were over 4,000 persons present. Appropriate speeches were made and resolutions adopted.

LIVERPOOL, June 4, 1869.

Three thousand emigrants have sailed from this port during the past week.

LONDON, June 4, 1869.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr Bruce explained the report which had become current of the cruelty towards Fenian prisoners. He said the report arose from the necessity to repress violent and outrageous conduct. Rossa, since August, was reported as the best conducted Fenian prisoner.

The London newspapers are still discussing the relations existing between England and the United States.

The *Standard* says that the conduct of America in the matter of the late treaty in the lapse of time may be forgotten, but at the present it is hardly fair to be linked to feelings of just indignation and resentment.

The *Post* says that a new attempt for the settlement of the Alabama claims must come from America, and hopes that due precautions will be taken to secure England against accepting a treaty almost with humility which will be rejected at last with contumely.

MADRID, June 2.

The Constituent Cortes last night finally adopted the new Constitution by a vote of 214 affirmatives and 55 negatives. After the vote was declared, Senor Figueras amid much enthusiasm announced that the Republicans, though opposed to those clauses of the Constitution which provided for the establishment of a monarchy, would support and follow them. The motion made by the Republicans that the standing army in Spain be reduced from 25,000 to 20,000, was lost by 173 against 36.

Gen. O'Donnell, while speaking in the Cortes against the proposed reduction of the army, was seized with apoplexy and died in the chamber.

LIVERPOOL, June 4, 1869.

The steamship United Kingdom, Captain Stein house, which left New York April 17 for this port, has not yet arrived, as reported on the 19th of May, but is still unheard from. Considerable anxiety is felt concerning her safety.

[The steamship United Kingdom, which, by this extraordinarily prolonged passage, should she arrive in Europe, presents a subject of anxiety and alarm to very many persons, was built in Greenock, Scotland, in the year 1857. She is an iron vessel of 1,264 tons register, and rated as A1 at Lloyd's. She has two decks, a draft of sixteen feet and iron fastenings. She is 255 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, and [illegible] depth, bark rigged, with five iron bulkheads [illegible] good security against fire. She was last surveyed in New York in 1868 and belonged to the Anchor line fleet of steamers, trading between this port and Glasgow. Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of Glasgow, are the owners and consignees, and the vessel was on a voyage from this port to Glasgow with merchandise and passengers. The United Kingdom sailed from New York on the 17th of April, under command of Captain Stainhouse. Though the steamer is forty-five days out from this port, the agents here have by no means given up hopes of her safety.]

LONDON, June 2.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr Moore moved that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of untried Irish political prisoners. Mr Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, believed that the complaints made of the ill-treatment of these prisoners were exaggerated but he thought that political prisoners awaiting trial, should be held under the supervision of the Government officers, and not kept in county jails. After remarks from Messrs. Gray and Maguire, condemning the present system of holding untried prisoners in confinement, the House divided on the motion, and refused to appoint the committee by 30 against 94.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

Mr. Seeley, member for Lincoln, made some remarks on ocean postage. He urged that in future contracts for carrying the mails to the United States be made for no longer time than three years, that payments for the service be regulated by the amount of mails carried. He advocated ocean penny postage. The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, defended the late mail contracts made by the Government.

The London *Times* is still chattering about the Alabama claims question.

WE do not often use these columns to commend the various medical compounds advertised as possessing infallible curative properties; but we feel that our rule on this subject may be safely departed from so far as the preparations of Dr. S. I. Tobias are concerned—these having stood the test of long and thorough use, and being now regarded as invaluable for use in the family and in the practice of many of our best physicians.

Dr. Tobias has reached this result, in the face of the greatest discouragements, by the exercise of the utmost care in the preparation of his articles, and by a strict adherence to truth in his statements concerning them, combined with liberal and judicious advertising, and his present material prosperity adds another to the many proofs that integrity, perseverance, and enterprise lead to success.—*Independent, June 3.*

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SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, (OF BROOKLYN.)

Will be held at Lefferts Park on THURSDAY, June 17th.

A splendid Band of Music will be in attendance. Three Companies of the Legion of St. Patrick, fully equipped, will be on the ground that day. Also, several eminent Speakers will be present.

TICKETS, 50 cents.

To be had of any member of the Brotherhood, or, at the gate on the day of the Pic-nic.

PATRICK DUNNE, Chairman.

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NOTICE.

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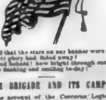

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That their glory had faded away?
Look up and behold! how bright through each fold
They are flashing and smiling to-day!"

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"Hark, from yon stately ranks what laughter rings!
Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy,
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
And moves to death with military glee!
Boast, Erin! boast them, tameless, frank and free
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known—
Rough Nature's children, humorous as she,
And he, yon chieftain! strike the proudest tone
Of thy bold Harp, green Isle, the Heroes Are Thine Own."

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SELF-SACRIFICE.

There is a word which should be engraven upon the hearts of all men who struggle for freedom—and that word is self-sacrifice. Not by men who love ease, money, health, or even reputation more than country can it be ever hoped that independence will be won. Pain, poverty, disease, and obloquy have ever been the lot of many of the noblest and purest spirits that have appeared on this earth, and any and all these must we face if we mean that Ireland should be free. In these later years, we have seen and heard of many dilettanti patriots, who perhaps meant well to their country, but certainly always with the saving clause that they suffered little ill themselves. These drawing-room rebels would sing the woes of Ireland in more or less melodious verses, and perhaps accompany themselves on the piano, but they no more meant "to strike one blow for thee, dear land," than to scale the heights of Olympus. Elegant verses and eloquent speeches they would give us in abundance, but that was all. Some of these gentlemen have at last found congenial rest in comfortable commissionerships, but we trust that, like some of that weaker sex for which perhaps nature had originally intended them, they may obtain pardon for the slips of their youth by the devotions of their declining years. Others there are in Ireland who, unlike these would, we believe, willingly risk life and limb in her service, but shrink from the merest breath of censure as from the touch of a leper. They cannot act without the stimulus of applause, and when men cease to praise, too often give up the cause in despair, hopeless of a country which has failed to appreciate them. These men seem to look upon Ireland as a mistress who should return their caresses, and not as the mother who bore them, and to whom they owe life-long service from the very fact of their existence. We should never forget that blame is the penalty of all public action, and that there never was (and probably never will be), any achievement, however noble or heroic, that did not find men base or [illegible] enough to call it mean or little. Strongly and truly was it said, by the Venetian patriot Manin, who gave in his own person one of the noblest examples of a life's devotion to a cause, that "to save one's country, a man must be prepared to expose himself to everything, even to the curses of his contemporaries." [illegible]

[illegible]

"For how can men die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of their fathers
And the temples of their Gods."

The Bridge of Glanwillan.

BY MERCUAN.

[illegible]

There I rode side by side on the causeway
With your true love so gallant and leal,
As he charged 'mongst the foremost and bravest
In his morion and bright jack of steel—
Splashed the blood 'neath his horse-hoofs loud clanging
As he swept o'er the red bridge's crown;
And many a bold Saxon trooper,
'Neath the sweep of his long sword went down—
This day for thy Dermot of Mourne
Is a bright day of restless renown!

XI.

Then weep not, fair maid by Glonare,
In triumph thy love will return,
His plume waved to-day midst the foremost
Of the hard-riding clansmen of Mourne:
His name shall be sacred among us,
And a watchword in foray and fray!"
Then that fierce clansmen stared o'er the moorland,
As the wolf looketh out for his prey,
And dashed through the ford like an arrow
On the track of his foemen away.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AN DÍBEARTAĊ Ó ÉIRINN.

Do ṫáiniġ cois na taoide díbeartaċ ó Éirinn,
A ḋlaoi fliuċ ó 'n spéir agus éadaċ ó 'n br[illegible]
Ba sciosmhar do ċaoineaḋ a ṫír is é 'n aonar,
'S an oiḋċe faoi ḃléin ċnoic na scaírde gan scáṫ
B[illegible] a śúile 'gus intinn go cruinn ar an réilteann,
Do ḟugaċ fios an lae do a n-inse na féile.
Mar a g-canaḋ le díogras a ċroiḋe 'stig an dréaċt-so
Buaḋ 'gus ḟéine leat, Éire go bráṫ!

Is truaġ é mo ċúis, ar an scioirling boċt ċéasta,
Gan súḃċas, gan taoiseaċ, ó ṗéin ná ó gába.
Ní [illegible] mo ċumḋaig a d-truċaiḃ an t-saogail,
Fiaḋ-ṗuic is faolċoin, céféidir leo ṫágail
Ní feicfead-sa ċoiḋċe an ċoill ċluṫair, ċraobaċ
Mar a m-bíoḋ mo śinsear ag sír-ċleaċtaḋ saor-ċleas
Ní ċuirfead bláṫ na mín-scol ar mo ċaoin-ċruit gá glésaḋ.
S[illegible] Buaiḃeaḋ a téada ar Éire go bráṫ!

[illegible]

THE EXILE OF ERIN.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill:
For his country he sighed when at twilight repairing
To wander alone on the wind-beaten hill
But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devotion,
For it rose on his own native isle of the Ocean
Where once in the flow of his youthful emotion
He sang the bold anthem of Erin go bragh.

O sad is my fate, said the heart-broken stranger,
The wild deer and wolf to the covert can flee;
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and country remain not for me!
Ah! never again in the green shady bowers,
Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet hours,
Or cover my harp with the wild woven flowers,
And strike the sweet numbers of Erin go bragh.

O Erin, my country! though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore;
But alas! in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends that can meet me no more;
And thou, cruel fate, wilt thou never replace me
In a mansion of peace, where no perils can chase me?
Ah, never again shall my brothers embrace me!
They died to defend me, or live to deplore.

Where is my cabin-door, fast by the wild-wood?
Sister and sire did weep for its fall;
Where is the mother, that looked on my childhood?
And where is my bosom-friend, dearer than all?
Ah, my sad soul, long abandoned by pleasure,
Why did it dote on a fast-fading treasure?
Tears, like the rain-drops, may fall without measure,
But rapture and beauty they cannot recall.

But yet all its fond recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom shall draw;
Erin an exile bequeaths thee his blessing,
Land of my forefathers, Erin go bragh.
Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle in the ocean,
And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin, mavourneen, sweet Erin go bragh.

We give our readers to-day a translation in Gaelic by Leoghan O'Cathain, alias Laurence Cahill, of Campbell's popular song, "The Exile of Erin." [illegible] MELOGA.

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A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART IV

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Thomas Francis Meagher.—[illegible]

Erin Mavourneen.

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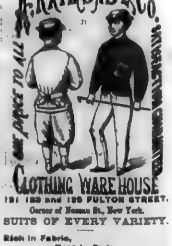

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 179. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

DARE THEY DO IT?—WHAT FENIANISM HAS DONE—THE PASSAGE OR THE REJECTION OF THE BILL WILL HELP THE REVOLUTION—FENIAN DOGMAS ON THE CHURCH—THE QUESTION IS A DELICATE ONE TO HANDLE—SENTIMENTAL GRIEVANCES—THE KEYSTONE OF ASCENDENCY—PROTESTANT EMANCIPATION—FIVE REASONS FOR HOPING THAT THE LORDS WILL THROW OUT THE BILL.

The strong position which Fenianism holds was never better exemplified than by its relations to the question of disestablishing the branch of the Church of England which exists in Ireland. Fenianism drove the British Government to undertake to pass this measure, as the first step of a conciliatory policy towards Ireland, and as an installment of that "justice" which has been so often promised and so long deferred. Fenianism compelled the English people to overcome their natural antipathy against treating the Irish as their equals, and, as a measure to fortify their own safety, to consent to support Mr Gladstone in the juggle which they suppose is to make the Irish their friends. Fenianism made the Irish question the question of the day; and, so long as the Fenian Organization exists in America, the Irish question will tower above all others in British politics. Fenianism forced the question of Disestablishment ... late election in such a manner as to produce a broad separation between the two classes of voters in the United Kingdom—those who think, with Mr Gladstone, that some concession should be made to the feelings of the Irish people, and those who insist with Gathorne Hardy, that the Irish are a race of savage barbarians, and that the only way to treat them is to "strike terror" through the scaffold and rule them by the rope.

And all the time, Fenians have been saying that they do not much care whether the Church be disestablished or not; and, of the two choices, they would prefer that the matter would be let alone by Parliament, and left to them to dispose of—and right short work they would make of it. Here is the strength of Fenianism's position most clearly demonstrated. Whether the Church of the invader be let alone or be disestablished, the result will be favorable to the Fenian cause. If it be disestablished, it will be one more move given to the revolutionary lever, and that move a great one. Disestablishment being disposed of, the way will be clear for the question of Landlordism to come to the front, and over this a still mightier battle is to be fought. And if the Peers are wise they will listen to the voice of Lord Derby and reject the Bill—not that this will stop it from eventually passing, but it will postpone its passage and give the aristocrats time to examine ...

[illegible]

The feudal aristocracy will disappear. The throne will tremble. The people will be sovereign. The Phrygian cap will take the place vacated by the crown. The Republic of the Confederate States of England, Ireland, and Scotland, &c., will be proclaimed. Europe will stand aghast. America will hasten to embrace her eastern sister. Napoleon's prediction will come true. And then Fionn's magic sword again shall seek its scabbard—the Irish cause, triumphant, needing no more its service, and the Fiann Eireann shall merge itself then in the Irish Nation when the Fenian work is done.

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

IRISHMEN.—"The time is near at hand when you will be called upon to exercise the glorious privilege of freemen, when every man who loves his country will be sure to present himself at the polling booth, there to fight the battle of his country by voting for ——."

Such is the usual invitation given by some worthless party in Ireland during election contests, when a landlord, or his agent, or some "Independent" slave, seeks for the honor (and the profit) of representing an Irish constituency. Such men often pledge themselves "to die on the floor of the House," and swear by high Heaven that place or pension they will not accept for themselves or their friends, so long as even one injustice to Ireland remains unredressed. This cant of canting humbugs has had its day, and a woful day for Ireland was that same. The "Minister" knew the price of those agitators, some of whom sit in the high places of justice, ready to order the erection of the scaffold for those whose love of Ireland led them into the mistake of helping those agitators to the posts they occupy. Mens' souls sickened at the success of this political apostacy, and soon after, the senseless and degrading farce of English parliamentary legislation for Ireland was played out. True, Irishmen go to the poll as formerly, although there are some who do not, and would not under any circumstances, assist in returning an Irish member to the British House of Commons, but the majority do vote, knowing in their inmost hearts that no good can ever come to them or to their country by the exercise of their elective franchise. A few hundred pounds, judiciously spent among electors and non electors by contending candidates, will always enable outsiders to believe that a warmly-contested election is going on in whatever part of Ireland may happen to be disturbed by noisy brawlers at the time. If, as commonly happens, a few English lancers can be brought upon the scene, and a few old men and women shot down, or transfixed with spears that never saw the blood of a foe, so much ...

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 825 BROADWAY, New York, June 14, 1869.

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN BROOKLYN

[illegible]

THE MANCHESTER MARTYRS AVENGERS' CIRCLE.

[illegible]

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Address to the Irish People.

An "Amnesty Association," intended to promote the liberation of the political prisoners, having been recently constituted from the Amnesty Committee, the members of that Association think it right to place before the public a brief statement of their present position.

The Amnesty Committee originated in preliminary meetings held at the European Hotel, and was duly inaugurated at a public meeting held at the Mechanics' Institute on November 4, 1868, under the presidency of Mr. Butt. A Committee was appointed and commenced its labors.

Under the guidance of that Committee a great national petition to her Majesty was prepared and signed by two hundred and fifty thousand people. A second public meeting was held in the Rotunda on the 25th of January, 1869, when the chair was taken at that meeting by the Lord Mayor. The chief magistrates of some of the Irish municipalities attended, and resolutions in favor of a general pardon to all the political prisoners were adopted, as also an address to the Queen to be signed by the Lord Mayor on behalf of the meeting.

These efforts were seconded by petitions from several parts of Ireland, and by the addresses to the Queen from most of the municipalities of Ireland, including the Corporation of Dublin.

An expression of opinion was thus obtained which must be regarded as a demonstration of the earnest wish of the Irish nation that a general amnesty should be granted for all political offences.

A conference was held at the Mansion House, which was attended by the chiefs of the Irish municipalities and several members of Parliament. At this conference it was determined to adopt the course of presenting the addresses to her Majesty at a levee. In accordance with this arrangement, a large number of addresses were so presented at the levee held on the 5th of March, 1869.

The efforts of the Committee were attended with partial, but only partial, success.

Out of the number of prisoners who were suffering punishment for political offences committed in Ireland, a small portion have been restored to liberty. It is, however, with deep regret that the Committee are obliged to say that the hopes which were held out that this act of mercy to some would be followed by a general pardon to all, are for the present, at least, doomed to disappointment.

It was intended that on the tenth of April a deputation of those who were exerting themselves in England and Ireland to obtain a pardon should have waited on the Premier. To meet the arrangements of the English Amnesty Committee, the deputation was postponed to the 10th of May.

Before that day arrived it seemed the general impression among those who would have been most [illegible] on the occasion, that it would be [illegible] for the promised interview with the Premier. Without being in any way [illegible]

[illegible]

The Bloodhound Brigade.

[illegible]

Romantic Case of Adoption.

[illegible]

The Sausin Case.

[illegible]

The Exodus.

[illegible]

Marriage in High Life.

[illegible]

The Duke of Manchester on the Irish Church.

[illegible]

An Interview with Charles Kickham.

[illegible]

Bible and Landlords.

[illegible]

Earl Russell on Redress—The Virtues of Physical Force.

[illegible]

The Legal Profession.

[illegible]

The Life-Boats on the Irish Coast.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

[illegible] Street, Dublin [illegible] in professional [illegible] and his [illegible] local courts [illegible] performance [illegible] been so judi[illegible] better selec[illegible] and we are [illegible] *Dublin Evening* [illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

under an escort of the police, together with her cousin-in-law, James Carraway, both of whom were arrested a few days before on suspicion of being accessory to the death of the young woman's husband, who died lately rather suddenly, and the contents of whose stomach was analysed and found to contain as much poison as would kill a person. The magistrates presiding at the sessions were Charles Gore Jones (Chairman), C B Wynne, C D Fox, and R D Coulson, R M, Esqrs. The only evidence produced before the court was the depositions taken at the coroner's inquest, which failed to implicate either of the parties charged. The bench decided on discharging them. Mr M'Niff and Mr Moloney, solicitors, appeared for the accused.

Tipperary.

By way of proof that property is not depreciated in value in Tipperary, it is mentioned that a nobleman has just purchased a demesne on the banks of the Suir for £30,000, which was bought 14 years ago for £17,000, and had been in the interval resold for £24,000.

Tyrone.

The Alleged Illegal Assembly at Dungannon.—At the Dungannon Petty Sessions on Monday, May 24, the magistrates present were—Charles Stanley, Esq, J P (chairman), Courtenay Newton, Esq, J P; A M Lyle, Esq, J P, John Cranston, Esq, J. P.; and A. Maloney, Esq. The case of the three young men—Richard Hodget, Robert Trimnel, and Joseph Glenn—who were summoned to appear at the last petty sessions in the town, for having been guilty of a breach of the Party Processions Act, came on. Mr Young, solicitor, said he appeared for the accused, and also for the three young men now in court. The Chairman announced the decision of the bench, that the case be postponed for another fortnight. Mr Young objected to this course, and said he thought it hard, on behalf of his clients, for so paltry a case, and one for which, he maintained, there was no ground. The Chairman thought the course they took was a proper one—that of laying the whole matter before the Attorney General, and it was only this morning they had received his reply, stating that he had not had time to fully consider the matter. It was on these grounds that they postponed the judgment in this case for another fortnight, taking upon themselves the responsibility of so doing.

Waterford.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

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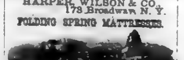

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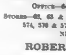

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JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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MEMBER, F. B., Leavenworth, Kansas.—We have forwarded your enquiries to the Executive Office F. B. All such communications should be addressed to John Savage, Esq., Box 2[illegible] P. O., New York.

T. RYAN, Corinth, Miss.—Measures have been taken to remedy the error. The missing numbers have been forwarded.

FENIAN, Richmond, Va.—The Irishmen of your own city have a more intimate knowledge of the disreputable conduct of the swindling adventurer in question than we have. When orderly sergeant of the Montgomery Guard he beat a disgraceful retreat from Richmond some years since. It is currently reported that his present tour in the South is connected with some land jobbing spec in which the Sham Squire and himself are operating. However, as Sham-Squireism is practically dead, it matters little where the fellow goes or what he does.

P. McC.—We do not remember the circumstance to which you refer. For ourselves we can afford to despise all our slanderers, past and present. Henceforth, we had rather not notice their malicious falsehoods. We think your better course is to despise them also. Lies are sure to come home to roost. You cannot effect any good object by rushing into print.

J. McC.—Your spirited verses are thankfully received but held over for want of room.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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The Irish People.

Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

THE APPROACHING WAR-CLOUD—FENIAN DUTY.

THERE can be no doubt but that the feeling of the vast majority of the American people is extremely hostile to England at the present moment. However American statesmen, and certain American journals, representing the peculiar views of these statesmen with respect to our relations with that piratical power, may seek to temporize and to tone down this feeling, the declarations of Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Butler and Chandler have given utterance to the sovereign fiat of this nation upon the Alabama Claims. Sooner or later that fiat must be carried into execution. The English oligarchy will never submit to it unless defeated in war, and that war, if the Fenian movement be maintained in a state of watchfulness and efficiency till it comes, must result in the establishment of Ireland's national independence.

President GRANT may or may not be the man for the coming crisis, and his ministers, from various motives, may seek to postpone its arrival by diplomatic procrastination. But they must eventually meet it face to face, and England must pay to the last farthing her debt to America, or fight. The latter cannot recede from her demand without disgrace. The former cannot accede to it without disgrace and ruin combined.

This is, on the whole, a very auspicious lookout for Irish patriots, and especially for the Fenian Brotherhood. But if they expect that Ireland's liberty will be rendered certain by a war between these two powers, without energetic preparation and well-sustained pre-organization on their part at home and in this country, they will find themselves grievously disappointed.

The national honor and the material interests of the United States require the humiliation of the British Empire and the restriction of its mercantile preponderance on the high sea; and that is all. The resurrection of Ireland as an independent power among nations would necessitate the total destruction of that Empire. No influential American statesman wishes for such a result. The Americans, as a people, do not believe in the possibility of the occurrence of any such astounding cataclysm in the Anglo-Saxon world. If they did, they might recoil from doing anything calculated to produce it. Hence it is folly to hope that any American government will ever make the acknowledgement of the independence of Ireland one of the conditions of any peace that may be concluded with her tyrant, unless the uprisen of the Irish people shall have previously swept the English garrison from their native soil and established a national government of their own.

This Alabama difficulty is not, by any means, an Irish question as it stands. The liberation of Ireland has no possible connection with the casus belli. America is determined to compel England to make compensation for certain injuries and to apologize for certain national insults to herself. England will do neither until she gets well whipped; but when defeated in one or two battles, she may become less obstinate without compromising her national honor. America, on the other hand, after winning a few victories, may become less exacting and be satisfied with having inflicted an equivalent amount of damage upon her rival. She may become even generous, and remit her pecuniary claim altogether. A peace may be concluded without any reference whatever to the interests of Ireland.

Under those circumstances, the Irish Revolutionists should await the approaching Anglo-American conflict with Fenian, not with American feelings and convictions. As Irishmen we hate the British empire. As Fenians, we believe the total destruction of that empire must follow, as an inevitable consequence, from the liberation of Ireland. It is, therefore, imperatively incumbent upon the Fenian Brotherhood throughout all its departments and branches, whether in America, Ireland, or Great Britain, to prepare the fighting portion of our widely diffused nation with tenfold greater zeal and energy than ever, for a prompt, well timed, and simultaneous onslaught on our tyrant, from within as well as from without, as soon as ever the war shall have begun in right earnest. In this country, we should put ourselves in readiness betimes to throw arms, munitions, and armed men "on our own hook" into Ireland, without waiting for the movements of the American authorities and tardy intricacies of governmental red tape. Our Organized Brothers at home should be kept on the alert and ready to receive our reinforcements and to take the field with them at a moment's notice; while those in Great Britain should be kept in a condition to make at the same time, a sudden and well directed attack upon our enemy in the very centre of his power and strength.

If this be accomplished, the Government of the United States may, for all we shall care, patch up a peace with the affectionate Anglo-Saxon Cousin as soon after as they please. The British monarchy and oligarchy shall be by that time levelled to the dust. The British empire shall have been rent asunder so completely that it shall be placed beyond even America's mending.

"IRISH REPUBLICAN" ORGANIZATION.

OUR attention has been called to an address to the "Irish Republicans" of the United States, inviting them to send delegates to a convention, which the signers have summoned to meet in Chicago on the Fourth of July next. Inasmuch as some of the parties, whose names are attached to this document, are unknown to us, while some of the others are known but too well, we would be inclined to pass over in silence this venture of theirs, had it not been published in so respectable a journal as the New York *Tribune*. Were it not for this circumstance, we might have allowed the parties to ventilate themselves and their speculation without any notice from us, for we feel convinced that the Irish-born citizens of our adopted country are able to estimate the attempt at its just value, and to assign to its authors their proper level. As it is, we feel called upon to state our opinion of the utility and justice of the project, both in relation to Ireland and to this Republic.

In as far as the cause of the land of our birth is concerned, we feel convinced that any political organization, composed solely of Irishmen, such as that contemplated, cannot prove otherwise than detrimental. It is calculated to raise up another source of discord among her patriot sons on this continent, and one which may prove more fatal to their uniting and concentrating their power and resources "for Ireland's weal and England's woe" than any of those which exist at present. It will bring down odium and contempt upon the Irish character among the native-born Americans, by the thinking portion of whom it can be viewed in no other light than as a conspiracy of mercenary adventurers, for the purpose of wresting from the "Republican" party a share in the spoils of office and official patronage for its ring leaders and wire-pullers. The progress of Human Freedom, and, with it, that of the Irish Nation, would be materially retarded by it among that portion of our fellow-countrymen, who are laboring under the delusions that have been thrown over them by that sham "Democracy," which really represents in America the cause of Reaction against the advance of Universal Liberty. Even the rank and file of the "Republicans," the majority of whom are natives of this soil, must soon come to view it with jealousy and distrust, as a piece of machinery, manipulated by foreign-born intriguers for the sole purpose of wresting from themselves a large portion of the political loaves and fishes.

[illegible]

WAR OR REVOLUTION FOR FRANCE.

[illegible]

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Latest from Ireland.

[illegible]

CABLE NEWS.

[illegible]

REPORT

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY PLACARDS.—Extraordinary placards were posted on the walls of Cork city on [illegible], June 1st, calling on the Catholics to [illegible] help themselves, and stating that they should not trust to others. The placards also [illegible] threatening Orangemen, and the police, but sparing Catholic soldiers [illegible] to the North. The placards also [illegible] whenever the police interfered to take down the placards they should be shot down.

A GERMAN forest-keeper, eighty-two years old, not wishing to carry to the grave with him an important secret, had it published in the Leipsic Journal, a recipe he had used for fifty years, and which, he says, has saved several men and a great number of animals from a horrible death by hydrophobia. [illegible] be bathed as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and, when this has dried, a few drops of muriatic acid poured upon the wound will destroy the poison of the saliva, and relieve the patient from all present or future danger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN ETHNOLOGICAL MAP OF ANCIENT IRELAND.

We call the special attention of our Irish readers, particularly that numerous and increasing class of them who take a special interest in the history and native districts of the tribes, clans and families who formerly partitioned old Erin among themselves, to Mr. Foley's advertisement of his new "Topographical and Historical Map of Ireland," which is published in another column. On it are set down the several old races of the Gael and the old Gaul, in the localities which they occupied during the period that elapsed from the first invasion of Henry the Second and Earl Strongbow, to the bloody and devastating reigns of Elizabeth and James the First. The several habitats of the Celtic races, together with those of Danish, Norman French, and early English origin, who soon became "more Irish than the Irish themselves," will be found thereon. It is, in fact, a comprehensive Ethnological Map of Ireland, as it was apportioned among its inhabitants from the twelfth to the end of the sixteenth century. There are few, if any, of the old Irish surnames that will not be found thereupon. It also gives the more ancient Pentarchical and Tribal divisions as they existed previous to the advent of any foreigners upon the Irish soil. It is an indispensable requisite to every thoughtful student of Irish history, and a most curious and interesting record to all lovers of the land and the race of our forefathers. Mr. Foley has conferred an inestimable benefit on the Irish Nation of America in placing it within easy reach. It is a reproduction of Ortellius' Map of Ireland, as revised and enlarged for O'Donovan's edition of the Annals of the Four Masters. It is more carefully and cleanly cut than the original, and is besides tastefully colored. It is illustrated with rather well executed portraits of Hugh O'Neill and Sarsfield, which are copies of real likenesses, together with an imaginary one of Brian Boroimhe. No Irish household in America ought to be without a copy of this map. And we trust that Mr. Foley will meet with all the success which his spirited and patriotic enterprise deserves.

MR. W. SWAYNE, of Brooklyn, has just received a new importation of Irish song-books, Irish story-books, and Irish music books, from the publishing house of Cameron & Ferguson, Glasgow, Scotland. All these works are handsomely brought out with illustrated paper covers, and may be had for a few cents each.

THE YOUNG IRELAND PATRIOTIC song-book contains excellent selections from our National Bards.

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN song-book is the neatest edition of National songs and contains many rare compositions, among others Shamus O'Brien, a tale of '98. A great favorite with Fenians.

NATIONAL BALLADS is a cheap song-book for the people.

THE GREEN FLAG OF IRELAND song-book is larger than any of the above, and is well worth ten times its cost.

MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS. This is a cheap edition of a book that should be in the hands of every Irishman.

FITZHENRY; OR, THE ROVER OF THE IRISH SEAS [illegible]

GALLOPING O'HOGAN, is a romance of the days of Sarsfield. A favorite book with Irish readers.

THE INDEPENDENT CHIEF is an old favorite, sure to commend itself to everyone.

HEARTS OF STEEL. By the same author, will prove a welcome visitor.

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. This is a cheap pamphlet of Irish airs for the concertina. It deserves to be well circulated.

[illegible] SONGS—contains some beautiful gems from our best Irish poets.

THE GREEN FLAG OF IRELAND NATIONAL SONGS. This little book also is sure to prove acceptable. Several songs from Davis and other of our national poets are here set to appropriate Irish airs.

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SECOND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, (OF BROOKLYN.)

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To be had of any member of the Brotherhood, or, on the day of the Pic-nic.

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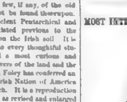

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THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

IRISH DOCTRINAIRES.

Our duty as National journalists would be easy of performance, if we had to deal only with the open enemy. [illegible]

The Soldier's Tale.

[illegible]

It is generally believed that among the promotions to the Cardinalate to be made in the September consistory, will be Monsignor Manning, the Tractarian Archbishop of Westminster. [illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

INTRODUCTION.

A long disquisition on the nature and origin of the Ossianic Ballads is unnecessary for our Irish readers. The attempt formerly made to rob Ireland of themselves and their reputed author by the Scotch impostor and plagiarist, Macpherson, has been long since thoroughly exposed and exploded.

Oisin, or Ossian as he is best known to the public, to whom they are attributed by the universal tradition of the two branches of the Gaelic nation, is a real character in Irish history, but of his having been distinguished as a bard, we have no authority but the lays which are attributed to him.

He flourished in the third century of the Christian Era, and was son of the famous *Finn Mac Cumhail*, chief of the ancient military order called the *Fiana Eireann*, under the Irish monarch and law-giver Cormac the Long bearded, who reigned, according to the Annals of the Four Masters, from 227 to 267. Of the character of the *Fiana Eireann*, or Fenian Order of Ireland, no reader of the IRISH PEOPLE can be ignorant. The fact that the modern "Fenians" are called after them, has caused nearly as much noise about them as the literary theft of Macpherson.

The compositions attributed to the Son of Finn are all in the form of dialogues between the bard and St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, in which are interwoven many wild and romantic tales.

The anachronism of bringing together a warrior and bard, who lived in the Third century, and a saint who flourished in the Fifth, is accounted for in a poem called *Laoi an Thir na n-Og*, i.e. "A Lay on the Land of the Young." *Tir na n-Og* was the Paradise of the Pagan Irish.

At the battle of Gabhra (Gaura) in Meath, which was fought in or about 283, between the forces of the monarch Cairbri of the Liffey and the rebellious Fenians of Leinster, the latter, though aided by the provincial king of Munster, were [illegible]

[illegible]

On the whole, notwithstanding our regret that we have not had a more ancient, and consequently more reliable Gaelic text for our guidance, that which we give is a fair specimen of the style and language of the Ossianic Ballad, in the *Gnath bheurla*, or Popular Dialect of the Gael. It would not be so easily appreciated and understood, if given in a more antiquated idiom and spelling.

AGALLAM OISÍN IS PÁTRAIC

P Oisín is fada do ṡuan,
Éirġe suas is éist an t-sailm,
D' imṫiġ do luaṫ is do raṫ,
Cé cuirteá caṫ a n-gleo n-garg

O D' imṫiġ mo luaṫ is mo neart,
Ó nać maireann caṫ ag Fionn,
Ans an g-cléir ní [illegible] mo spéis,
Ceol dá n-é[illegible] ní binn liom

P Níʼr ċuala [illegible] a ċóṁ-maiṫ de ċeol
Ó ṫús an Domhain gus aniuġ,
Cé ta[illegible] ársaid aṁġlic, liaṫ,
Is maiṫ do ṫarfá cliar ar ċnoc.

O Do ċaraınn-se cliar ar ċnoc,
A Pádraic is doċt gnúis,
Is mairg duit do ċáin mo ċruṫ
Ó nać b-fuarais guṫ ar d-túis

Ba binne liom-sa 'ná bór g-ceol,
Cé mór ṁolas tu do ċliar,
Scaltarnać loin Leitreać Laoi
'S an feoiḋ do gníoḋ an Dord-Fiann

Smólać ro binn Ġleanna an Scáil,
Mongar na n-bárc ag bualaḋ re tráġ—
Ba binne liom-sa trost na g-con,
'Ná do scoil-se a ċléiriġ ċáiḋ.

Cnú Deireoil! Cnú mo ċuirp!
An t-abac beag do bí ag Fionn,
Do ṡeinneaḋ sé ċuir is puirt
Do ċuireaḋ sinn a d-toirċim suain.

'Gus Bláṫnaiḋ, an ingion óg,
Nár ṫug a móid d' fear fá 'n n-gréin,
Aċt amháin do Ċnú Deireoil—
Oċ! a Pádraic ba binn a béal.

An dá gadar déag do bí ag Fionn
'N uair léigtíde iad fó 'n Ġleann Raṫ,
Ba binne liom 'ná adba ceoil
'S a n-aigṫe ó 'n t-Siúir amać

'S an tan do ṡuiḋeaḋ Fionn ar ċnoc
'S do ṡeinneaḋ gan loċt an Dord-Fiann
Do ċuireaḋ 'n a g-codlaḋ na sluaġ—
Oċ! mo ṫruaġ' ba binne é 'ná 'n cliar

A Pádraic as truaġ an scéal
Me beiṫ tar éis ná b-fear go fann,
Ag éisteaċt le cliar na g-clog,
Is me a m' ṡeanóir boċt dall.

Da mairfeaḋ Fionn 's an Fiann,
Do ṫréigfinn-se cliar na g-clog,
Do leanfainn an fiaḋ fá 'n ġleann
'S ba ṁian liom breiṫ a ċois

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

[TRANSLATED BY [illegible] MICHAEL [illegible].]

P Thou art dozing Osheen over long
Up! up! and attend to the choir—
For thy fleetness and fortune are gone
Howe'er mighty in battle's red ire

O True my fortune and glory are o'er
Since success hath from Finn passed away
But no pleasure I find in thy lore,
And no melody hear in thy lay.

P Never melody yet on the earth
Hast thou heard of such exquisite tone
With the bards on the hills since thy birth—
Thou art silly, though gray and old grown

O Though with minstrels I've dwelt on the hills
Cleric Patricc, contracted of brow
Does reproaching misfortunes and ills
Unoffended become such as thou?

I have heard music sweeter by far
Than thy choir howso' loud be thy boast,
In the ring of the warrior's spear— 2
In the battle-hurrah of our host

To me sweeter the thrush in Glen Scail,
Or the lark, or waves rippling o'er sand, 3
Or the cry of the hounds on the gale
Than thy music, schooled Patricc the bland

Little Cno' Cno, the bone of my bone— 4
Dwarf of Finn, Oh! how melting thy song,
How melodious thy exquisite tone,
And how liquid thy notes rolled along

And Blanid, the beautiful maid,
Who loved no man under the sun 5
But Cno, who her fondness repaid—
Oh! sweet were the lips that he won

The twelve hounds which to Finn did belong
Made Glen Rath resound with their bay.
More melodious than harp-notes their song
As they from Suir held their way 6

When at eve rolled the notes o'er the hills
Of Finn's Dord-iann warning to rest, 7
The whole host became breathlessly stilled
Twas much sweeter than songs of the blest

Little wonder, O Patricc, that I
Should feel sore and dejected and lone
That the bravest of heroes should die,
While midst clerics I'm gray and old grown

If the Prince of the Fianns would re-main, 8
I would flee from thee clerk of the bell,
And pursue the red deer o'er the plain—
Fain to catch him afoot ere he fell

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTES.

1. *Osheen*. This gives the pronunciation of our bard's name as well as it can be approached in English. [illegible]

[illegible]

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART IV.—CONTINUED

"Would that I could join in your merry fancy, Judith, but I find that neither sunshine, nor lambs at play, nor gallant ships sailing will ever delight me more."

[illegible]

Lady Anna only replied by a sigh, and turned to see who was about to join them, for dragged footsteps were heard upon the stairs, and presently Nichol Daye made his appearance from the turret door.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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Dunlos Gap, [illegible]
Ancient Map of Ireland, [illegible]

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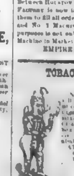

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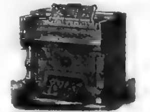

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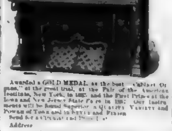

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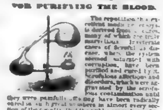

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There is a great struggle progressing in France, scarcely below the surface of French politics, between the rival irreconcilable systems of personal and party government. Careless and ignorant writers of the press often talk of the French Empire as an instance of autocracy. It is very far from being so. Indeed it would be extremely difficult to find a single instance of a pure autocrat in the whole world, and if the coming Œcumenical Council should decree the infallibility of the Pope and the supremacy of the Papal Chair over even General Councils as dogmas of the Church, the Pope will become the first and an unique example of an autocrat, pure and simple. But there is no likelihood nor possibility of any such decree being published. And for the very reason that an autocrat, in the full sense of the word, cannot be tolerated among men. The only autocrat in the universe is the Almighty Creator. Every monarch, however independent and despotic, is compelled to recognize certain restrictions to his power and certain limits to his rule. The Sultan is controlled by the Ulemmas and the Koran. The Czar is bound by the traditions of the Empire. Queen Victoria is controlled by the House of Commons, which is the only "British Constitution" that anybody respects. And Napoleon, and all the other sovereigns of Europe—the Pope excepted—are limited in their government by a written organic law.

Bearing this corrective in mind, we can examine the rival systems of government, personal and partisan, and not fall into the superficial error that the first is all despotism and the second all liberty. No government is equivalent to liberty, every government is a limitation of liberty; and it is not for the sake of liberty that governments are instituted, but for that of order. Order and liberty are the two elements of politics, and the business of the statesman is to so balance them that neither shall preponderate. The preponderance of liberty is anarchy, the preponderance of order is despotism. The business of a government is to supply the exact quantity of order required at a given time. In moments of excitement, as, for instance, while a rebellion is in progress, the government must rule with a stronger hand and strike with a heavier rod than in times of peace and contentment. It is the [illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

TANAISTE

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 823 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 21, 1869.

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY

A TYPOGRAPHIC ERROR CORRECTED

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ONE OF THE RELEASED FENIAN PRISONERS.

Latest from Ireland.

Attack on the Police in Clonmel.—A farmer named Cullinghan, residing near Cahir, having been arrested by Constable Mansfield, at Upper Irishtown, on June 3, the prisoner, a powerful man, offered a most determined resistance to the constable, who, having been joined by Sub-constable Madden, was endeavoring to remove him to the watch house. Madden had one side of his tunic completely torn away, and was severely kicked about the legs. A considerable crowd, composed chiefly of women and boys, soon assembled, and were it not for the active interference of a few respectable persons present, ably assisted by Mr. Adams, J. P., the police would, doubtless, have been roughly handled. The crowd displayed a very hostile feeling toward the constables, and Mr Adams, who appeared to have got his nose hurt, found it necessary to remove the prisoner into Mrs. Dee's store for safety. After a short delay the prisoner was brought to the Mayor's office, where during the evening he was brought before the Right Worshipful Thomas Cantwell, Esq., Mayor, who having heard the charge, fined the prisoner 2s. 6d. and costs, for being drunk, and £1 5s. for the damage done to the constable's coat. The fines were paid. The police who did not press for punishment for the assault, showed a very remarkable degree of forbearance as well as intrepidity under very trying circumstances.

Sudden Death of Mr. Grattan Guinness.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr Grattan Guinness, of Beaumont House, Drumcondra, which sad event took place on Saturday, June 5, at his office, 16 Bachelor's walk. The deceased gentleman had been in bad health for some time past, but was attending to business as usual on Saturday, when he suddenly dropped down and died.—*Irish Times*.

Mr. Gladstone's Bill.—Viscount Powerscourt presented a petition from the inhabitants of Glencullen, in the county of Dublin, with 180 signatures, in favor of the bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church.

The Larcom Testimonial.—The final meeting of the committee took place on Friday, the 4th instant, Sir Joseph Napier, Bart., in the chair, when Sir T. A. Larcom's answer to the address was received, and the magnificent piece of plate which was to accompany the address was exhibited. The massive silver shield, which is manufactured by West & Son, is now on view at that establishment in College Green.

How Irish Representative Peers are Elected.—The following correspondence has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:

SIR,—I beg that you will be good enough to publish the following correspondence in your valuable [illegible]

I have the honor to remain, yours obediently,

SOUTHWELL.

Grosvenor Hotel, S.W., May 29

"THE CASTLE, MACROOM, May 11

"MY DEAR LORD,—I have been informed by Lord Hawarden that I have been selected at the meeting [illegible]

FENIANISM IN BOSTON

[illegible]

IRELAND.

Torture by Commissioners. — We begin the English Government with torture—the last point of civilisation. It is vain for it to try to displace the barbarian. On it lies the responsibility—on it lead the indictment—on its head the crime.

For thirty days O'Donovan Rossa was kept locked up in a dark cell—with arms manacled behind his back—handcuffs, which were two pounds weight, neither by day nor by night—not for an hour, not for a minute.

Who is responsible for this? The Government. The Government, who in a Government prison, The Government, who in a Government prison, The Government, who perpetrated the Bronstown outrage on an Irish prisoner, are still in charge of all their Irish prisoners. Any day they may subject any Irish prisoner to the same treatment as O'Donovan Rossa. The Government is responsible for the outrage—responsible for the torture.

If it shows no sign of shame, let it parade the torture. For an offence not of sin, is base cowardice, torturing Rossa was declared from the Bench, by the Judges, the wise, the persons of Jamaica experience, sacred, were the judges in the case of the Bristol Governors that those of Irish parentage? If so, let the world and civilisation cease, and the Irish people will know on what they must rely. If not, we shall take to ourselves for the proof of the facts speak. Let the torturers in the home prison be charged with their misdeeds. That is the least that can be done; that is what ought and should be done at once and unanimously.

They should stand their trial before the law courts. The Irish people, if unanimous, would not be tortured in the same torture which they inflict on Irish prisoners. Their legal punishment would be a conviction on a charge of assault with intent to torture.

We are convinced that many Irishmen in the Government prison [illegible] Government prisoners. We are convinced, and, it may be, [illegible] of a secret protection [illegible] natural [illegible] more than moderate murders [illegible] Government prisoners [illegible] which occur when the prison is practically left unregarded in either case, [illegible] a cruel and sanguinary system, what are they? The thirty fall without the Government.

We allege that they are deaths, brought on by the Government, and partly—mainly—due to the [illegible] of a vicious system. We refer to the fatal [illegible] Government prisons. [illegible] Government prisoners [illegible] Government [illegible] Government [illegible] Government

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

J. F. O'DONOVAN, New York.—Thanks for your well meant information, but the principal facts you state have been well known to us all along. The parties upon whom you animadvert are unworthy of further notice from us—at least until they attempt some new villainy.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

Irishmen, send this around. Become propagandists of the principles of your own organ. Our paper is now admitted into Ireland. Send copies everywhere.

Agents, apply at once; terms liberal. Clubs receive every inducement. Now is the time.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, June 22, 1869.

IS IT MADNESS OR TREACHERY?

OUR able and patriotic contemporary, the Dublin *Irishman*, publishes in its issue of the 5th instant a copy of a recklessly foolish, if not a treacherous placard, which had been recently posted up in Cork. The Tory papers have exalted it to the importance of a "Fenian proclamation," while the national and liberal journals treat it with ridicule and contempt, as the work of some crazed lunatic. We sincerely hope that the latter view of the affair is correct, and we would be tempted to pass it over in silence, had we not become cognizant, during our long connection with the Fenian movement, of several acts of a like nature into which members of our Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood have been betrayed, either by their own short-sighted precipitation and sanguine [illegible], or by the insidious subornations of secret agents of the wily British Government. With the recollection still fresh in our minds of the cries for "Immediate War or Dissolution" of the Fenian organization which were raised both in Ireland and in this country by certain impatient members of the I. R. B. and F. B. during 1864, '65 and '66, we cannot, as watchful guardians of the Fenian movement in its integrity, afford to treat the matter as lightly as our liberal and national contemporaries at home.

There is, it is true, very little savoring of Fenianism in the sentiments contained in the thing itself. Its stupid but atrocious appeal to religious bigotry is utterly abhorrent to the principles of Fenianism, and in it alone there is a sufficient proof that no initiated member of the Brotherhood could have had any hand in its production, unless he were a suborned traitor or a skulking spy. This every organized Irish Revolutionist will see at a glance, and, consequently, will treat the document with the contempt it merits. But the spirit of impatience and want of discipline it breathes are most dangerous to the success of our movement at this moment, considering the very inflammable nature of the people of Ireland; and, coupled with the many overt acts of a directly Fenian nature, which are unfortunately of too frequent occurence in Ireland at present, it may in some slight degree contribute to precipitate a conflict between our Irish allies and the British garrison, at a time most unfavorable for the accomplishment of our hopes and most opportune for our country's tyrants.

It has become a matter of life and death with the landlords and the British garrison of Ireland to "force the fight" on the Fenians at this juncture, so as to have done with them before the pending Alabama trouble comes to any serious issue, and before any European convulsion, such as a French Revolution, or a Franco-Prussian war, may burst forth. It is equally a matter of life and death to the Fenian movement, that the organized patriots of Ireland should wait patiently, watchfully and steadily for one or other of these events, and some one of them must be very near at hand. CERTAIN VICTORY must be ours if we resolutely bide our time and opportunity; CERTAIN DEFEAT must be our meed if we allow ourselves to be driven into rash and premature insurrection, while our enemies have no foreign difficulties to embarrass them, and it would be a defeat of such a character as would postpone the liberation of Ireland for another generation.

While the governments of Europe and America preserve their present relations toward each other, and toward the peoples under them, Ireland can have no fair chance of contending single-handed with Great Britain. The results of the desperate attempts, made during the past four years, have demonstrated this fact most conclusively. And we trust that the time has for ever gone by for us to hear any member of our Brotherhood, either in Ireland or resident here, to assert the contrary. Three years ago it was constantly dinned into the ears of the Fenian Brotherhood of America, by a class of men then recently exiled from Ireland, that the "Men in the Gap" WOULD TAKE THE FIELD BY THEMSELVES in case certain military leaders here did not return to them and call them up to arms. This cry was persistently urged from both sides of the ocean. In compliance with it as many of the military leaders as could find means of transport did return to Ireland and did call the I. R. B. to arms on the faith of the representations of certain mouthpieces of pretended mouthpieces of that organization at home and here. The result of the "Forlorn Hope" which ensued is fresh in the memory of our fellow-countrymen. It proved personally disastrous to those who undertook it, in as far as their own lives and liberties were concerned, though at the time it certainly saved the Fenian movement from obloquy, and though, indirectly, it helped to raise the cause of Ireland to its present importance before the world. But the people of Ireland, being without arms, were not prepared to take the field against the oppressors, as had been so confidently promised for them. They thus, as we feel convinced, escaped wholesale slaughter, and their strength has, we hope, been preserved for a more auspicious time.

We may possibly lay more stress upon this and other recent overt acts in Ireland than they need; but knowing the extreme need that exists for cool fortitude and cautious preparation on the part of our brothers in Ireland, we do not think we can insist too much or too often upon their strict observance by all who are in earnest in this Fenian work. The attitude of the Irish people toward their tyrants should be one of cool and keen observation. The next signal for aggressive action must come from the cannon's mouth, and come so that all shall hear it at once. Till then Ireland should remain calmly on the defensive.

FATHER M'MAHON.

"SYMPATHY," in the Drogheda *Argus*, thus writes of the case of Father M'Mahon:

* * * * "Mr. Gladstone, you are the Prime Minister of that empire on whose green sea the sun never sets. You get credit for feeling for the past misgovernment of Ireland, and can even shed a tear over the misgovernment of the pettiest European State. Years ago your heart bled for the miseries of political prisoners then confined in the jails of Naples and elsewhere, but have you no compassion for the tortures prisoners are daily enduring under the mild rule of Queen Victoria, in the convict depots of England, in Australia, and in Canada? Have you witnessed in your peregrinations in foreign countries viler treatment of political prisoners than is every day remorselessly perpetrated in England with regard to the Fenian prisoners? Look to the Canadian Dominion. There you will find that a priest of advanced age, and silvery hair, is wasting his life away in Kingston Penitentiary, for no other crime than doing his duty to Catholics under circumstances in which he was reluctantly placed, as his sense of the obligations of his priestly state impelled him. With your government it rests to make some compensation to the deeply-wronged priest for all the mental and bodily agony he has been enduring for the last three years. Restore him to his liberty. He asks no more at your hands. Set the captive free. Henceforth the odium of detaining Father M'Mahon a day longer in jail shall rest with your government. Thus writes the Canadian correspondent of the *Irish Times*: 'Dr. Connolly, Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has just arrived in Ottawa for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor-General respecting the release of Father M'Mahon. The Imperial Government having taken the matter of convicted Fenians out of the hands of the Dominion Legislature, I fear that the mission of Archbishop Connolly will not be successful for the present. No action can be taken in the matter of Father M'Mahon by Sir John Young *without the consent of the Home Government*.' With the Home Government, then, rests the privilege of deciding whether Father M'Mahon shall end his days in a dungeon, or once more breathe the free air of the United States. How long, how long is Father M'Mahon to pine in captivity? How long, how long are Irish priests, who made such stupendous exertions to send to the present Parliament supporters of the Gladstone Ministry, to remain silent as to the unmerited fate of their brother priest? Lately, when an inglorious attempt was made to deal in a high-handed manner with an Irish attorney, his brother attorneys came gallantly to the rescue, and aided in covering with confusion the instigators of the contemplated illegal attempt. But Irish priests, alas! have not been so prompt in vindicating the rights and privileges of their order, so shamefully ignored, violated, and outraged in the person of the Rev. John M'Mahon."

We commend this temperately written appeal to the "Shams" of New York who were the cause of the arrest of Father M'Mahon, and who, since then, now three years ago, have never moved hand or foot to assist in obtaining the release of the good and patriotic priest. Remorselessly they spend the money given to them for patriotic purposes, but not a penny of it is given in any form, either to assist in obtaining the release of the priest they were the cause of imprisoning, or in assisting to alleviate his sufferings. There is not a blacker speck in the character of those men than their deliberate neglect of such a prisoner. That, at least, is unpardonable, and we hope the Irishmen of America will remember this shameful ingratitude as long as they live. There is not a prisoner in England to-day whose condition has not been alleviated in some way by their friends in Ireland. All the British governments that ever existed could not prevent that little service being done to the suffering patriots, but farther than whatever humanity has been shown by the prison authorities, and we have no proof that any was shown, to Father M'Mahon, but on the contrary, that he has been vilely treated, if not cruelly, as was reported; the New York "Shams" have done nothing but prove their apathy in his regard. We were about to cry "Shame" at such men and their hollow pretences of patriotism, but we forgot that shame has long since deserted them, that as if they were ever burdened with any of that commodity.

Many a black crime lies at the door of this party, but their total forgetfulness and disregard of the sufferings of Father McMahon is at least equal to their well known treachery to Ireland.

LIBERTY OF SPEECH IN IRELAND.

WE can well understand the action of a government in suppressing the bold and patriotic utterances of a people struggling with might and main against the power that crushes them. When all things else are denied to a people, they use their tongues and pens, and preach sedition with a heartiness proportioned to their slavery, and as the government and the people are in actual warfare, the former will undoubtedly put forth its power to restrain the latter. This we can well understand, for the people would treat the government in precisely the same way in which they themselves are treated, if they had the power. But what we cannot understand is the action of the government suppressing a quiet lecture on poets and poetry. That is the very climax of cowardice and slavery combined. And these things happen in Ireland. Mr Stephen Joseph Meany has gratified his friends in Dundalk, Waterford, Maryborough, and other towns, by lecturing on the "Poets and Poetry" of Ireland. The towns in Ireland visited by Mr. Meany are chiefly those with which he was formerly connected in his profession as journalist. The good people of Drogheda wished to see Mr Meany, and to hear him recite some selections from the national poetry of Ireland. But Drogheda has a mayor—an ass would be the proper title for him—who got afraid of something, and "wisely prohibited" the people from enjoying the intellectual treat prepared for them by one whom they would have delighted to honor. The stupidity of such a proceeding is well calculated to render Drogheda immortal. One man only, in the council of that town, saw fit to remonstrate against such impudent interference, and he was informed that the mayor had consulted with the "just-ones" of the [illegible], and their—&c., &c. How pitiful!

Drogheda is just at the present moment sending its hundreds into the emigrant ship. Life, and trade, and hope seem banished from the place and from the hearts of the people. No step is taken by this mayor to arrest the exodus that has set in so strongly in his mayoralty, but if an Irish gentleman attempted to give some readings from the "Ballad Poetry of Ireland," forthwith the use of a room is forbidden him, and the people are deprived of their evening's enjoyment with one of their countrymen.

Of course the Mayor of Drogheda will be knighted, or some other indignity will be perpetrated on the people for this stretch of magisterial functions. But what are we to think of a country where such things happen? Is there any hope for it at all? There is not a hamlet nor clachan in England or Scotland, never speaking of a respectable town or city, where such an [illegible] would be permitted for one moment to pass unchallenged, and, if necessary, punished by the sharp removal of the offending public officer. But even the people of Drogheda, who were the most interested after all in this business, will not move a step to assert their municipal rights. They will pay their [illegible] like quiet fools instead of kicking the mayor about his business, and electing a person with some public spirit to fill that worthy's place. Cork is the only town in all Ireland where the people consider themselves entitled to breathe without asking leave. Their air seems to be impregnated with a mixture of the American atmosphere carried over by the ocean steamers to the Cove of Cork.

We quote the following little [illegible] from the Cork *Examiner* on the delivery of a lecture in that city by one whose name is as familiar as a household word. The subject of the lecture was "Irish Poetry." "The *Examiner* states that the lecturer, Mr Charles P. O'Conor, declared himself an Irishman, hoping and trusting for the day when——, here the lecturer paused and then convulsed the audience with laughter by concluding his sentence—'Don't interrupt me again.' During the recital of the last verse of the well known ballad, 'Who fears to speak of '98,' the whole assembly stood in an attitude of profound respect. Savage's poem 'Shane O'Neill,' which opens with a malediction, 'God's curse upon the [illegible],' was endorsed by a vigorous 'Amen.' The enthusiasm of the audience was raised to the highest pitch when the brass band played and sang alternately, joined by the meeting, 'God save Ireland.' Captain Mackey's name was received with signal enthusiasm, and an allusion to the 'Peelers' provoked a storm of hisses, and led to some of the audience assuming a threatening attitude toward two detectives who were present in plain clothes. The proceedings were closed with the singing of the 'Irish National Anthem,' the audience standing and joining in the chorus."

So much for the people of Cork as compared with the people of Drogheda. Mr. Meany makes no allusion whatever to matters of a political nature, but even that condescension did not save him.

These lecturing tours are calculated to do great good in Ireland. They should be encouraged in every way possible.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

THE telegraphic news from Great Britain during the past week, consisted wholly of reports from the House of Lords on the matter of the Church Bill. It may, with truth, be said that the nation stood still and held its breath with anxiety for the result of the debate of the 18th of June. It was not the safety of the passage of that now famous measure, so much as the safety of the House of Lords itself as a portion of the constitution of the realm, that was at stake, and that caused such an intensity of interest to exist, and manifest itself in the public mind. The Irish Church Bill had gone through its first reading in the House of Lords. But that means neither more nor less than the introduction of the measure, the great point of interest concentrating on the debate of the second reading, and as the second act in the drama goes, so, generally, goes the third, especially in a measure of such vital importance. The same majority that marked the passage of the Bill in the first instance, in the Commons, marked it to its close, whatever change there was being in its favor. So in like manner, will it be characterized in the House of Lords. The majorities steadfastly adhere to the original programme, and after the first debate has passed a pretty accurate opinion of the whole matter can be formed. The Bill has passed the House of Lords by a majority of over thirty. It is therefore safe to calculate that with all the dangerous aspects which surrounded that measure after its first introduction in the House of Lords, the Irish Church Bill will shortly be *de facto* the law of the land.

The full importance of this measure can be judged better by observing the terrible struggle made to resist it in the last stronghold of the constitution, than by any benefit which the Irish people will experience for many a day. It is not religious equality alone that will spring up in Ireland, but the downfall of the old and tyrannical ascendancy, the greatest curse that ever injured a country, and kept it divided against itself in such a manner as to forbid even a serious thought of union.

How terrible and cruel was the taunt of English writers: "Irishmen will never unite even for their own common good" when we know that the elements of union were never present, and that the interests of a powerful body forbade any attempt of union. It will, indeed, be different in the future, and speedily too, for the feelings of defeat and revenge that will follow the passage of the Bill will prove of the greatest value to Ireland and its national cause.

There is no antagonistic principle in religion to keep a people divided short of the rankest and grossest idolatry. It was Orangeism and Ascendancy on the part of the minority that kept up the spirit of division. These fall with the passage of the Bill, and for the first time for over three hundred years a chance will be given to the people of Ireland to live at peace and cultivate those friendly feelings that precede a close and abiding union. We are full of hope for the future. Disestablishment and disendowment are worth fully ten years of active Fenian life. It was not the want of having Protestants join our organization, but their vigilance and opposition that we had to deplore. The cause will soon be removed and the effects of intolerance and opposition to national claims will die a natural death. "Life interests," and such like are but the sparks that fly upward to show where the fire had raged. They die such an easy and natural death that they need not be taken into account in looking on the good effects which the passage of the Bill must have on the entire social fabric of Ireland.

Thus, another, and one of the greatest impediments to the advancement of national doctrines in Ireland, is removed, for we may now look upon the third reading of the Church Bill in the House of Lords as a foregone conclusion. One by one the impregnable barriers yield to a well directed force of public opinion. Shortly we expect to see that opinion backed up by an armed nation, and nothing will be too great to demand by a people so organized. We have no objection to see all this as soon as may be, the sooner the better, for other people lie in bondage until the war note of liberty is sounded in Ireland.

NOTES.

THERE is something wrong with Ireland. We gather as much from the fact that preparations on a grand scale had been made for a review in Phœnix Park on the anniversary of the English Queen's birthday, and at the last moment the orders for holding it were countermanded. Reason: None given. Excuse: The weather. Real cause: The Irish are too disaffected, and those present at the review would probably have indulged in a few gentle hissings when the "National Anthem" would have been played. Five or six thousand people had gathered in the Park, and, as there was no review, they sat themselves down under the shadows of the great old trees, opened their baskets and hampers, and enjoyed themselves right merrily, notwithstanding the drawbacks of the famous anniversary. Of course, the newspapers were disgusted at the conduct of the "authorities," but what of that? They are nothing. Let the people console themselves. They will live yet to see a live review of an Irish army on Fifteen Acres, if they are only true to themselves. The sight-seeing of a review of a foreign soldiery, albeit the majority of the red-coats are Irish, can never be satisfactory to our people. An Irish Independence Day is worth all the anniversaries of all the Victorias or other English sovereigns that ever reigned.

HONEST merit, even among the big wigs in Ireland, is always sure of being kept well pressed back to the wall. The cold shade and the cold shoulder for everything honest and upright, plenty of presentations and public acknowledgments for brazen-faced impudence, public mendacity, and especially if the honored individual has possessed and used the means of a public office to strike at Ireland, or at the pretensions of her people, who will kick occasionally at the power that seeks their destruction. Of all the men who ever held office in our unhappy country, who would dream of a public presentation being due to Sir T. A. Larcom, the bitter foe of our countrymen, the Corydon of Dublin Castle, a very snake in the land? Yet so it is. Mr. "Lark'em," as our fellows in Dublin used to call him, has been presented with a magnificent piece of plate in the shape of a massive silver shield. Is the precious corpus of Lark'em in danger from the Fenians, we should like to know? The public spirit of Ireland, especially among those whose position would render them of service to their country is at the lowest ebb. We know right well that this presentation to such a creature as Larcom is but the carrying out of an arrangement among the tradesmen of Dublin, who owe their livelihood to the patronage of the "Castle;" nevertheless it is pitiful to see people make such asses of themselves in flattering the known enemies of their country. Let us hope and work for better times and a pleasanter order of public events than presenting our worst enemies with silver shields, let us hereafter present them with rifles. There is one sort of present we like among Irishmen: we like to see them "present arms!"

In another part of to-day's issue we give a report of the motion of Mr. George Henry Moore, in the English House of Commons, in bringing under the notice of that august body the treatment received by Mr. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, a gentleman who was arrested on "suspicion." We wish to direct the attention of our readers to that report, in order that they may see the manner in which the remarks of Mr. Moore were received. It is rather humiliating to find that a disclosure of sufferings, such as Mr O'Sullivan endured, is calculated only to call forth the laughter of the "House." In the name of Heaven what right has any Irishman to seek for redress for the sufferings of another in such a place? It was of no use that this Mr O'Sullivan was guiltless of any crime—it was enough that he was an Irishman and "suspected." Suspected of what? Of anything that came uppermost in the mind of a "peeler." That was enough to subject him to the degradation and suffering through which he has passed. Of what value may we ask is Mr. Moore's motion at this time of day. The suffering has been borne, and cannot be recalled. Does Mr. Moore imagine that the exposure he so ably made will deter the "peelers" from acting in the same manner when occasion requires? He certainly labors under a delusion if he imagine anything of the kind. The "peelers" were dubbed "royal" for their smartness in arresting such men as Mr. O'Sullivan. they are thus protected by their new made charter to do as they like, up till a certain time.

WHO has not heard of "Roaring" Hugh Hanna, of Belfast, a Presbyterian minister of the real "true blue" stamp? "Roaring" Hugh is an Orangeman, and, therefore, considers himself privileged to say things that are in keeping with the celebrated utterances of other "true blues," such as "we'll kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne," &c., &c. This reverend divine made a speech at Derry, a few days ago, and among other fine things said: "If, instead of their loyal attachment to the Constitution, they had joined the Fenian Confederation and threatened the stability of the empire, Mr. Gladstone would, instead of taking away the *Regium Donum*, have increased it. The way to touch the springs of Mr Gladstone's liberality was to smite down a policeman in Manchester, or to blow up a prison in Clerkenwell, or shoot as many landlords as men given to that kind of thing possibly could. Therefore it was that Mr. Gladstone visited upon them this penalty, and bestowed his patronage upon the iniquities and upon the villainy of the land." We all know what this gentle apostle means by the "iniquities" and "villainy" of the land. That red-hot demagogue who endeavored to [illegible] in the town that suffers from his ministrations, by inciting mountebanks like himself to engage in street preaching in opposition to the municipal authorities, would go farther now, and incite the "Apprentice Boys" of Derry to assassination, yet no Irish "peeler" will ever dream of lifting "Roaring" Hugh as a "suspect." Speaking of Mr. Dowse, the lately elected Member of Parliament for Derry, he said: "Now I trust to the Presbyterian Apprentice Boys of Derry to avenge me, a Presbyterian Apprentice Boy of Derry myself. I call upon my fellow Presbyterian Apprentice Boys of Derry to avenge me on Sergeant Dowse, and the next time that political 'red shank' approaches your gates treat him as your ancestors treated the 'red shanks' of a former generation." In plainer terms, he meant to shoot him. Had the reverend roarer been a Fenian it would have been all up with him, for uttering such language and inciting to such an act. He is not a Fenian but a "true blue," and therefore he escapes with impunity. This man has no interest whatever in the agitation going on at present in Ireland. He neither suffers nor gains, so that there is no reason for his interference, other than that of the blatant bigot going about among the rabble of Derry, and inflaming the minds of others to murder. Happy Ireland!

SCARCELY a post from Ireland reaches us without bringing the intelligence of a collision between the "peelers" and the people. At one time it is at Londonderry, at another in [illegible], then again in Clonmel. It is very evident from all this that a bad, bitter feeling of exasperation exists among the people towards the police. This is not to be wondered at, for the "authorities" have no surer basis for the continuance of their rule in Ireland than the police force. That institution, since its degradation being dubbed with the title of "royal," has become specially odious to the great mass of the people, and we do not wonder at the low estimation in which it is held, and the national abhorrence with which it is viewed by all sensible Irishmen. The slavery of our people is nothing to feel ashamed of, so long as that slavery is induced by a superior hostile power, but when that power is so ably seconded by the young men of Ireland for the paltry remuneration that supports life, and which could be more easily obtained at any other description of employment, we confess to a feeling of degradation and shame almost unlimited. Why, the British army, which is two thirds recruited from Ireland, is well known to be so thoroughly disaffected that in times of excitement, Irish regiments require to be drafted off to distant places, lest their well known sympathies with the cause of the people should induce them to take sides with their brothers. But with the "peelers" the whole thing is different. They are a standing army of native Irish soldiers, ready for their 2s 6d per day to shoot and bayonet their brother Irishmen when ordered to do so by an alien subaltern. The officers of this force are not Irish. Scotchmen and Englishmen occupy the best places, and the main body of the men are studiously kept where they deserve to be kept, in the ranks of the people's slayers.

MR. SUMNER's speech has created sensations not alone in England, at which stronghold it was chiefly levelled, but through every important capital in Europe. Should Sumner, as announced, make a tour over the Pacific slope during the coming autumn, repeating substantially the facts contained in his great speech, there can be little if any doubt as to the result; a confirmation of public belief in the necessity for war between England and America. An eminent American Minister writing from one of the great centres of European politics, says: "Mr. Sumner's speech has made a tremendous sensation all round—here the effect was seen in a fall of several per cent. in public securities. If President Grant sticks to the positions of Mr Sumner's speech, it is generally believed that war between the United States and England will be the consequence, sooner or later. I represent public opinion as unanimously accordant with Mr. Sumner's views in the United States, and that, while we do not desire war, we feel that a series of wrongs has been perpetrated upon us that requires reparation. Mr. Sumner's calm, unimpassioned array of facts and reasoning is turning public opinion in Europe on our side. The high toned spirit of this admirable speech will put all the world on their good behavior to us, as they will see that we do not suffer injustice with impunity, and that we will never let it pass by unredressed." The last line of these remarks is what pleases us best of any. Up till the present America has most undoubtedly suffered injustice with impunity, and such impunity as was never [illegible] before on the part of such a nation as we claim to be. It may be that our knowledge of our own strength has enabled us to do so up till the present, but magnanimity may be carried too far, especially when we have to deal with a haughty and most unscrupulous power, such as England has, on more than one occasion, proved herself to be. We trust the American Minister does not imagine that Senator Sumner's speech is sufficient punishment for England. That country can bear any amount of hard knocks in the shape of speeches. A good dose of the tincture of steel is what is required just now for England.

AMERICA is to have another visit from a member of the English royal family. Prince Arthur is to visit Canada and afterward the States. Probably the State Militia will be called upon to turn out in order to honor this young man, as the late General Corcoran was called upon to do in the case of the Prince of Wales. Let our citizens understand, and, understanding, perform their duty in the event of this Prince Arthur coming into our midst. As an individual private gentleman, Prince Arthur is free to roam over the States as he pleases, as the representative of an English sovereign, as a titled nobleman of a foreign country, we have got nothing to do with him. There are lots of miserable flunkeys in New York to play the flatterer and make the air noisome with their adulations to royalty, but the people should take special care not to be duped by those parties who would sell their country for a hundred dollars. Let lacqueys and fools do their slavish homage, but let every true Democrat insist that New York will not be disgraced nor taxed for the show of abominations. We throw out these few hints in time, so that the people may not be betrayed unawares into any foolish exhibition that would bring discredit on this Republican country.

As a proof of the pressure brought to bear on Mr. Gladstone in the matter of the Church Bill, and to show to what shifts the opponents of that measure are driven, it is only necessary to state that Viscount Powerscourt has presented a petition from the inhabitants of Glencullen, in the County of Dublin, bearing the weight of 180 signatures! We have often heard of the tables of the "House" groaning under the weight of petitions, but nary a squeak will the tables give under the weight of this sheet of letter paper. It is instructive, however, to observe that the opponents of the Church Bill are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to defeat the first meed of justice ever yielded by England to Ireland. From this we can learn something of the vindictive spirit that actuates the Church party. Would that Irishmen were as cautious of small things as Viscount Powerscourt and his handful of adherents appear to be in their last fight!

DEATH OF HENRY J. RAYMOND, EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE daily press of this city have had large obituaries on the decease of the above-named gentleman, which event took place on Friday morning last in a sudden manner. Mr. Raymond was widely known as occupying a prominent position in New York journalism for the past quarter of a century. On that account he must necessarily have made a large number of friends. His political course throughout life does not seem to have stirred the world to any great extent. He was cool and conscientious in the discharge of his public duties, and was rather remarkable for his pro English tendencies, a fault that cannot be too strongly condemned in the life of an American journalist. This country's greatness has been achieved in spite of English domination, and any tendency to keep up, or to assist to keep up, English interests in America, will always redound to the discredit of the man who works directly or indirectly for such a purpose. The *New York Times* is notoriously pro-English, as is evidenced in the desire of English journals to make its remarks appear as the pronouncement of the American mind. The late Mr. Raymond may or may not have assisted the paper of which he was chief editor to that unenviable position, but what we have stated of his journal is no less true. It is just possible that many leading members of the American press may not be so thoroughly aware of the indirect stratagems of English interests in America as we believe ourselves to be, and on that account we have considered it our duty to say so, in speaking of the demise of one who took a leading part in the formation of public opinion on this continent. We cordially sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased, Mr. Raymond, who, in the private relations of life, was an excellent man.

IT is said that only fourteen Popes have lived, as his Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth has done, to celebrate such the fiftieth anniversary of priesthood. Belgium recently sent his Holiness a product of a golden desk, enriched with precious stones, and Germany, besides an address bearing a million of signatures, [illegible] presents valued at £100,000.

THE LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

THE members of this Legion, belonging to Brooklyn, made a capital turn-out on Thursday last. They were joined by a company from Paterson, N. J., and started from Fulton Ferry at 1 P. M. for Lefferts Park, where a pic-nic of the Fenian Brotherhood of Brooklyn was held. At the roll of the drum, the men made a fine movement into military order, and elicited the praises of all who observed them. The day was remarkably fine, and the Irish National Flag—a tri-color of green, white, and yellow, with St. Patrick's Cross in the centre, surrounded with a wreath of shamrocks—sent a thrill of joy to many a heart, as its folds were flung wide to the breeze, in company with the Stars and Stripes. The men are all of the same height, or nearly so, which added much to their military appearance. Their uniforms are of the United States regular army pattern, with green facings. The arms and equipments were in fine order, which showed the special care bestowed on them by the members of the Legion. The march through Brooklyn, to the tune of the "Wearing of the Green," arranged as a quick step, elicited loud cheers from window and balcony through nearly the whole of the route. Arrived at the Park, the military were put through a few evolutions by Captain O'Rourke, of the 69th Regiment, National Guard State of New York, the officer in command, after which the men dispersed to join in the dance and other amusements provided for them by the Committee. General D. F. Burke and party followed the procession in an open barouche the greater part of the way, and subsequently the men under arms were addressed by the gallant general, the Hon. W. R. Robinson, Mr. Peter McCorry, Colonel Nagle, &c., Mr Joseph Paul acting as Chairman.

As evening advanced, the Park became crowded with the friends of the Brooklyn Fenians, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves most heartily. Athletic exercises seemed to have most attraction for the manlier portion of the assemblage. The ladies, as usual on such festive occasions, turned out in gala style, and entered thoroughly into the spirit of the day's amusements.

The men of Brooklyn and Paterson have every reason to feel satisfied with their progress as members of the Legion of Saint Patrick. We hope to see the men of Manhattan follow in brotherly rivalry the good example set them by their co-laborers in the cause of Irish independence.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

DEAR SIR: While crossing Fulton ferry, on Thursday, my attention was attracted to a detachment of soldiers whose uniform reminded me of that of the Irish Brigade of some years ago, and who, to my surprise and delight, I learned to be Fenians of the Legion of St. Patrick. Now, sir, I am a constant reader of the IRISH PEOPLE and, you will allow me to say that I think you have somewhat failed in your duty to those like me who look to you for all the news on Fenian affairs, by observing so strict a silence in regard to the L. S. P., so that the first we came to know of it is when we find it organized and uniformed all complete, like Minerva springing in full panoply from the head of Jove. There they were, marching to the tune of *The Wearing of the Green*, in the most innocent manner in the world, as if they had been old soldiers, familiar to us all for the last half score of years! I, in [illegible] the "turnout" vastly, and the resolute look and martial bearing of the volunteers convinced me that they will be ready for their work—as the Fiana of old were promised to be—in the hour of Ireland's greatest need. The beautiful flag, borne at the head of the regiment, suggested to me one thought, which I trust you will regard with favor, as it is a practical one. I thought, Mr. Editor, that it is the duty of the patriotic Irish ladies who love the old land, above all others, to provide the flags for our Fenian regiments. For my part, I venture to make a beginning in the good work, and beg leave to send to your care my subscription toward a stand of the national colors for whatever regiment of the L. S. P. is not already provided with them. This I leave to your discretion, and trust that my example may find numerous imitators.

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

ERIN GO BRAGH.

THE DUBLIN "IRISHMAN" ON JOHN MITCHEL.

DISPLEASED with the enforced inactivity of the present, John Mitchel roundly rates "organizations" in general. The word appears to have fallen on his ears so frequently and so boisterously in America, that he has got disgusted with it. This is natural enough, but is it quite reasonable? A government would be nothing were it not an "organization"—and to attempt to oppose it (should any be so advised) without an organization, would be to give the opposition a mob given to a drilled, disciplined, well-armed force. To be sure, a classic poet speaks of "Rage providing arms," but they had no gunpowder in his day.

"That wretched Stephens," says John Mitchel, "we believe, was the most successful propagator of the idea, though not by any means its originator." Quite so. There were even "organizations," "rings," and so forth, long—yet we dont think they did a great deal. At all events, the *Times* can afford to ridicule the attempt of twenty years ago, while it has to avow that Fenianism shook down the Establishment, and did a trifle more. What was the cause of this? Was it that Stephens was more successful?—and why is he "wretched"? Ought he to be called so, because he was more successful? [illegible] because he vegetates as an exile in Paris? It is true, indeed, he committed errors—but should the errors of an exile alone be remembered, and all that he did be [illegible] forgotten?

John Mitchel gives the reason why all has not been done, that some people think ought to have been done. "The reason is that there has been no opportunity. Nothing has been done, because nothing could be done." The empire was at peace, and yet, though "nothing could be done," something has been done—the establishment has been toppled over. In itself that may be an institution that could wait; but in its evil influence, in its dividing effect upon Irishmen, it is a cancer and a curse. The Protestants of Ireland have already begun to think that they have a native land, and that that land is Ireland, not England. [illegible]

But John Mitchel exerts his [illegible] show that the Fenians did nothing. Can he not admit as much done by them as the *Times* admits? That journal is little prejudiced in their favor, but it confesses they have done a good deal, while he will credit them with nothing. He thinks the Fenians get credit for too much, and he is stripping them of some accredited. "Englishmen are quite ready to announce as 'Fenians' the Mayor of Cork, John Martin, O'Neill Daunt, and other such good Irishmen, though they know that these men are not Fenians at all."

"So the Fenians must be content to do without them! We were not aware they considered them as the three main props of the society. John Mitchel himself called O'Neill Daunt "a fossil Repealer," the ex-Mayor of Cork has proved that he is not a Fenian by the way in which he sold the pass. John Martin is a good, honest, and brave man, but the Fenians have not claimed him, nor has the English press denounced him as a Fenian. We are told that the Fenians take credit for Father Shanahan, of Limerick—which is a piece of news from New York. But it is more prelude to another lively morsel. "The foul mouthed Barry is defeated at Dungarvan election, and then poor Fenians say, *we did it*, although not one man of those who voted against Mr. Barry belonged to their organization!"

That is a very specific statement. Now, we challenge its accuracy; we deny its correctness, and we expect that Mr. Mitchel, who is the soul of honor, will set out his proofs. This is a piece of information that must have gone to him from this side of the water. Who made so free with him as to lead him into such a statement?

The *Irishman* has a right to speak of the Dungarvan election. It spoke of it when others in Ireland were dumb or pleaded for Barry. When it contradicts this statement of the *Irish* (when it has good grounds whereon to base that contradiction. The marshalled ranks of neighbors who visited Dungarvan had not a little to do with convincing doubtful people where their interest lay.

We are not told what O'Neill Daunt has lately done: but John Martin led a procession of 40,000 men to Glasnevin to pay funeral honors to three martyred Fenians—a demonstration more formidable, more dangerously menacing to British power than all the things that all the B's and C's have ever done—and of course it is called a Fenian display.

By the way the *Irish Citizen* puts it, one would think that the display was created by John Martin. We are sure that John Martin would feel hurt at the idea of any such thing. As a fact, it was an almost spontaneous display of popular feeling. John Martin knows that the people would have followed those empty hearses as mourners, without him, the people knew that John Martin stood forward firmly and manfully, even as they did. Of Fenians there was a multitude among the mourners, the police deposed they saw plenty of arms. They stepped together well, and the sound of their martial tread, and the sight of their manly figures and steady ranks, made many a heart leap. It was not difficult to see them, so that this "formidable," this "dangerously menacing" procession would not have been held had there not been Fenians in Manchester, who feared not to die for Ireland, and it could have been shorn of much of its formidable character had there been no Fenians [illegible].

It is an odd thing, after all, that John Mitchel did [illegible] spare a word for those Three of Manchester, whose heroic conduct was the cause of [illegible] and of many another menacing demonstration from Dublin to the antipodes. Were they not "B's" or "C's," or at least some of their work?

But he does not spare them a word. "It is the people who are outside of that organization (if there be in fact any such organization in Ireland) who are the real terror of our enemies." Ah, but the outside people have been in Ireland this long time, have, therefore, been a terror this long time, and yet have been starved and exiled just as if they had not been a real terror.

Now, the plain fact, abstracting puzzles, is this: Fenianism would be nothing if it did not represent the people, and was not backed by the sympathy of the people; but then if the sentiment of the people did not come to a hard head somewhere, say in Fenianism, it would be in the same position that it has been in, any time since 1800.

THE FOLLIES OF A KNIGHT.

EARL SPENCER, like the loyal Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that he is, determined to keep the last birth day of Queen Victoria as the birthday of such a good woman and royal lady ought to be kept, especially in Ireland, which has such good reasons for thinking her good and royal. The land is poor, Earl Spencer thought, the people wretched, ground down by taxes, famine, famine, fed full of oppression in nearly every form, loathing their rulers, fleeing by thousands to a land of equal rights from their own land where they have no rights to anything but wrongs—how can the good Earl Spencer but testify to the tender sympathy of a [illegible] mother of all her people, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland?

Earl Spencer has a bright idea born of practical statesmanship, and the famous good sense of the ideal Englishman. The Irish people need help and sympathy, and this is the way they get them. The Viceregal Lodge is illuminated, the drawing-room is fitted up as a Chapter room, a throne is placed in it for Earl Spencer, and a table in the middle covered with blue cloth and with the Star of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick embroidered upon it. The object of all this splendor is the investiture of Lord Carysfort and Lord Gosford as Knights of the famous order, and "Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms, is bound to conduct the ceremonial with a scrupulous attention to every minute detail of courtly form and etiquette, for which the Irish prince of heraldry is distinguished." And, if we may believe the *Times*, he carried out his purpose. There was a banquet first of all which wanted nothing to its perfection but the gastronomic presence of an American Minister, the lack of whose well known speech was but tamely atoned for by Sir Bernard Burke's grandiloquence. Perhaps, however, he ate better than he spoke. But the banquet was merely preliminary, and Sir Burke was seen in the midst of scenes where nature made him to shine.

The guests rose from the table and went to the drawing room, where the Countess Spencer and a brilliant assemblage of ladies, who had been holding a sort of Borsela with their teapots while the men were making for port, awaited the Ceremonial of Investiture, the tea things having been cleared away. [N. B.—This statement about the tea things is made on our own authority, but we suppose we are justified in taking it for granted that, though the Irish people were starving round the Viceregal lodge while Earl Spencer and the rest of the gentlemen were faring sumptuously, yet the lovely Countess and her ladies could hardly have been permitted to share the fate of the unhappy natives.] The ceremony of Investiture was no doubt a stately scene. There was a flourish of trumpets, and Earl Spencer, in his part of Grand Master of the Order for that night only, entered the apartment with his procession, while a band stationed in the adjoining room played the National Anthem with excellent effect. Then the Grand Master, with his Aides de Camp in waiting, and Sir Burke, C.B., Ulster King-at-arms, and the Right Hon. the Earl and his Excellency That, and the Sword of State—an implement with which the people of Ireland are well acquainted—took their seats at the blue table. Then, more trumpets, more, the Jenkins we are drawing upon beautifully puts it, "the trumpet call was heard in the distance." Then enter more processions in pomp and state. Then the new-comets make the customary reverence. Then the Grand Master asks for more. Then he places him the formalities are repeated, and the knights are led in one by one, and "invested in accordance with the customary usages." Then the Grand Master gave them being blue ribbons, and badges of the order. And admonished them, and congratulated them. And made them all down at the blue table. And the farce ended by the whole noble set getting away from Ireland as soon as they could, to stay for a couple of months.

The effect upon the prosperity of Ireland of these ridiculous measures was at once made evident. The ceremony was on a Monday and on the next Tuesday Mr. Furney of Killinch, County Wexford, was called up for trial. Mr. Furney had bought some landed property in the Landed Estates Court. A poor laborer named Whitty lived in a wretched cabin on the estate. Mr. Furney wished Whitty to leave his cabin and live in his gate lodge, Whitty taking care of Furney's herds. Whitty's wife and family taking care of the lodge. Whitty did not like the work he was set at, and he and his family went back to their old cabin. Then Mr. Furney required him to leave. Whitty said he would go when he could find a place to go to. Mr. Furney, like a noble hearted landlord, ordered Whitty's cabin to be pulled down, and pulled down it was over the heads of the family. Whitty's wife said she would allow the cabin to fall on her before she would leave. But Furney, in the goodness of his heart, had her pulled out first. St. Patrick, being at that time at the Viceregal Lodge, could do nothing for these wretched people. But they managed, for a wonder to get Furney prosecuted, and he is to be tried at Quarter Sessions, perhaps. Meanwhile he was admitted to bail on his own recognizance for £20, and the Whittys are probably looking out for a place to cover their heads. Meanwhile, if their Excellencies, the Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, while sporting their blue ribbons in England, should hear that Mr. Furney had been found dead on his own grounds, bludgeoned or shot by some unknown hand, how surprised they would be to find that all their efforts to please the Irish had proved of no avail!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HO! FOR ISLIP!—Our readers will observe by advertisement, in another column, that a free trip will be given by Messrs. Johnson & Miller, of No. 20 Nassau street, New York city, to Islip, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, June 23d. Parties desirous of securing cheap lots cannot do better than pay a visit to Islip. The location is all that is claimed for it; and it is expected that before long it will be the most valuable property on Long Island. Great inducements are held forth for all who contemplate purchasing real estate. All are invited to be present. Free trip and free collation are no small inducements. Remember the date, Wednesday, June 23d, at 8.45 A. M.

THE Mayor of Mobile recently married a colored couple. After the ceremony the husband said: "Massa Caleb, you has forgotten something." "What is it, Austin?" asked the Mayor. "Why, you ain't kissed the bride."

An acquaintance remarked to Dr. Robert South, the celebrated preacher at the Court of Charles the Second, "Ah! doctor, you are such a wit!" The doctor replied: "Don't make game of people's infirmities; you, sir, might have been such a wit!"

My Hero.

When Ireland aroused from the nightmare of years—
From the long dreadful tortures of chances and fears—
At a bound gained her feet, who was first at her side
To right her and save her, whatever betide?
'Twas gallant Tom Bourke.

The sword that had flashed till the South was o'erthrown
Was unsheathed for the island that calls him her own,
And no gallanter gentleman of our array
Cast fortune and life on the chance of the day
Than glorious Tom Bourke.

There was waiting, and fencing, and watching the hour,
When best we might strike down the enemy's power,
And the proud soul that patiently bore with the pause,
For the love of his land and the good of her cause,
Was gallant Tom Bourke's.

The eyes of the *shirri* were fixed on his ways,
Whence he came, where he hid, in these desperate days.
But he baffled and beat them, resolved to be free,
Till the green in the wind of the battle he'd see,
Did glorious Tom Bourke.

At last came the moment—the tocsin was struck,
And England and Ireland prepared for their luck,
And the proudest, the gladdest of our little host,
Who boasted the least, but who labored the most,
Was gallant Tom Bourke.

No faltering for him when the loud summons came,
Set the heart and the soul of the Nation in flame,
The coward, the traitor might sneak from the brunt,
But who was it rode at our head to the front—
'Twas glorious Tom Bourke.

Nor a step, nor an inch of the fight would he yield
Whilst a glimmer of hope was in fastness or field,
With the eye of the veteran, cunning to scan,
He stuck to his purpose, and mastered his plan,
Our gallant Tom Bourke.

Defeat and disaster o'ertook him 'tis true,
For the hundreds that followed had dwindled to few,
The odds were too many—the struggle too great,
But, a gentleman still, he accepted his fate,
Our glorious Tom Bourke.

And when spies and informers surrounded the dock,
He stood in their midst, like a pinnacled rock,
Not a word, not a murmur escaped from his lips.
But still, as a star, in the noon of eclipse!
Our gallant Tom Bourke.

They gave him the gallows—they sentenced him well;
Moriarty and Cullen provided a hell,
Where his soul and his conscience together might dwell,
Whilst the Devil pronounced them most excellent loud.
Unhappy Tom Bourke.

But the gallows or freedom were equal to him,
His cheek never blanched, those great eyes never grew dim,
And that voice, like a melody heard in the blast,
For Ireland and Freedom pealed out to the last!
O glorious Tom Bourke.

Then here's to my hero, who's pining to day
Where the red slopes of Woking grow white in the May,
Here's to Mulcahy, too! may the Lord send them soon
A glimpse, without bars, of the sun and the moon.
Both he and Tom Bourke.

CAVIARE.

—*Irishman*.

OBITUARY.—On Wednesday, June 9, at her residence, No. 71 Suffolk street, New York, Kate, daughter of Martin and Margaret Cleere, breathed her last after a short, but severe illness, she was cut away in her youth, and many a heart, both in Ireland and America, will feel sad and gloomy at her death, for a more genial or patriotic spirit seldom animated the human frame. She was a native of Kilkenny, where many friends will feel disconsolate over her loss. [Irish papers please copy.]

HO! FOR ISLIP!

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON!

Old-fashioned Rhode Island Clam Bake.

SPLENDID COLLATION! FREE EXCURSION!

THE TRIP OF THE YEAR!

TAKE YOUR LADIES WITH YOU

On Wednesday Morning, June 23,

To the Depot of the South Side Railroad, foot of South Eighth street, Williamsburg, jump into the cars at 8.45 o'clock, and away for Islip to attend

JOHNSON & MILLER'S

GREAT SALE OF

150 OF THE CHOICEST VILLA PLOTS

WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF THE METROPOLIS.

You can stand on the shore of the property and catch bass and bluefish, with rod and reel. A sight of the magnificent villas, beautiful trout ponds and country places surrounding the lots to be sold will be say nothing of the other attractions pay you well for the trip. ISLIP is one of the most fashionable places in the vicinity of New York. Many of our most aristocratic and wealthy metropolitans live there. This is the first villa property ever offered at auction. It is known as the Governor Smith Farm. It adjoins the magnificent residences of Shepherd Knapp and Bradish Johnson. The Sale will take place, Rain or Shine. Will be absolute to every particular. No Bids will be made in behalf of the owner.

REMEMBER THE DATE,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

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AT THE

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

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BY A PARTICIPANT.

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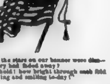

"Who said that the stars on our banner were dim—
That their glory had faded away?
Look up and behold! how bright through each fold
They are flashing and smiling to-day!"

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With some Account of the Corcoran Legion, and sketches of the principal officers, many of whom served in the Papal Brigade. By Captain D. P. Conyngham, A. D. C.

"Hark, from yon stately ranks what laughter rings!
Mingling wild mirth with war's stern minstrelsy,
His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
And moves to death with military glee!
Boast, Erin! boast them, tameless, frank and free,
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger known—
Rough Nature's children, humorous as she;
And he, yon chieftain!—Strike the proudest tone
Of thy bold Harp, Green Isle, the Heroes Are Thine Own!"

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THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

A RETROSPECT

We have said that the year '49 witnessed a strange anomaly in Ireland. The year '58 witnessed a still stranger anomaly. The dead land began to show unmistakable symptoms of vitality—of a vigorous, healthful vitality. These symptoms, indeed, were of a sort which the poor beloved and be agitated country had not exhibited for fifty weary years before. The spirit of Ninety eight was abroad. And what of the patriots who mourned so pathetically over the grave of their country? Did they rejoice with exceeding great joy to find that she, whom they mourned as dead, had hot blood in her veins all the time? We shall touch as lightly as possible upon this strange chapter of our history. If our sense of duty permitted it, we would skip the chapter altogether, and leave it to the future historian, who, we fancy, will find a good deal to bewilder him in the records of this period. He will find the popular journals teeming with what? With encouraging appeals to the prostrate people to rise from the dust? With arguments to prove that the just cause was not lost—that the enemy's yell of triumph that the Irish were "gone with a vengeance," was premature—that Ireland had strength in her arm still, if she were only taught how to use it? Surely this must have been the tone adopted by our leaders when they saw the dead bones (or what they supposed to be dead bones) flying together? Why, no. The tone of the leaders was a tone of warning, and not only of warning but of anguish and consternation also. But there was something worse still. They saw enough to convince them that the manhood of Ireland was instinct with the spirit of true patriotism—with courage and self-sacrifice; and the men whom they (the leaders) had reason to know, had awakened this spirit, were pursued with misrepresentation as unjust as it was ungenerous—particularly when the men so misrepresented could offer no defence without putting themselves or others in the power of the law. We were well used to see our best and truest calumniated and maligned, not only by the foul mouthed foe and the recreant slave, but by lips from which we would fain hear only the accents of charity and the message of peace. To this we had been accustomed, for a repetition of this we were prepared. But we were not prepared to see those whom we had learned to admire, if not for their wisdom at least for courage and heroic endurance of suffering, now come forward with the same charges against others, which were once poured out against themselves by the weak, the venal, and the base. When we read in one of those warning manifestoes, that the men who urge the people to illegal combinations always take care to provide for their own safety, while their dupes were left to suffer, we felt stung to the quick, and could not help exclaiming "Surely, a voice from Bodenstown churchyard cries out against this ungenerous insinuation." The injustice of this charge is only equalled by—shall we say?—its silliness. Imagine the words to be addressed to the people of Poland. Suppose Mr O'Brien told these noble fellows when he was among them that they were dupes, because the secret committee which directed their movements had taken all possible precaution to hide themselves from the Russian enemy? We are really glad that Mr O'Brien did not talk such nonsense as this in Poland, for we should be sorry that this brave people should entertain any serious doubts not only of the sanity of Mr O'Brien, but of the sanity of the nation that ever looked to him as its leader. Of course these "warnings" were followed by "vigorous measures" on the part of the government, and Informalism stepped upon the stage. We shall not venture to dwell upon this phase of the subject, for we just remember that notwithstanding that these warnings in all probability led to the arrest and prosecution of several good and spirited young Irishmen, the same "warnings" were subsequently repeated, and at a time when there was but too much reason to apprehend that they would be again followed by a repetition of strong measures on the part of the government, and for the second time be the signal for Informalism to be up and doing. We set great store by the unruffled equanimity with which Providence has blessed us, and therefore, we shall incontinently drop this part of the subject.

Under any circumstances the conduct of certain public men in reference to what they were pleased to call "Secret Societies" would be unjustifiable. But in the then state of the country and its prospects ... If they saw the opportunity for the deliverance of the country approaching—if they had set to work to prepare the country to seize the opportunity when it should come, and if they saw reason to fear a rash and premature attempt at insurrection which might prostrate their hopes and efforts—if they saw all this there might be some excuse for them—something to ... But they saw ... they were doing nothing but dreaming of doing anything for the national cause, and they saw no reason whatever to fear an abortive or precipitate attempt to get up an ... [illegible] ... upon their reputed leaders. But if they were not prepared to accept the consequences of this ... Could they not have kept themselves at the safe side ... We endeavoured at the time to account for the course pursued by those whom ... the principle of the old saw that evil communications corrupt good manners. Noble natures may be imposed upon, and led astray by pestilent parasites, but truly noble natures generally vindicate themselves in the end.

Secret is truth, and its trial in this instance has been signal and complete. Had it been otherwise we should have been tempted to exclaim with Michael Doheny—giving another than the original application to his words:

> What fate is thine, unhappy Isle,
> When even the trusted few
> Should pay thee back with hate and guile,
> When most they should be true!

But we can afford to be more lenient now. Let us count our gains for this year of grace 1869. The young men who were caught in the toils of English law to this day cannot be persuaded that they were "duped." That is something. It proves that Irishmen of this generation lack not the spirit which nerves the heart and arm of the bondsman to burst his fetters and stand erect a freeman among the free. The warnings of the leaders had the effect of turning the attention of the people to the question, who was their own attempted insurrection a failure and a disgrace? And the clear mother wit of the people enabled them to answer—because they were not prepared. The patriot's task now was to instruct the people how to prepare. And it was ordained that the people were to find able instructors, teach them by precept and example this necessary lesson, in a quarter the last from which such dangerous teaching could have been expected. Of this hereafter.

King's Victories.

> Now many a heart kindles high with her fire,
> Now many a fancy inflamed with her breath,
> Fills up with the dream of a soldier's desire
> The slow flagging pause between battle and death.
> Yet History preach to the complaisant poor,
> What glory results from the mightiest war?
> What a reign may re-echo with victories roar,
> That some chieftain may strut in a ribband and star.
>
> Yes, the many still struggle that one may be great,
> From the blood of the myriads his myrmidons slew,
> And glory is still manufactured by fate,
> At the cost of the mass to embellish the few.
> Half a region in ruins that one may ascend
> ... the smiles of the world to position and name—
> ... carried by death is the ... for a prize,
> Still watered by tears the sharp laurel of fame.
>
> Wild Demon of Victory, still must thou tear
> From humanities heart the red food, for thy feast,
> False lantern of courage, how long shalt thou wear
> The proudest of crowns on thy blood-stained crest?
> The cry of the children, the moan of the wife
> Fall feebly and weak 'mid the cannonades roar,
> And the brightest of swords shining over the strife
> Strikes a gloom to some heart that can vanish no more.
>
> Oh reason, how weak is thy faltering sight,
> When the contintual currents of nature outroll,
> How little, oh man, dost thou dream of the light
> And the glory that lives in the narrowest soul!
> One genial thought taking wing o'er the land
> Had goldened the tempest and silenced the waves,
> Yes, one moment of converse, the grasp of a hand
> Robbed tyrants and death of their glory and graves.
>
> Oh! when shall the nations baptiz'd in the birth
> Of the new peaceful glories the future may bring,
> Independent and equal, encircle the earth
> Like the bright, solid splendors of Saturn's great ring;
> When the white sails of commerce uniting each land
> And freemen shall pass where his tyrants have trod,
> And the last rusted fetter be struck from the hand
> That is pointed in prayer unto Heaven and God.

MEN AND MOUNTAINS.

> Oh! brave young men of Ireland, wherever, now, ye be,
> Whether clinging to the Motherland, or Freemen o'er the sea—
> Know ye the Northern legend, that the Celtic Warriors lie,
> Hid up in Mourne's mountains, where the summits ... sky,
> That they're waiting—that they're listening—that they're armed cap-a-pie—
> That they're yearning for the trumpet-call, that hails dear Ireland free.
>
> Oh! ye brave young men of Ireland—they are waiting for your call
> As they rest upon their arms, in that mountain bosomed hall—
> They are waiting till the brutal scourge has stricken you full sore,
> Till ye cry aloud, erect, and proud, "We'll bear this thrall no more."
>
> Ye stately hills of Ireland, ye like mighty prophets stand,
> And preach for ever manhood's creed to all the trampled land—
> Yes, ye preach for human freedom to the stirring crowd below;
> While the ocean flingeth at your feet her pearly crown of snow.
>
> To the brave young men of Ireland, the mighty mountains show—
> How, to the soil they own and love, they should so firmly grow,
> And the ocean thunders loudly, in its seething foam and spray,
> "Where there's a will" it sayeth, "Bondsmen! as with me, there is a way."

"Erin."

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAṀ OISÍN IS PÁTRAICC

(CONTINUED.)

> O Iarr-sa Pátraicc Neaṁ ar Dia
> D' Fionn na B-Fiann is dá ċloinn
> Déin-se guiḋe ar an b-flaiṫ,
> Nár ċualaḋ a ċoṁ maiṫ re d' linn 1
>
> P Ní iarrfad-sa Neaṁ d' Fionn,
> A ḟir ġrinn le'r ḟirge m' fearg,
> 'S gur b' é ṁ an re n-a linn
> Beiṫ a n-glinn ag siansán sealg.
>
> O Dá m-biaḋfá-sa farrais na B-Fiann,
> A ċléiriġ na g-cliar 's na g-clog
> Ní ṫabairfeá t' aire 'r Dia
> Aċt ar nar cliar agus scol 2
>
> P Ní tréigfinn-se Mac Dé Bí
> Ar a d-táinig ṡoir agus ṡiar,
> A Oisín an ċreidiṁ ḃig,
> Is olc raċas duit díol na g-cliar
>
> O Ba ṁian le Fionn na B-flaiṫ
> Siansán a ċon a B-fad ar ṡliaḃ
> Coin a ta ag fágḃáil cuain
> Morḋail a ṡluaiġ buḋ é a ṁian
>
> P Is iomḋa mian do Bíḋ ag Fionn,
> Náċ g-cuirtear suim ann dá ċis
> Ní ṁaireann Fionn 'ná a ċoin
> S' ní ṁairḟiḋ tusa a Oisín féin
>
> O Is mó de scéal Fionn na' san,
> S' 'ná d-táinig re ár linn naṁ
> A n-deaċaiḋ torainn 's a B-fuil beo,
> Do b' fearr Fionn faoi ór 'na raḋ
>
> P Gaċ ar Bronnais agus Fionn de 'n ór
> Is olc do raċas dó 'gus duit
> Tá se a n-Ifreann 'n a ġeall 3
> Mar do ġníḋeaḋ feall is broid
>
> O Is beag do ċreidim-se do d' ġlór,
> A ḟir ó 'n Róiṁ na leaḃar bán,
> Go m-beiḋ Fionn na B-fleaḋ fial
> Ag Deaṁan 'ná ag Dia ar láiṁ
>
> P Tá Fionn a n-Ifreann ar láiṁ,
> An fear sáṁ do Bronnaḋ ór,
> A n-éiric easurama 'r Dia
> Tá sé a d-teaċ na b-pian faoi Brón
>
> O Dá m-beidis clanna Morna 'stiġ
> No clanna Baoiscne, fir bo ṫréan, 4
> Do Béarfadaois Fionn amaċ.
> No Biaḋ an teaċ aco féin.
>
> P Cúig Cóigead Éireann, 'fo seaċ, 5
> 'S na seaċt ċata Bí 's an B-Féinn
> Ní ṫuḃradaois Fionn amaċ
> As an teaċ 'n a B-fuil a b-pian.
>
> O Dá mairfeaḋ Faolán agus Goll,
> Diarmaid donn agus Oscar áiġ
> A d-teaċ ar ċum Deaṁan 'ná Dia
> Ní Biaḋ flaiṫ na B Fiann ar láiṁ
>
> P Dá mairfeaḋ Faolán agus Goll
> 'S a raiḃ ann de 'n B-Féinn riaṁ
> Ní ṫuḃradaois Fionn amaċ
> As an teaċ 'n a B-fuil an pian
>
> O Cad do rinn Fionn ar Dia?
> Aċt beiṫ ag riar cliar agus scol.
> Greas mór ag bronnaḋ óir,
> Is greas eile re meidir a ċon,
>
> P Is a n-geall re meidir na g-con
> Is re riar na scol gaċ lá
> Agus gan aire 'ge ar Dia
> Do Beir Fionn na B-Fiann ar láiṁ

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST. PATRICK

[TRANSLATED BY COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.]

> O Holy Patrick, to God wilt thou pray,
> Finn of Fians once again to restore.
> And achievements will ring in thy day,
> Such as thou'st never heard of before?
>
> P For thy king I will offer no prayer,
> Silly bard (why my anger provoke?)
> For the chase had exhausted his care,
> And the echoes his baying hounds woke
>
> O Hadst thou been with the Fianns on the hill,
> With thy clercs and crosses and bells
> Not devotion thy spirit would thrill
> But the songs of the bards in the dells
>
> P Not a pleasure on earth could seduce
> Me from God's Son—the giver of life.
> Nor could minstrels thy sorrow reduce,
> Bold Osheen, void of faith, fond of strife
>
> O In the music of hounds on the hill
> Far away, Finn of Fianns took delight,
> Waking echoes as clear as a rill
> In pursuit of the wolf in his flight
>
> P Of the pleasures he loved now but few
> To the friend that survives him remain
> He is dead with his hounds, and thou too
> Proud Osheen shalt suffer death's pain,
>
> O Never yet on the earth was there born
> Nor hereafter shall there ever be
> One so bounteous of gold, wine and corn
> As was Finn of the Fianns fond of glee
>
> P For the gold that Finn lavished and thou
> Woe awaits ye, yet sure to be paid,
> He is tortured in Tartarus now
> For his gold, rapine havoc and raid
>
> O Nay, I heed not thy tale man of Rome
> And white books nor thy confident nod—
> Though 't were lettered in every tome,
> That he's captive to Demon or God
>
> P He is captive in Hell I repeat
> Noble chief of the gold-giving reign,
> He was heedless of God, and 'tis meet
> That he's bound in the prison of pain
>
> O In the prison of pain were he bound
> If clan Morna or Baescna could find it,
> Or that prison they'd raze to the ground,
> Or command it themselves as they minded
>
> P Not the legions composing his hosts,
> With the five Fifths of Erin beside,
> Could release him, Osheen of loud boasts,
> From the prison where sinners abide
>
> O Were Faelan in armor arrayed,
> Goll Diarmid, or Oscar the bold,
> No house God or demon e'er made
> Our brave king in bondage should hold
>
> P Though Faelan, fierce Oscar and Goll,
> With their whole host were now here again,
> Their force could not save the lost soul
> Of your brave Finn from bondage and pain.
>
> O. How did Finn thy God ever offend?
> Save on minstrels and bards on their rounds,
> Bounteous cheer and rich presents to spend,
> And rejoice in the cry of the hounds
>
> P 'Twas his madly enjoying the ring
> Of the deer-hound and minstrelsy lay,
> Made him heedless of God hence thy king
> Is in direst of bondage to-day

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

1 Neamh (nav) i. e. "Heaven." In its inflections it makes nimhe and neimhibh. It is an original Gaelic term. Its common origin with the Greek nephos and the Latin nimbus, both signifying a "cloud," is more than probable. Its relationship with the Gaelic neabhal (neval), contracted neul, "a cloud," (Greek nephele) is scarcely more apparent.

2. Cliar agus scol. Cliar is also an original Gaelic term. It means a "band of minstrels," and is sometimes applied to any festive company. It came in time to signify "clergy" from its similarity in sound to cleireach, a "cleric" or "clerk," a word borrowed from the Latin clericus. Scol or sgol also means a "band," "company," or "shoal." It is confounded with the borrowed term scoil or sgoil, a "school." This is possibly the word which Macpherson has rendered "shell," i. e. "drinking bowl," in his imposture. It may, in this instance, be a modification of the Scandinavian skald, i. e. a bard, but this is mere conjecture. Seol, however, does mean "men" in very old Gaelic (a skull, a head, a person?), "cliar agus scol," "minstrels and bards," "minstrels and festive gatherings," and "minstrels and shells" (cups). In one or other of these Oisin applies them when speaking of the Fianna, while in referring to St. Patrick and his disciples they mean "clergy and schools."

3. Ifreann (Iffron), i. e. "Hell." There is no valid reason for considering this a borrowed word in our language any more than Neamh, Heaven. It is most probably cognate with the Latin Avernus, but some hold it to be an adaptation of Infernum to the vocalisms of the Gaels.

4. Morna. The Clanna Morna was the title of the Connaught contingent of the Fiann, Clanna Baoiscne, or Baoisne (Baishna), of the Leinster. The former were Belgians, or Fir Bolg, the latter Milesians. They were rivals and often enemies. Finn was a Leinsterman, Goll a Connaughtman.

5. Cuig Coige, i. e. "the Five Fifths." Ireland was divided, in pagan times, into five principalities, each having its separate righ, or king, but all subject to an ard-righ, or high king, who claimed the sovereignty of the whole island, hence the Five Fifths mean the five principalities or provinces.

MEISSIMA.

Michael Barrett.

> Fair shone the sun of May on London town,
> Piercing with fiery shafts the twilight brown,
> Cold shone the sun of May on that foul tree,
> Whence Barrett passed to Death—to Victory!
> That vile May morning
>
> The walls of that cursed prison loomed on us—
> On men and women, white and tremulous,
> Who waited through the watches of the night,
> Till he was strangled in their blinded sight,
> That sad May morning
>
> Fast swayed the crowd in tumult, without stop,
> Around the stark and melancholy drop
> Saint Sepulchre's gave out—the hour was come!
> And Michael Barrett marches to his doom!
> This black May morning
>
> Fresh from the dungeon and the chain he came—
> Leaped to the scaffold, as a man became
> No blanched cheek, and no craven eye were there
> Only the courage that defied despair,
> That proud May morning
>
> Many a son and sister looked on him—
> Looked up with glances reverent and dim;
> Many a woman knelt in prayer beneath
> The foul folds where they strangled him to death,
> That red May morning.
>
> But as a hero, who in battle dies,
> Falls, as a star falls from the heated skies,
> Takes one look at the world before he goes,
> So looked brave Michael Barrett on his foes,
> That long May morning.
>
> The English insult, mingled curse and hiss,
> The croak of coward hearts came not amiss.
> It was his fate, 'till death to be pursued
> By the coarse ravings of the multitude,
> On this May morning.
>
> But a distinct and a nobler strain
> Was blended with that psalmody of pain,
> For there were Irish voices in his ears,
> And prayers to Christ, the Merciful, Who hears,
> That sad May morning
>
> And, answering supplications long and loud,
> He looked one moment on the surging crowd,
> He looked one look of thankfulness, and then
> Swung 'between earth and heaven, the best of men,
> That black May morning
>
> Men's hearts, at that fell moment, poised and shook;
> Temple and lip the frightened blood forsook,
> Some reeled, some stood. What could it mean or seem,
> A ghastly nightmare, phantasy, or dream?
> That dim May morning
>
> Up above the house tops, came the sun;
> Up, like a shielded, steel embattled Hun,
> Longing to gaze upon his mortal foe,
> Within the trench of conflict lying low,
> That fierce May morning.
>
> With head majestic, slightly turned aside,
> A man of men, the hero martyr died,
> And when they plucked the white cloth from his face,
> There were the fast shut eyes, the changeless grace,
> That curst May morning
>
> What of him? There remains alone, to-day,
> A grave unhonored, mingled bones and clay,
> His requiem the hangman's brutal laugh,
> The jailor's heel print for his epitaph,
> This slow May morning.
>
> Liar! the heart of Ireland ne'er forgives,
> Liar!—within that heart his glory lives
> Immutably divine and consecrate—
> Part, portion, parcel of our better fate,
> This fair May morning.
>
> They slew him, be their doors with blood besprent,
> They murdered him, yet knew him innocent,
> And burying, they buried with him, too,
> Hope of agreement, held by me and you,
> Till that May morning
>
> That hope is broken. By our common faith
> We swear to wage the struggle to the death
> We shake no bloody hands—we vow to be
> England's eternal, restless enemy,
> This proud May morning.
>
> Scaffolds and graves surround us—fear them not.
> Better the martyr's than the helot's lot.
> And, by the God who keeps our race unchanged,
> You, Michael Barrett, shall be yet avenged,
> Some red May morning.

—Irishman CAVIARE.

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART IV.—CONTINUED

It was now clear that their captivity must be submitted to until terminated by some other means than any influence they could hope to exert on their jailor. Nichol having once experienced the advantage of an offensive attitude, stood ever after upon his equality, and did not scruple to repel any symptoms of reproach by broad recrimination. Judith stormed and fretted, and Lady Anna, from indignant distress, gradually settled into a quiet melancholy. At night, when the sky was clear, even though the warmth of the beacon fire scarce overcame the chilliness of the sea breeze, she was accustomed to sit on the platform of the tower under the shelter of the seaward battlements, gazing upon the stars for hours at a time. Judith would sometimes creep to her side and interrupt her meditations. "Dear lady, do you think there are people in the stars?"

"Alas, Judith, I was not thinking of the stars."

[illegible]

[illegible]

... replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

A very fat man, for the purpose of quizzing his doctor, asked him to prescribe for a complaint, which he declared was stopping with his mouth open. "Sir," said the doctor, "your disease is incurable. Your skin is too short, so that when you shut your eyes your mouth opens."

A man wearing a pair of spotted pantaloons took a noonday siesta under a tree in the neighborhood of Madison, Ind. A German, who was out hunting, saw his leg hanging over a rock, and mistaking it for a huge boa constrictor, fired a charge of shot into it. The moral is obvious. Don't wear spotted pantaloons when you take an out of doors nap in Indiana.

A NEW NOTE.—Lord Chesterfield said that all musicians were madmen. We have an opinion of our own on the delicate subject, which won't be entirely removed by the fact that we have been favored with the following gem from "a composer," dwelling at the other side of the water: "Sir,—Will you do me the favor of stating whether you would favorably review a copy of my new song. * * * Yours truly ——. [Private.] P. S.—I am a firm supporter of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church and land policy."

A Nevada reporter describes a divorce case in the following succinct and grammatical manner: "Judge B—— yesterday, ordered a disjunctive decree to be issued in the case of Mary Smith vs. John Smith, severing the copulative conjunctions heretofore existing between the parties. The frequent imperative moods and violent interjections of the masculine gender had rendered it impossible for the feminine to agree with him in the plural number. The husband was much affected during the passing of the sentence by the judge."

The late Mr. Thackeray had a nose of most peculiar shape, as may be seen by his portrait. The bridge was very low, and the nostrils extremely well developed. On one occasion, at a party where Douglas Jerrold was present, it was mentioned that Mr. Thackeray ... and that a lady ... was doing her best to convert him to Romanism. "To Romanism!" exclaimed Jerrold. "Let us hope she'll begin with his nose."

[illegible]

THE HANDSOME SINGER.—A female singer who was in high favor with a German Prince was appointed to sing one of Haydn's compositions. At the rehearsal she and the conductor differed as to the time in which it should be sung. It was agreed that the composer should be referred to, who, when the conductor waited on him, asked him if the lady was handsome. "Very," was the reply, "and a special favorite with the Duke." ... "she is right," said Haydn, with a significant look at the poor disconcerted professor, who in all probability, had he gained his point would have lost his place, and this Haydn well knew.

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

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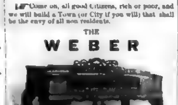

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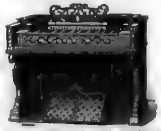

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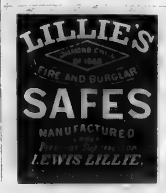

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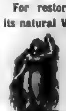

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 181. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE UNITY OF IRELAND—THREE CLASSES OF REVOLUTIONISTS—THOSE WHO STRIKE BLINDLY—THOSE WHO STING LIKE HORNETS—WANT OF FAITH—THE HORNET POLICY HAS ITS DRAWBACKS—THOSE WHO WOULD CREATE A NEW IRELAND—THE END AND THE MEANS—BEFORE BEING FREED IRELAND MUST BE MADE NEW—THE REVOLUTION MAY BE ADVANCED WITHOUT INDEPENDENCE—WHAT WE CAN DO TO ADVANCE IT—IRELAND'S UNITY MUST PRECEDE HER LIBERATION—WHAT THE I. R. B. ARE EXPECTED TO DO—THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FOUR PROVINCES—THERE IS NOTHING TO HINDER IT—THE ADVANTAGES OF IT—WHY, THEN, IS IT NOT DONE?

Among Irish revolutionists there are three parties existing, if we are to judge of their beliefs and motives by their acts. The first and most numerous party think of nothing, aim at nothing, but getting up a great fight with the hereditary enemy of their country. They see before them just as far as a general war with its smoke and blood and confusion, and to bring about this armed conflict is the sole object of all their desires and preparations. They have a fond faith that out of the fire of civil war liberty must come. They never for a moment calculate that a severer slavery comes after many a defeat fight, as Ireland experienced more than once, and as Poland lately learned in a most bitter school. And, not only is liberty expected to be born of purely military events, but social peace, national prosperity, and good government in general are expected to have their genesis in a violent and passionate and sanguinary struggle.

There is another class of Irish nationalists, who do not believe in war as a means of regeneration—at least not now. They see that Ireland cannot fight with any reasonable chance of success except she be armed, and they know that she is not yet sufficiently armed—not yet! after ten years spent in doing almost everything but the one thing needful—*putting arms into the people's hands*. More than this, they despair of ever sufficiently arming the people, and, as it would be madness to attempt to fight without arms, they seek out other ways for advancing the revolutionary cause. Accordingly they pursue a policy which I may designate the "hornet policy," as it consists in constantly hovering and buzzing round the head of the British Lion, and seizing every opportunity to plant in him a sting

I think that the hornet policy is, under existing circumstances, a more intelligent and plausible one than the blind policy of fighting without any definite object in view which fighting is likely to achieve. I protest against fighting for the mere sake of fighting. I would not fight at all, or counsel others to do so, except as a means to a clearly discerned end, which is worthy of the price to be paid in blood and sorrow to attain it. I never hesitate for a moment in my firm persuasion that "Ireland is a country well worth fighting for." But I would wish to put the aphorism in another way, and say, *Ireland is a country worth winning for our own*. Then, the question is: How shall we win it? And at once we become aware that the revolution, which will give Ireland back to the Irish, may be accomplished by a hundred different operations, each advancing the work a certain distance, and of which the stern appeal to arms might with prudence be postponed for use but in the last resort.

I believe that the hornet policy has already had considerable success, that it has conduced to the propagandism of Fenianism, and that it has had no small share in bringing the most influential and authoritive organs of English opinion to make the humiliating confession that "except the Irish Church be disestablished (*i. e.*, except Irish disaffection be conciliated,) the government of the British Empire cannot be carried on." But the hornets have one great defect—they are excellent detectives of any assailable spot in the armor of the enemy, and they are merciless in striking him whenever they can do so with effect, but they fail entirely in showing that they have anything better in store for Ireland than the present government which rules her. They tell us nothing of their plans for the future. They tear up all the old foundations—not a single stone will they allow to remain in its place, but they lay down no basis for an independent and self-governing Ireland instead. They let us know what they dislike, but not what they like; they inform us of what they do not want, but keep us in ignorance of their wants. Is it possible that they only study their antipathies, and do not really know what sort of an Ireland they would like to have?

The third class of revolutionists are not so numerous as the others, but they are not content with the role of a satirist or of a destructionist, they do not rest their attention on the means, and think nothing about the end to which the means conduct. They would not fight at all, nor advise others to do so, except there was a fair prospect that the wager of battle would be favorable to Ireland's cause. Nor would they attempt to excite animosity against England, and endeavor to render odious the oppression of a nation by a nation, did not they believe that the passions which they excite give the captive strength to break her chains. If they despaired of Ireland's redemption from captivity, they would strive to place her and her master on good terms, in the hope of ameliorating her condition or making her fetters hang less galling on her limbs, rather than strive, by counting up her wrongs, to make the hate which they engender and the study of revenge sink deeper in her heart.

What these revolutionists propose is to create a new Ireland—happier, more prosperous, more honored than the present. They excite odium against the oppressor—but it is only as a means to their end. They prepare for a great armed insurrection, but still, only as a means. War is their last resort. But beyond the fume of the battle their vision extends, penetrating the long vista of the future, at whose term fair Ireland stands revolutionized, regenerate, rejoicing, and redeemed. This is something worth laboring for; while it would hardly be worth our while "to raise our struggling souls till hope itself grows torture" if it were all to end in a grand dash against English power, and the probable discomfiture of her impetuous but blind assailants, or in provoking from the lion an occasional growl of pain. No. What we endeavor to do is to render discomfiture impossible. As fast as the national structure is raised from its deep-sunk bed we build solid walls beneath it, so that it cannot sink again. We are determined that our revolution shall not go backward. Every advance made is a permanent one. Whatever ground we take, we hold. And we have a theory, which we reduce to practice, that *the creation of a New Ireland can be very considerably advanced before independence is attained*. Independence will be the crowning of the edifice. But we are not going to begin to build by putting on the cope stone.

There is nothing which will give nobility and strength to the inevitable struggle for independence like having our New Ireland first created. The work of the revolution—the true revolutionary work—is the creation of this New Ireland, and the crowning of the edifice is but the last incident in the revolution. If we were to strive for independence before Ireland is renovated, or revolutionized, we should most probably fail, and should deserve to fail, for preposterously beginning our work at the wrong end. The old Ireland, faction-divided, ignorant, slavishly mannered, does not deserve to be free and it would be a truly herculean task to free her—for it would be a thing unnatural and contrary to all the fates for a slave, while his slavish soul is unaltered, to become a freeman. IRELAND, BEFORE BEING FREED, MUST BE MADE NEW. And when our nation is made fit for freedom and [illegible] with the spirit of liberty, it will be impossible for all the might of tyrants to perpetuate her thrall. Therefore, the true, the reasonable, the only the safe method to attain our national independence is to revolutionize Ireland first—to create the New Ireland before we strike for liberty. If we follow this plan we cannot fail. If we follow it, we shall know exactly what we fight for when we strike. If we follow it, we shall convince the world that Ireland is fit to be a nation once again, and worthy of the sympathies bestowed upon her cause.

There are a great many things which contribute to make that change in the country, which will result in the creation of a New Ireland, that may be effected now or next year—before Ireland's emancipation as well as after it. Indeed, some of them can be effected better before our national independence is recovered than after it. For instance, the disendowment of the Anglican Church is better done now, and done by England, than if it were accomplished by an Irish legislature. All the passions which this change excites will have time to subside before the day of freedom, and the resentments of the disendowed minority will inflame their hearts against their English masters, rather than against their Irish compatriots. If the railways were purchased by the State before Ireland is freed, it would be an advantage. If the University of Dublin were liberalized and Trinity College thrown open to all religions equally before the Irish government is established, the value of these measures would be very much enhanced. *Bis dat qui dat cito.* The sooner these things are done the more excellent they will appear. These are revolutionary changes, and the accomplishment of them will attest the advances of the revolution

But there are many things which we ourselves can do to advance the revolution, without requiring any aid from the British Government. They can be done now. They are revolutionary acts. They will contribute to the creation of our New Ireland—to the reconstructive work which all sincere patriots must feel it their highest duty to accomplish. These things are in our power, and yet we wilfully and blindly often neglect them—and thus postpone the day when the great patriotic task that we have undertaken will be finished. I mention from time to time the IDEAS OF REVOLUTION, the objective changes which the revolution aims to bring about. One of these is expressed in the words "Athlone for our Capital." Another, in the phrase, "Ireland must be a DEMOCRATIC State." A third, in the sentence, "Let us not have a mixed form of government." And now I introduce a fourth, in these terms, THE UNITY OF IRELAND.

Ireland must be ONE. Ireland must be FREE. Ireland must be united. *She must be one before she can be free.* The great curse of Ireland, the inveterate weakness which keeps her a slave, is the existence of so many factions and divisions among our people. A nation divided against itself cannot stand among the nations. It cannot maintain its position as an independent state, even if, by some miracle, it were once set free. It is superfluous to attempt to prove the reality of this fatal fault of factious division among our people. Every one admits it. But the misfortune is that so little is done to put an end to it. We are all convinced of the advantages of union and of organization, but who is seriously attempting to unify and organize the whole Irish nation?

We look to the leaders of the I. R. B. to do something toward the unification of Ireland. But we are disappointed to find no evidence that they comprehend the situation, or look beyond Niagara to what comes after. We cannot find any evidence of foresight, of revolutionary prescience, among them. We behold them blindly laboring for a big fight, but they do not show that they have the slightest idea of what the fight is to do for them, or, postulating their success in this enterprise, what they are to do with Ireland when she is in their hands. They make no preparations for realizing all the glowing pictures which they draw of Ireland independent. They drift—that is all. They weigh down the revolutionary ship with a cargo of old ideas and prejudices, which sooner or later must be thrown overboard. Why not sooner, rather than later?

The unity of Ireland requires the abolition of provincial lines. The four provinces must be revolutionized out of existence. Ireland's disasters, under Danish, Norman, and English assault, may always be traced to the abominable spirit of provincialism, which the I. R. B. are even now—in the tenth year of the revolution—cherishing and upholding with all their might! What infatuation besets them, it is hard to ascertain. But is a fact that, instead of laboring to wipe out the last vestige of the dividing lines which keep the Irish people broken and apart, they are even now doing their best to perpetuate the accursed provincial system, recognizing the only relic of olden times, and stereotyping Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught; as if the provinces were to be kept distinct, discordant, and intact forever. This is just what England wants. Keep up Ulster and Munster, and she can always pit one against the other. She can always make one province the stronghold of the British interest, the modern English Pale, and use it as a wedge to keep the whole nation sundered, segregated, and enslaved.

It is not the first time that this revolutionary expedient has been suggested,—this of abolishing the provinces of Ireland. It is a matter which lies altogether in our own hands. The Irish people have themselves to blame if they defer the induction of this change. England does not interfere in the matter. England recognizes no such civil distinctions as the provinces, except in the judges' circuits, and even these divide Ulster. The Catholic Church still recognizes four provinces, but the boundary-lines of the ecclesiastical provinces do not coincide with those of the civil provinces represented on the map. In fact, there is nothing to prevent the obliteration of the provincial lines, and there is no good reason why it is not done—and done at once. The unity of Ireland requires the suppression of Ulster, Munster, and the rest. The unity of the nation demands the amalgamation of north, south, east, and west so that there will be one country, one people, one Ireland, and IRELAND ONE.

The merest rudiments of statesmanship would inform us of the absolute advantage to be gained by suppressing the provinces and making Ireland a *single state*, instead of a quadruple one. All divisions of a country except for administrative purposes are useless and pernicious. And, the greater the provinces, the more dangerous they are. If Ireland were divided into thirty two provinces, no one of these would be important enough to endanger the safety of the country, if it should revolt against the national government, or sell itself to an alien invader. France used to be composed of great provinces, which were always antagonistic to each other. This is the natural disease of provincialists. But the revolution cut up these provinces into numerous small departments, and the consequence is that no department is significant enough to stand out against the rest of the nation, and the French are to-day the most united nation in the world.

Now, if unity is so important to the safety of a great Empire like France, how much more necessary is it to the security of a little State like Ireland? There is not a great deal of it altogether, but what there is must be unbroken and solid and thoroughly unified. Without the most perfect oneness, Ireland never can be freed, and never can maintain her independence. Therefore, not a day should be lost in inaugurating the change which is to revolutionize the four provinces out of existence, and to convert the counties into provinces. To do this is the imperative duty of the I.R.B. The time is auspicious for undertaking it. If their leaders had divided the country into *military districts* it would have evinced some practical forethought: but to go on as they do, still maundering about Ulster, Leinster, and the other old provinces, is to confess that they have not learned the first principles of practical statesmanship, or that they are not revolutionists at all.

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

UNRECTIFIED SOUPERISM FROM COMBER OF THE DISTILLERIES LL.D'S., AND THEIR SHAMELESS PRETENSIONS—DAVID BELL, THE ORANGE SCOTO-IRISHMAN—MICHAEL SCANLAN, ETC.—IRISHMEN BEWARE.

IRISHMEN OF AMERICA—Such of you at least as have been in the habit of perusing the "Fenian Lessons," in THE IRISH PEOPLE, for the past six months, and I have proof at hand to show that your numbers are at least twenty thousand weekly—I desire a few words with you to-day on the subject of men and manners. If the lesson I am about to offer is not essentially Fenian in its character, yet it shall contain a warning from which I expect much good will follow. With a clean heart and a clear conscience I can ask you to bear testimony in my regard that my pen has never been sullied with the filth of personalities. You will bear with me, then, when I ask you to believe me that nothing, but my earnest desire to uphold the cause of our name and race from the impurities sought to be attached to both, by traders and impudent tricksters in American politics, is the cause of my present effort at exposing one of the vilest attempts that has ever been made on this continent to bring you into disagreeable contact with the native inhabitants of this glorious free Republic.

Time has not yet permitted me the long desired privilege of enrolling my name on the honored list of American citizens, but, if declared intentions and a heart-felt love of the laws and institutions of America be a passport to the future, then am I, indeed, a true born Irish American. In the midst of a howling rabble I was the first, in the kingdom I left, to spring to the front in defence of America, when domestic treason and foreign monarchical intrigue threatened the dismemberment of this Union. What the Irish soldier did at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, I endeavored to emulate with my pen, when surrounded by the English enemy of the press.

Such, then, are my dispositions toward America. In the politics of the country I am at present a Republican, for this reason, I believe the Republicans to be the enemies of England. But, if the Democrats were greater enemies of that tyrant power to-morrow, I should consider it no disgrace to join them, for in that case I should only be proving my love for America—for whoever is truest to America is inimical to England and to every monarchical or imperial institution in the world. I am therefore a Republican, and, as such, I desire to see my countrymen also Republicans; but at the same time I also desire to see them arrayed under the standard of that party from conviction, and from no lesser motive.

An attempt is now being made by unworthy men to get up a society to be called the "Irish Republican Association." In other words, this is an attempt to lower us in the eyes of every right minded American, and to disgrace us forever in the land of our adoption. Those of us who are Republicans have nothing to do further than to assimilate ourselves with the great Republican party in America. Such a course is dignified and honorable. Irishmen who differ from me as a Republican, I respect; but those who seek to create a sort of Know Nothingism among the Irish body, under the guise of an Irish Republican Association, deserve the reprobation of every honest man, and they shall have it too, until they are hunted back into the obscurity from whence they came, and covered with the execrations that we hurl at every traitor.

A "Convention"—a convention *forsooth*—is to be held in Chicago, on the 5th of July, to inaugurate this association. O God, to think of it! The day dedicated to American Independence to be desecrated by a handful of men, who would trample on the Irish name, as they have already trampled on it—for the base purpose of lifting themselves into places where the pay is a few dollars larger than anything they can earn at an honest employment. This is their publicly declared intention. And for this they would drag the Irish name in America down to their own level. Never! No never, Messieurs David Bell and Michael Scanlan. Never, so long as there is even one man left to exhibit your nefarious designs, shall you succeed in bending the holy purposes of Irishmen on this continent to your vile ends. Those of us who are Republicans are Republicans in spite of you and your poor, poor dupes, and if there is anything that could change us from our American creed it would undoubtedly be your impudent claim to be leaders where you should scarcely be permitted even to follow. You have done enough damage heretofore on the cause that lies near our hearts, to permit you to carry your unholy designs into execution at the present day.

Who is this David Bell, Esq., LL.D. and D.D., who swells himself into a swaggering importance before Americans, and dares lay claim to direct the minds of Irishmen in America? He is the same plain Dav[id], who, at one period, found the village of Comber too narrow for his ambition, and subsequently transferred his services to London, where [he started] a halfpenny paper ran the poor thing [to a] sudden death by his vile and atrocious attacks on the faith and practices of Catholics. The same thing has been attempted by him in America, with the addition of a few touches of blackguardism and blasphemy. We Irish have memories, and we can call to recollection when objects of the tenderest affection and faith of millions of our countrymen were blasphemously attacked in the columns of his paper. And this is the would-be leader of Israel in America, when Israel kicked him out of Comber in Ireland.

Allow me to make two lines of a quotation from the last issue of this man's paper. Speaking of a writer on one of the New York papers, (a person utterly unknown to me,) he says: "He has very little mercury in his blood, though he may have enough of it in his aching bones." This from the Doctor of Divinity who preached morality among the Orangemen of Down in Ireland. The character of other men, the latchet of whose shoes he would not be permitted to unloose, are also attacked and dragged through the mire of this Scoto-Irishman's paper. Who dubbed this meddler in literature with LL. D.? He claims to be a Republican, and yet belies his profession, by flaunting his alphabetical titles in our face the same as any Englishman. Alas that such men were born in Ireland. David Bell is worthy of himself; he is the worthy *confrere* of Michael Scanlan, and they are both worthy of each other. Ireland has given birth to others beside her Nagles and her Corydons, who would trample on her bleeding breast by attempting to injure the religious faith and pure political teachings which her people have adopted. These worthies gloat over their performances in mocking Irishmen and holding them up to the ridicule of their enemies. Not a week passes that does not witness some insult more glaring than another in the foul pages of their print. "One of thim murtherers," "Hurroo, Boys, hurroo," "Poor Paddy and Biddy and the childer, begor," are the terms in which they speak of those whom they seek to lead.

A Mr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, one of their own school, I presume, has tried to checkmate the Bell and Scanlan "Ring" by trying the same moves. Ah! then there was emptied the full pitcher of their wrath. "Be a Republican if you like to follow us, but don't attempt to lead or we'll put you in our paper," seems to be one of the plans by which they hope to succeed.

This "convention" of Bell and Scanlan "Republicans" takes place at the same time that the stockholders of their newspaper are to meet in Chicago. What a wonderful little coincidence! "Could we kill the two stones with the one bird?" I wonder, and secure ourselves better posts than a common clerkship in the customs, especially for an LL.D. and a D.D.

It is well, after all, that the ambition of weak minds and disreputable men should be so thinly disguised. Here are a pair of political touters whose aim is to catch whatever falls from the back tables of American politicians, and ready to drag the name of the Irish people into disrepute for that selfish and ignoble purpose. Is there any degree lower for fallen nature to come to? Sadlier, who flung up the sponge of his career on Hampstead Heath, had a shred of honor left in his composition, but these frogs that swell and swell themselves into the belief that they are as big as bulls, will burst before they arrive at the dimensions they aspire to attain. Keogh, who had arrived at the height of his ambition by having a country to sell, had the character at least of ability, but these loud-mouthed, brazen-faced brawlers, who profane our name and country because they are in free America, have nothing but their arrogance and presumption to recommend them to the notice of those who do not know them.

Irishmen, watch those wolves—those hungry, treacherous wolves, whose groveling natures cannot rise above materialistic bastardy. Shun them and their "Republicanism" as political lepers, whose very contact is the foulest contamination on earth. They are fitted only to undo the work to which we are devoted heart and soul. They did their best to crush the cause of Fenianism, and failed in their efforts to destroy it. Now they would fain corrupt their fellow-countrymen and destroy the Irish character among Americans, by organizing a "Ring" of selfish, mercenary place-hunters, under the bogus name of "Irish Republicans." Defeat them, Irishmen, and spurn them from your midst. It is painful to have to descend to notice them at such length, but duty is too strong, in my mind, to permit my silence at such assuming impertinence. Let those of you who wish to be convinced of the truth of what I have written attend this convention of Bell and Scanlan, and see if there be even one man present who will not be made to play the cat's paw in the hands of the more knowing monkeys. Honest Irishmen, if any of you will answer the summons of those impudent soupers, and unprincipled men, by meeting them in Chicago, respect yourselves, your name, your country, and your American citizenship and your political creed, whatever it may be, by driving these fellows ignominiously from your midst. You have a duty to perform, and do it.

PETER M. COMB

IRELAND.

JAILOR vs. PRISONER.

THE public has now before it the statement of the prisoner, and story of the jailor. To Mr John Gray the jailor's story seems "very satisfactory"—the public will pass a more judicial sentence.

Let us examine the evidence, produced on both sides, if any there be—and the probabilities of truth, if there be no absolute evidence.

Take the prisoner's case first, as it was made first, and contains the accusation. The cross-case put in by the other side must wait its proper place.

The prisoner's case is divided into four parts, which follow:

FIRSTLY. O'Donovan Rossa was visited in his Chatham Prison by Mr. Pigott, accompanied by Mr. J. F. O'Donnell. Present at that interview were also a Warder, who stood beside the prisoner, and the Deputy Governor, who kept beside the visitors. Thus there were four witnesses to the statement of the prisoner.

SECONDLY. In the presence of these four witnesses, O'Donovan Rossa deliberately and spontaneously declared that he had been kept thirty five days in a dark cell, with his hands fettered behind his back, in handcuffs, which were "never taken off." He was not asked the question, he voluntarily made the statement, giving it as a sample of his prison treatment, and to account for the pain he suffers in his spine.

THIRDLY. He could gain nothing by making such a statement. It was likely to make his bad treatment worse, by exciting the hostility of his jailors. He could have no possible motive for making a false statement, for its inaccuracy would immediately and readily be detected and his position would be far worse than it was.

FOURTHLY AND FINALLY. The Deputy governor and the Prison-warder were there present, listening to every word, and prompt to interpose to check anything in the statement of the prisoner which they judged to be improper. The Deputy governor did so check him in one instance; but when O'Donovan Rossa made that statement it was let pass. Apparently, then, it could not be contradicted before his face, in the presence of witnesses.

There is this to add, in confirmation of O'Donovan Rossa's statement. Mr. Augustine Costello (who had been confined in the same prison with him) informed Mr. Pigott, several weeks previously, that *O'Donovan Rossa had been kept for a month with his arms hand cuffed behind his back, that he consequently was unable to use his hands taking food, and that he was obliged to go down on his knees in order to lap his food, that he (Augustine Costello) passing through the corridor, saw O'Donovan Rossa in his cell, his face encrusted with prison porridge, because of having to lap his food, with his hands manacled behind his back.*

Now, here we have witnesses, official and non-official! Here we have strong direct and strong circumstantial evidence to back the statement. There is every probability of its being the truth. It is coherent and consistent with itself. There is this beside. Both O'Donovan Rossa and Costello are men who offered up their lives and liberties as a sacrifice to what they believed to be the truth. There is every reason to believe that men who would sacrifice life, and did sacrifice liberty, rather than be false to their conscience, would not prevaricate in this. We may believe them, we must believe them—until their statements be contradicted with proofs more unimpeachable, we will believe them.

Now for the other side; the jailor's case. Is there anything in it to upset this array of evidence? Judge ye.

FIRSTLY. From beginning to end there is nothing here but the *ipse dixit* of a mere jailor—whispered to the minister behind the prisoner's back. There are no witnesses! There is no testimony! The minister merely recites the tale told him by the head-jailor. That statement was concocted by the jailor, in his private room, or in concert with the other jailors—there was no witness present to represent the public; there was no witness present to represent the prisoner. It is a statement concocted in the dark, remote from public interrogation, behind the accuser's back.

SECONDLY. The motive of self-interest is conceivable here. Great blame, great loss, perhaps, may fall upon the officials if this statement cannot be discredited before the public. The French papers, and the American papers, as well as Irish papers, have taken the question up, even English men have been moved—a strong current of public opinion against the officials who commit such barbarities will set in, if something cannot be done to discredit the statement. A cross-case is the common refuge of pettifogging lawyers—a cross-case is what we have here set forth against O'Donovan Rossa. Thus, the motive of self-interest imperceptible in the first case, comes into the very front here. The accused, fearful of blame and loss, naturally [illegible]

THIRDLY. The individual here is not only an accused person, on whom great blame may fall, but a jailor—hardened, probably, by contact with successive shoals of criminals of the most disreputable kind. We are not aware that any instance, where the jailor has greatly sacrificed to the truth that was in him, can be alleged—as it has been alleged in the case of the prisoner. On the other hand, several liberated prisoners attest that the warders have deliberately, before their faces, proffered false charges against them to the governor.

The public has now two cases before it—the prisoner's case and the jailor's case. Will it decide that the unsupported, unattested tale of the jailor, concocted in the dark, behind the prisoner's back, is satisfactory, and that the statement of the prisoner, made openly before witnesses, not denied to his face by the officials, but corroborated by another prisoner and by much strong circumstantial evidence is not satisfactory? Will they give the verdict for the accused jailor, who had everything to gain by a lie, against the accusing prisoner, who had everything to lose by a lie—in treatment, in reputation?

Good Heavens!—imagine for a moment a court of justice conducted on the principles which have guided the case in parliament. Take a parallel case. A murderous assault is made on you. You accuse the assailant of his crime and identify him, before witnesses. He does not deny the offence, before you nor before the witnesses. By his silence he tacitly admits his crime.

Next, the judge turns you, the wounded accuser, and your witnesses and the public out of court, and asks the incriminated assailant what he has to say for himself. The inculpated man tells his story in the judge's ear—behind your back—accuses you of several things—behind your back. Then the "judge" opens the court, recites the inculpated man's tale to his own judicial charge, and bids the jury to pronounce not guilty—you have your wounds to show you who have your witnesses present—you who have made your accusation openly and manfully, and who, with your witnesses, have seen the charge tacitly admitted! you whom the inculpated man could not contradict before your face—are condemned, in your absence, on his mere interested, untested story!

Surely anything so monstrous never before was heard of, as this daring attempt to force a verdict from the public, in a manner which even a Norbury would have shrunk from!! But it will not do. If the government and the jailors do not fear the truth let us have a public investigation, conducted by impartial men, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen of high standing. That we demand—for we do not fear the truth.

Then we may know why a prisoner, M'Clure, a native American citizen, who endured all the hardships of the great campaign, was so reduced by the prison system as to faint away, before the eyes of Messrs. O'Donnell and Pigott—so that he would have fallen to the ground had not Mr. Pigott stretched out his arm and caught him.

No lie [illegible] can get rid of that fact, and [illegible] was at Chatham, where O'Donovan Rossa [illegible]. If the government are not afraid of the truth they should grant an immediate investigation. [If] they do not grant it, they proclaim that they are [illegible] conscious of horrors and are afraid of the truth. [As] for us we are not afraid of the truth.

we demand in the name of the Irish people in an impartial investigation.—*Irishman.*

TREATMENT OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

To Sir John Gray, M. P.

Pentonville, June 7, 1869.

Sir, In the *Times* of Saturday last *Rice* appeared to have stated in the House of Commons that the Prisoners of the Secretary of State to your constituent—Mr. Dillon—had complained to him of the treatment they received in Chatham prison so bitterly and so unanimously that he felt it his duty to make a special inquiry. The statement made in a published letter of mine I feel compelled to point out to you in that respect I have answer or anything but simply lie.

The statement upon which your question was founded was this: That O'Donovan Rossa was for thirty days after his sentence kept in the hulks, and believed he had that he was obliged to take his food on an spatula and that he was so weak that his fellow prisoners with his face excoriated with pepper during his confinement. Now that statement first heard from Augustine Costello, lately discharged from penal servitude, and again it was made by to Donovan Rossa himself, in the presence of the deputy governor of Chatham prison and other gentlemen, who can be produced for corroborative at any time. The deputy governor did not contradict the sufferer. He did much have to—was going to—have the matter inquired into. Costello said that it was impossible for prisoners to do anything that Dillon said this you must have been aware of from my published letter, in the issue of the *Weekly Register*, but it seems strange that you do not appear to understand that the hulks are not water-housed and to be fellow prisoners, or to see the prisoners in their cells, and that we were not allowed any endeavor in your hands that would go to confirm or deny the statement made before you in the house after Parliament? At a couple of days' notice you put a question to the chief secretary, in a set—consulting or intimating your intention to any friend of the prisoner, so that the prisoner's friends afforded a special opportunity to get rid of the opprobrium of being so well-fed in a long period and such abnormalic results as was charged against them in the house. Also, within the short period of a week being asked on a subject peculiarly in the hands of the prisoner's friends, and of which they had little reason to fear, was anything but a fair fashion. You will see by the mode of proceeding, the chief secretary referred to the prisoner of his prison, and the governor to the warders—that is, if the prisoner had any friends in the city of Cork, I within the bounds of human credulity to believe that there would be no effective search for an incendiary paper, when they knew that there will be no there minutes of the prisoner's friends. Contrary, they, no doubt, rapidly seized upon the opportunity thus afforded them to stifle facts in a direction as unprofessional detail, to have and to avoid allegations against the engaged prisoner, and all up by reference to the living report of the Commons—a report in which he was represented by the Mr. Rice—a statement that the governor of Chatham prison I admit that he was over at the time of the complained prisoners in the prison, which is in itself proof in a case where the complaint was made against an individual, when he was, in his own words, a couple of days before—I will be sorry, if, of the most trustworthy of men, but the circumstances of the case were exceptionally and the governors were unavoidably

I remain, Sir, in Ireland, as humanitarian, as the representative of an Irish constituency which looks for humanity in being treated when you are called on to speak from the place of the chief of the affairs of Ireland. Sir, I have the honor to be, and have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

RICHARD PIGOTT.

The above was in type before we saw in the *Freeman's Journal* of Thursday last Mr. Dillon's letter on the subject, which we give below. Mr. Dillon's letter, which was written before the above letter, which was sent to Sir John Gray, is as follows:—

Mr. Pigott is, not unnatural, surprised that the statement made by the Home Secretary in reply to the question put by Sir Gray is so entirely at variance with the statement contained in the letter and very reasonable assumes that it is unnecessary to point out that he could prove a statement that O'Donovan Rossa was unassisted continuously for thirty days.

Mr. Pigott is disposed to complain that Sir Gray did not bring the question to a conclusion, and forgets that there was a commissioner appointed to investigate the matter, and that it would be nothing.

It seems also to forget that on the Tuesday before Sir Gray put his question, in which it was stated to the house allegation, Mr. Moore made a motion for the production of the whole correspondence, different from Mr. Maguire, for 3 days, and, after Irish and English members had expressed that motion, and that it was defeated by a large majority, through the influence of Sir Gray and his colleagues.

Had Sir Gray communicated the fact of putting similar motion on Friday he would have met with and have slight and have the sympathy of the population of Ireland by assuming that he would be prepared to support Mr. Moore's motion. Mr. Moore

"He had not to come down in his war at that time that O'Donovan Rossa had been confined in the dungeon of Cork for 3 days, and that he had been in the hulks for thirty-five days. To this one allegation he was prepared to give a positive answer, and that the answer was in effect as he understood it—that O'Donovan Rossa had been confined, and unassisted.

"Sir—That O'Donovan Rossa was not unassisted, and that he was prepared to vote against the condemnation of the House of Commons and of the country, and that he would be comfortable in so doing.

"Sir—That O'Donovan Rossa was not so

THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAMH OISIN IS PATRAIC.

And the hunting-shout loud on the lofty Galtees,

And the gull's low complaint on the chill winter breeze,

And the white swans descending ... dashing through waves,

And the clashing of battle ...

And delightful the first note of battle he hears,

And delightful the crash of the foe as he ...

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST. PATRICK

Sayest thou Patrick of sweet-singing fame, Such a fame, although mighty, would fail ...

And the blackbird's sweet warbling in Carna's oak screen,

And the red deer, love-lowing afar in Moymeen.

The Laborer.

Under the Green.

Under the green, under the green,
We march for the cause that is right;
Under the green, under the green,
For the ... of our country we fight.

ROSABEL OF ROSS.

A STORY OF OTHER DAYS.

BY SAMUEL FERGUSON, M.R.I.A.

PART IV.—CONCLUDED.

During the reading of the letter, which left little to ask as far as regarded Master Richard's views, Nickol's voice and countenance underwent all the changes indicative of astonishment, consternation, trembling expectancy and prostrate submission to the will of the superior knave, while Richard, as his designs became developed at every word, sat swelling in the consciousness of consummate and unapproachable villainy. "Richard," said Nickol, as he laid down the paper, "by my faith, you have played a bolder game than I gave you credit for; but our last stake is down now, and how we are to save ourselves from ruin I cannot tell."

"But I can," replied Richard, with a glance of complacent superiority; "that galley shall never bring her crew to shore alive ... but what noise is that ...?"

"D——n your rats!" cried Richard, fiercely; "it is about life and death I came to talk with you, not about household vermin; say, in a word, are you willing to put out the beacon to-night, or are you not?"

"To put out the beacon?" ejaculated Nickol.

"Ay—know you any other way of saving your neck?"

...

"I think I see them now," exclaimed Lady Anna, "there to the eastward; surely that was a sail. Oh, pile the fire high, and do not spare, and we will save them yet!"

"You had better make her let us in," cried Richard in an altered and very ominous voice, addressing his companion.

"Oh, Judith, for God's sake open the door quick!" they heard Nickol cry the next moment in accents that made their blood freeze. "Oh, Master Richard, I—I will try—I will do my best. Judith, Judith, as you would save my life, let him in!"

"Oh, God, he will murder my father!" screamed the unhappy girl in whom natural affection still strove powerfully with moral abhorrence.

"Open the door, or, by the Heaven above us, I will stab the dotard where he stands!" ... the ruffian.

"Oh, my father, my father!" cried Judith, as Nickol was heard without, struggling in the grasp of his companion in crime, and calling to his child in frantic terms to save him, and twice she ran forward and laid her hands upon the bolts, but as often desisted at the voice of Lady Anna.

"Have courage, girl, we will save them yet. Mother of Jesus support her, for it is a fearful trial! Judith, do not desert me, think of my husband, think of your lover. Nay, girl, you must come at these bolts through my body," she cried, interposing with a dignified energy that abashed and repelled her irresolute companion, "for weak as I am, I have that within my breast that would do battle with an army in this cause!"

"Oh, what shall I do?—what shall I do?" cried Judith, wringing her hands, as her father's groans ascended from the ground on which he had now fallen under his savage assailant.

"Light your lover home to vengeance, girl!" cried the excited lady, throwing on more fuel, while the blast, now risen to a gale, blew out her dishevelled hair, and her eyes, lately so soft, gleamed with a fervid wildness as she sent her glances seaward through the darkness.

"Hear ye," cried Richard's voice once more, "I have slain this churl somewhat before his time; he thought to have stood on his equality, ha, ha!—he would have had a partner's share, but he little knew it was the lion he had to deal with! Hear me, lady, I can see you from where I stand. I can see that you have wasted your fuel till there is not enough left to feed the beacon for another half hour."

Lady Anna and her companion looked at one another with faces of blank dismay, for, alas, it was but too true, they had but a few faggots left. "Hear me now; open the door and come with me. I will not harm you. All the arts of man cannot save your husband's galley from destruction, and you will be a widow before morning; but come with me, and you shall be the bravest bride in Ireland before to-morrow night. You scorn me, do you? Be it so; but hear this. If you refuse to come now, you shall stay, madam, you and your companion shall stay," and he dashed at the outer bolts with a violence that made the door shake. "You shall stay where you are till you die of hunger!"

"Wretch, begone!" cried the lady. "I am strong in my trust in God, and I defy you."

"Queen of Heaven! it is a fearful threat," cried Judith, as they heard him descending the stair. "It would be a fearful thing to perish here, and not a living soul within miles of us; but, do not be cast down, my lady, we have some firewood still, and if ...

...

Wit and Humor.

By a strange coincidence peace itself is, after all, the greatest "army contractor" in the world.

Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom; many people have thot tha waz wise when tha waz only windy.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? If you didn't, get a little gal too try.

A pretty female artist can draw the men equally with a brush and a blush.

Would it be fair to style a merchant a "lucky dog," who has a half dozen barks upon the sea.

A scandalizing old lady says: "Thank heaven, half the lies that are told about me are not true."

An English clergyman, who is obliged to officiate also as organist, is using the new electrical action, having the key-board fitted up in the reading desk.

A sagacious old bachelor says that the way to keep ladies' dresses from sweeping the streets is to "hold them up" to ridicule.

A French mother-in-law says: "What affords me pleasure in the death of my little grandson is the grief it will cause to my son-in-law."

"I despise mankind," said an arrogant fellow to a noted clergyman. "I see you have studied your own nature too deeply," was the quiet reply.

Never wait for a thing to turn up. Go and turn it up for yourself. It takes less time, and it is sure to be done.

At the trial of a divorce case in Chicago, recently, the wife testified that their daughter's name was "Kitty Mercy Jane Laura Delore Ellen De La Brown."

It takes three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel, one to die of the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

The canary bird has been an object of traffic for five centuries. Five hundred years ago there was but one kind of canary bird, but the original stock has been so mixed and adulterated that the varieties now number at least fifty.

A gentleman who has made a rock work planted with ferns, in the front of his house, near Winchester, has placed up the following notice, and found it efficient: "Beggars beware! Scolopendriums and Polypodiums are set here."

A sweet old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a shopkeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him, "Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie when it seems so necessary to thy happiness!"

Incledon, the ballad singer, was apt on some occasions to give offence by his brusque and almost rude deportment. Being called on by a person for "satisfaction" for an affront—probably unintended by Incledon—he found him at breakfast. Having heard his business, Incledon took a posture and executed "Black-eyed Susan" in his unequalled style. "There," said he to his auditor, who stood in breathless surprise and admiration, "if that does not satisfy you, you are the most unreasonable fellow I ever met with, for it has given complete satisfaction to many thousands."

...

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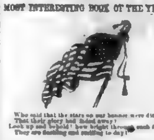

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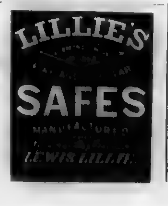

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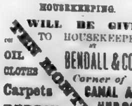

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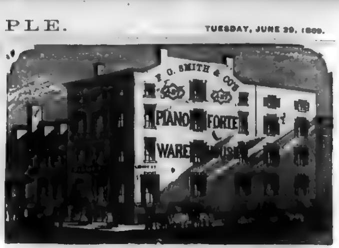

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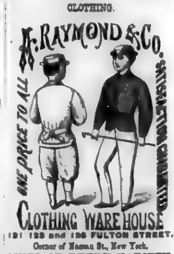

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 7—No. 182. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.—FOUR CONSECUTIVE EVENTS—ENDING WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT IRISH GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST PART OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IS WELL ADVANCED—THE PENAL ANTI-CONVENTION LAW—WHAT A NATIONAL CONVENTION WOULD DO—THE CONVENTION WOULD FRAME A CONSTITUTION—BRITISH ASCENDENCY MUST BE ABOLISHED—THE PRINCIPLES OF THE IRISH ORGANIC LAW—THE ADVANTAGES OF A DIRECT "PLEBISCITUM"—THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATION—IRELAND MAY BE MADE THE MOST DEMOCRATIC STATE IN THE WORLD

THE course of events which we anticipate conducive to the reconstruction of Ireland may be thus sketched First, Ireland—the old, disunited, slavish Ireland—must needs be revolutionized and made fit for independence. Second, the domination of England must be abolished, and Ireland given up to the Irish. Third, a National Convention must be held by which the constitution of the New Ireland will be framed. And, fourth, the government provided for in the constitution, or organic law, must be created and installed in office. The ultimate, or fourth, event in the series is the grand object of Fenianism—"A FREE AND INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT ON IRISH SOIL." When this is achieved, the mission of Fenianism will have been accomplished, and I suppose the Fenian organization will be dissolved. But until this plighted duty be fulfilled, no Fenian without treason to Ireland can allow the Fenian Brotherhood to be disorganized, nor be absolved from the fealty to the revolution which he voluntarily promised.

To effect this fourth and grandest object is the highest aim of every patriotic Irishman. And, to make the fourth a possibility, the third and second and first must previously be achieved. Therefore, in working ostensibly for the first, we are really laboring in the most direct way for all which comes after it in logical sequence. We hold that the immediate effect of the restoration of unity and of patriotism in Ireland—which means, the infusion of the spirit of liberty into the people, instead of the ...

... distrusts it. It is a confession of guilt. She dare not allow the verdict of Ireland upon her conduct to be pronounced. She dare not permit the public an authoritative exposure of her shams and hypocrisies. But the world will judge her by her dread of investigation. If there were not something wrong, why so anxiously shun it? Truth and right-commonness can bear the light. But England shrinks from the tribunal of public opinion. She suggests falsehood, and suppresses the truth. By legal force she prevents a witness coming on the stand to testify against her. She dare not submit the question of her popularity to a plebescitum, as Napoleon has just done. She dare not let the world behold the base and outrageous machinery by which she rules in Ireland. Like to Mokanna, she will not raise her silver veil, knowing her hideous countenance would shock the world. She will not suffer a National Convention to be held in Ireland. She cannot brook the light. And in regard to her treatment of Ireland, she loves the pitchy darkness, rather than the day, because her deeds are evil.

It will be noticed that the assembling of a National Convention, not to pronounce sentence on England, but to frame a constitution for Ireland, is set down as the third event of the series which fills our idea of independence. Before the third can be achieved the second must be accomplished. Ireland must be given up to the Irish. So long as English domination prevails over Ireland, no National Convention can be held. It would be worth the while of the Irish reformers to make this a test for all parliamentary candidates, instead of the land question. Every man who aspires to get an Irishman's vote should pledge himself to raise in parliament the question of restoring to the Irish the right of convention. This is a far more important—far more inclusive and fundamental—matter, than tenant-right. The latter is but the question of a class, the former is the question of a nation. The whole Irish people are interested in the restoration of the right which they lost in 1800, and in the resumption of united action. But England is equally interested in preventing any unity of action among the Irish, in obstructing any movement which assumes national proportions, in preserving the mystery with which her bad deeds are covered, and as long as she ...

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST

IRELAND.

Archbishop Usher and Catholic Persecution.—A writer in the Ulster *Examiner* says: Earl Granville, in his speech on Monday, June 14th, said, "A man so eminent, so learned, and in other respects so amiable Archbishop Usher declared, with his colleagues on the Irish Bench, that it was a sin to allow Roman Catholics to exercise their religion." Usher has often been quoted as an authority against Catholics. It is right, then, to know that he wrote against conviction; he was an unrelenting bigot, and therefore, worse still, an impugner of the known truth. He is one of the twelve bishops (see Mant) who signed the unretracted protest against concession to Catholics, entitled "The Judgment of divers of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland concerning Toleration of Religion."

The following extract is from one of the letters of the learned Giusto Fontanani, Archbishop of Ancyra, dated Rome, February 17th, 1724, and is quoted by Petro Aloysio Galletti, in his memoirs, "Per servire alla storia della vita del Cardinale Dominico Passionei," p. 1[illegible], printed at Rome in 1762:

"Writing from Rome to Cardinal Passionei, then Nuncio in Switzerland, Fontanani says: 'Yesterday I had a conversation with a certain Englishman, Stafford, a member of the University of Dublin, in Ireland, to whom Usher, in 1643, left his library, on the proposal of the same Usher, made in 1643, to the Nuncio Rosetti, and a certain Father Egidius, a Franciscan, to become a Catholic. They wrote on the subject to Cardinal Barberini. Usher was satisfied to receive 300 scudi at Rome, giving up 16,000, and to bring with him all his manuscript library. I read for him (Stafford) the account from the registry of Rosetti, a copy of which Monsignore Imperiali brought from Ferrara. The negotiation continued until 1645, but Usher died in 1655, nor do I know how the affair terminated. This is certain—he avowed his conviction that there was no salvation out of the Church. Stafford, who is an ingenious and learned young man, blushed from time to time, and came to me alone, expressly to see the letters on this business, of which I had spoken to him in the presence of Middleton.'"

Murders Manufactured.—Cork, Monday.—A supposed attempt at assassination was made to-day. A shot was fired into the *Constitution* office. The bullet passed through a place where the members of the staff had been standing, breaking the window and striking the opposite door. A similar thing occurred a few days ago. The *Constitution* being a loyal paper, is supposed to be obnoxious to the Fenians.

A truly terrible affair, indeed, but it is not true. It is an invention intended to serve a vile purpose. It appeared first—not in the columns of the journal the office of which was stated to be the scene of the "outrage"—but as a "special telegram" to the London *Globe*, from which our Irish journals copied it. The whole story is simply a lie. Every crime that is perpetrated in the South of Ireland is put down by those outrage mongers to Fenianism or Ribbonism, and eagerly used by Tory journalists to point the moral of their sermons upon the "Disturbed state of Ireland," and the necessity for the stern administration of the law. The story which we copy from the Cork correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, will, we venture to predict, turn out to be another canard, that the affair, if it occurred at all, was only a burglary. This is the story:

"Four Fenians attacked the house of a gentleman named Grey, at Blackrock, near Cork. Mrs. Grey saw them enter, and having obtained a revolver, entered the room in which her husband, who is paralyzed, was sitting. Mrs. Grey found a man presenting a revolver at her husband's head, and demanding arms. She handed Mr. Grey the revolver, and as the man retreated, Mr. Grey fired twice, severely wounding the intruder in the face and groin. He was arrested by the police, and was found to be a man named Campbell, keeper at a neighboring lunatic asylum. Three others were arrested."

This is the most apocryphal story we ever saw recorded, and reminds us very strongly of Jemmy O'Brien's (the informer) mode of giving evidence. That respectable party swore that he was once forced to go into a house in Thomas street by one man that he knew as a conspirator, but when he was in the house it took nineteen to hold him.—*Flag of Ireland.*

"Barney Maglone" on the Church Question.—The Conservative lords had a [illegible] Church Defence Meetin' on Satherday [illegible] [illegible]

LORD DERBY.—[illegible] we have to [illegible] with the Bill—kick or [illegible] smash it or destroy it [illegible] What do we care about the House of Commons or the Radical public?

LORD CAIRNS.—Bully for you, Darby. Why should we be foolin' about it? Let us throw it into the face of the House of Commons, an' let them do what they like with it.

LORD SALISBURY.—Aisy, boys; aisy! Take care what you throw at the same House of Commons; you dunno what they might throw back. One time afore they threw this House out of the windy, an' I wouldn't advise you to provoke them too far.

LORD CAIRNS.—Bah. I [illegible] enough in Ireland to defy them. A [illegible] an' a half Orangemen [illegible] all the Protestants an' the million of Catholics [illegible] up for the Church agin the House of Commons. A million an' a half met in Belfast the other day, half a million are meetin' in Derry this minit, in a wheen days three million 'll meet in the Orange Hall of Enniskillen. All these'll back us agen the Radicals of this rascally an' bargin'ous England.

LORD CARNARVON.—Take it cool, Hughey! you're beginnin' to see far more than double. You're makin' Orangemen faster than the tearin' Moather could.

LORD ENNISKILLEN.—Smash it.
LORD ERNE.—Pound it.
LORD RICHMOND.—Squash it.
LORD MARLBOROUGH.—Tear it.
LORD RUTLAND.—To pot with it.
LORD DERBY.—Rot it.
LORD CAIRNS.—Scuttle it.
LORD STANHOPE.—Have sense.
LORD DENBIGH.—Pass it.
LORD SALISBURY.—Mend it.
LORD CARNARVON.—Throw it.

Most of them said they wouldn't thry it, or read [illegible] pass it, or mend it, but they made up their [illegible] to discstablish the House of Commons, to [illegible] the Churches in Ireland, an' to end [illegible] every body except the Radicals.

The meetin' in Derry on Satherday was awful. It [illegible] forty acres, an' there were 300 speeches, every one stronger than ev'ry other one. There were no lords or parlyment men, but there were enough to bate any Bill ever invented.—*Dundalk Advertiser.*

History of Ireland.—We understand that Miss Cusack—Sister Mary Clare—the authoress of the "Illustrated History of Ireland," is preparing for publication a "Student's Manual of the History of Ireland." It will be published in one volume, crown octavo, by Messrs. Longmans.

The Premier and the Church Bill.—The following communication has been received from Mr. Gladstone, in acknowledgment of resolutions in favor of the Irish Church Bill adopted at a large open air meeting held recently at Bradford:

"10 DOWNING STREET, June 1[illegible]

"Sir—I have had the honor to receive the [illegible] passed at a public meeting of the [illegible] of Bradford on the 10th instant. [illegible] [illegible]

Terrible Affair Twenty Thousand Persons Lost!!!—[illegible] twenty thousand persons [illegible] Church Demonstration [illegible] It was positively stated [illegible] every one has the most implicit confidence, that "unwashed"

persons were present at the meeting by which the petition to the House of Lords was adopted. Yet, when the petition came to be presented, the Duke of Abercorn declared to his fellow peers that it "emanated from a public meeting at which 80,000 persons were present." As a matter of arithmetical necessity, 20,000 persons who were present at that meeting have been totally disappeared. There is something appalling in such a catastrophe. The Irish Church has lost 20,000 of its defenders. Mr John Thompson's available Protestant army of resistance to the Act is reduced by 20,000 persons, and instead of a million and a half of recalcitrant (though perfectly "loyal") Protestants, the High Sheriff of Antrim will have to take the field with a force of only 1,480,000. Something must be done. The modern crusader, Mr. Robert Hamilton, must be applied to. He assured an audience in Exeter Hall lately that he came from Belfast, where nine-tenths of the people were Protestants! Mr. Hamilton is evidently a powerful professor of the art of multiplication, and perhaps he could evolve the missing 20,000 from the same mental source wherever he derived his singular statistics as to the religious census of Belfast. Mr A. F. Herdman, who was enabled to see 10,000 in the Ulster Hall—which could not be made to hold more than four thousand—might give Mr. Hamilton a helping hand, and with a little effort (of imagination) the lost 20,000 may easily be supplied. It is sad to think of the Establishment sustaining such a loss at such a time.—*Northern Whig.*

A Military Captain Fined for Assault.—At the recent fortnightly court of Petty Sessions, at Strabane, the magistrates in attendance were William Sinclair, Esq., D. L. and J. P. Holyhill, and Captain Ferguson Knox, J. P., Urney Park. The business for the most part was of the ordinary character, but the charge of assault against Captain Thos. M'Curday, of Carricklee, excited a good deal of public interest. The captain is a retired military officer, connected with the Indian service, and the complainants against him were Emma Egan, his servant maid, and Captain Masin, his father-in-law, another retired officer of the Indian service. Captain M'Curday was up before the court on Monday, the 10th ult., charged with an assault on the said Emma Egan, and was discharged from custody on account of objections taken to the warrants of committal by his solicitor, Walter Scott, Esq. The subsequent assaults charged by Emma Egan and Captain Masin arose out of the other transaction. Mr Walter Scott defended Captain M'Curday. From the evidence it appeared that she attended at the Strabane Petty Sessions on Monday, the 10th of May, for the purpose of prosecuting Captain Thomas M'Curday, who, at her instance, had been committed to the county jail to take his trial at the Court of Petty Sessions; that on his discharge from custody she was afraid to go to his house in Carricklee, as she understood the captain had threatened to shoot her; that in consequence she at once proceeded to Magheracalahan, where his father-in-law, Captain Masin, was staying; that she remained in Magheracalahan that night up till four o'clock on the following morning, when she returned to Carricklee for the purpose of putting up her time, which expired on the 13th May; that during the course of the day of 11th May the aunt of Captain M'Curday, Miss Caldwell, came to Carricklee, and, in consequence of something she told him, the captain became very much excited; he ordered witness away about her business, and then assaulted her; he threw her down twice, and dragged her on the walk that leads up to the house; that he was very outrageous and violent. After the examination of witnesses, the magistrates retired, and, remaining for some time in consultation, they announced the decision of the Court—that Captain M'Curday was fined 10s for the assault on Emma Egan, and that he be sent to trial to the Quarter Sessions for the assault on Captain Masin, to find two sureties of £25 each, and himself in £50, to appear and to be of the peace. Mr Scott succeeded in inducing the magistrates, in the case of the girl Egan, to make the fine £1 1s, against which he appealed.—*Derry Journal.*

A Desperate Murder.—BALLINAMORE, Sunday.—A desperate murder was perpetrated on yesterday evening at a place called Drumcollip, near Keshcarrigan, and not very far from this town, in which, I regret to say, no less than six men are implicated. A respectable farmer, named Patrick Flynn, with his son and another man, were cutting turf on the bog about seven o'clock in the evening, when they were most furiously set upon by six men, named Patrick, James, Francis, and Michael Cassidy, James Gehera and John Reynolds, who were armed with spades and other dangerous weapons, which they used in a most unmerciful and savage manner upon the three men, but they punished the skull of [illegible] to such an extent that the unfortunate man's brains were scattered about, and, of course, death was immediate. Five of these men have so far succeeded in escaping, having absconded just when the barbarous deed had been completed, and before the police had time to be informed. Michael Cassidy is the only one of the party as yet arrested, and he was captured soon after the murder, but there can be little doubt that all the others will shortly be made amenable to justice, as police have gone in pursuit on every side. Michael Cassidy was brought before the nearest magistrate, who committed him until the inquest is held, which will be to-morrow (Monday). This savage murder was occasioned by some dispute about the right of cutting turf in the bog.—*Cor. of Freeman, June 15.*

Father Anderson.—Irishmen all over the world will be rejoiced to hear that Father Anderson has returned home after a continental tour—undertaken by the directions of his medical attendants—perfectly restored to health, and quite recovered from the effects of his late serious illness, and his many sore trials incurred in fighting the battles of the people against Barry, the traducer of our noble martyrs. Father Anderson returns strengthened in the conviction, by personal observation, that in no country in Europe is there so much misery, the direct result of misgovernment, as in Ireland. We trust the brave soggarth aroon will yet see a change in that respect, and that, with the disappearance of the misgovernment of foreigners, our country shall have that lasting prosperity which alone comes of perfect freedom. Then Father Anderson's services to Ireland will be fittingly remembered.—*Irishman.*

The Lord Justice.—At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on Saturday, the Right Hon. Sir Maziere Brady, Bart., was sworn as a Lord Justice for the Government of Ireland during the absence of his excellency Earl Spencer.

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

THE CASE OF NEGLECT OF A DISPENSARY OFFICER IN BALLYMACARRETT.—Dr. Connolly, the young medical practitioner against whom a coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, for alleged neglect in the discharge of his duty, through which a poor woman in Ballymacarrett lost her life some time ago, yesterday surrendered to Head Constable Foley in the Police office. He was subsequently admitted to bail, to appear and answer the charge on the 20th inst.—*Ulster Examiner.*

AN OLD MAN'S WOOING.—A short time ago I read in your paper about a gallant son of Mars, who took unto himself a wife at a very mature age. This has been eclipsed by the advances of a superannuated member of the civil service to the widowed proprietress of a well-stocked mart, not a hundred miles from Belfast. This lady is as accomplished as she is young and handsome, and as a consequence she reckons not a few gay young fellows among her admirers. But our friend of seventy winters, not to be outdone by those striplings, was incessant in his attentions to the lady. She was rallied by her friends on the fair prospects opened up before her [illegible] with such a gay suitor, and, feeling [illegible] resolved to be avenged. Accordingly the dear old man was invited [illegible]. He came, and [illegible] [illegible] and, saddest of all calamities, his coat tails. He went home to bed to ruminate upon the universal [illegible] that dreadful highway of love, and [illegible] the remainder of the evening very [illegible].—*Cor. of Ulster Ex.*

Armagh.

M[illegible] OF A CHILD.—A fearful case of child murder [illegible] [illegible]

boasting on the County of Louth. It appears from [illegible] a boy named [illegible] river [illegible] firmly to some substance in the water, and he waded into the river to disentangle it. In the water he found a guano bag containing the body of a male child, around the neck of which was fastened a strip of a web, and a stone. A woman named Anne Murphy, wife of a laborer who resides in England, was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, and in the house where she resided was found some cotton corresponding to the web attached to the neck of the child. Dr. Donaldson stated that Mrs. Murphy had given birth to a child within a period of about fifteen days, and that the child had been born alive. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, and the charge against Mrs. Murphy will form the subject of a magisterial investigation.—*Ulster Examiner, June 17th.*

ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—Another elopement, another detection, another serving of writs! Though there was nothing unusual attracting the attention of our city this week, there would have been had it been known "the city of the saints" was a temporary asylum for Lieutenant R—— and the wife of a Liverpool gentleman. Lest some be inclined to doubt that they have had among them two elopers almost as important as the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian, we can inform them, if money has any influence with them, that the "gallant" Lieutenant is in the enjoyment of a yearly income amounting to between two and three thousand pounds. Moreover, we can give some other particulars of interest to ladies. It is said that he has retired on half pay, is about forty years of age, dark in complexion, and strange to say, is not so good looking as the unfortunate husband who is now in agony declaring that "woman's vows are traced in sand." His sister in arms was described to us, by one who knows the elopers well, as a tall woman, about twenty-eight years of age, fair hair, of a dashing figure, and stranger than all, a mother of five children. It is six weeks since they eloped. Previous to their departure from Liverpool, it was observed by the husband that his wife went out in the evenings to call upon some friends, and he, becoming a little suspicious, made it his business one evening to know where her particular friend resided, and, accordingly had her followed to a certain hotel, which the chambermaid will mention at the proper time. The next step in the proceedings was the disappearance of the lieutenant and the married lady, whose acquaintance he had made at balls and suppers. It was not known whither they had gone. The lady however, told the secret unwittingly. She sent a letter to an old servant of hers from this city, inquiring how her children were, and how her former lord took the affair. Of course the letter bore the Armagh postmark, and the news was communicated somehow or other to the outraged husband. The preparatory steps were taken by him to release him from his wife. Two writs were prepared, and two gentlemen, who will yet figure in the Divorce Court, crossed the Channel with the messages of peace. One stopped in Belfast, in the neighborhood of the Ulster Railway terminus, and the other proceeded to this city, which he reached on Monday week. During the day he visited Dobbin's Folly, for what purpose it is unnecessary to say. He discovered, however, that there was not much chance of meeting with them there, as the "gallant" gentleman and his paramour had kept to their lodgings in a certain hotel in this city. Not being positive that the parties he supposed were the elopers, not having power to force himself into their apartments, and, above all, the waiter being hostile to intruders, most probably the result of private instruction, he was denied the privilege of an audience. Having then no legal evidence that the elopers were in the hotel, though being inclined to believe they were, he paid a visit to a neighboring town the following day. Not being seen by any of the gentleman's hotel friends, the elopers proceeded during the day to Belfast, where the gentleman who had the second writ was waiting for their arrival, and of course gave it into their custody. This being the first step in the Divorce Court, the bearers of the message of peace recrossed the Channel, and the elopers proceeded on their way to the Giant's Causeway, where, we are credibly informed, they are sojourning. Have they not ere this in the "Wishing Chair?"—*Armagh Guardian, June 12.*

Cork.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE IN CORK.—Shandon street was the scene of great disorder and tumult on Sunday night. About half past nine o'clock a man named Hogan, it is said, without any provocation, deliberately struck a policeman named Hudson with his clenched fist in the face. Hudson attempted to arrest his assailant, who resisted, and two other policemen, named respectively Hogan and Nolan, coming to the aid of their comrade, seconded his efforts to effect the arrest. A crowd immediately collected, and closed round the police, whom they impeded in every possible manner. Hudson and Nolan retained hold of the prisoner, while Hogan faced the crowd, in order to keep them back. A civilian then asked Hogan would he surrender the prisoner to him, on condition that he took him home. Hogan said he would, and thereupon the stranger went in the direction of the prisoner, with the not noble purpose of taking him home. Instead of doing so, however, he put his foot behind Nolan and tripped him up. The attempt to rescue failed, but the perpetrator of it escaped in the confusion. In conveying the prisoner to the bridewell, the police were attacked and cut with stones, and the violence of the people was so great that they were obliged to take shelter with the prisoner in the Shandon street station. Here the crowd became more demonstrative. They shouted and hooted at the police, and attacked the barrack with stones, breaking several panes of glass and injuring some ornaments in the interior. After some time the police, strongly reinforced, sallied forth with their prisoner, and lodged him safely in bridewell. Sub-constable Hogan received two severe scalp wounds in the melee. Sub-constable Hudson was struck with a stone in the eye, and Sub-constable Nolan sustained a cut in the elbow and a bruise in the head, beside slight injuries he received in the fall.—*Cork Herald, June 15th.*

ROBBERY OF ARMS IN CORK.—At nine o'clock on Wednesday, June 17, four men entered the house of Mr. Pope Grey, J.P., Blackrock, and demanded arms. Three of them seized the servants, while the fourth proceeded to the drawing room where Mr. Grey, (an invalid) was seated, and presenting a pistol at Mr. Grey the fellow said they had come for arms for the Irish Republic. Mr. Grey, who had a revolver, refused to give them up, and the intruder fired. Mr. Grey, unhurt, returned the fire, shooting the intruder in the abdomen, his three companions immediately decamping. The wounded man had to give himself up to the servants. He was treated with great kindness, surgical aid being procured, and was removed to the South Infirmary, where he now lies in a dying state. He has been ascertained to be Andrew Campbell, warder at Osborne's Private Lunatic Asylum, Blackrock.

Andrew Campbell, the man who was shot by Mr. Grey at Cork, died at twelve o'clock, Thursday, June 10. He firmly refused to the last to disclose his confederates. No arrests have been made, nor have the police any clue to the others engaged in the outrage.

Down.

SUICIDE AT CLOUGH.—A man named Samuel Blakely, upwards of seventy years of age, who resides in Clough, near Downpatrick, committed suicide by hanging himself on Friday morning last, June 11th. It appears that on Thursday evening he had washed and shaved himself very carefully, and that on Friday morning he went to a house next his own, and got a door, which he laid upon his bed (having first removed the bedclothes and folded them neatly), so that he might be stretched upon it when dead. He had put on a new shirt which had been laid aside for some weeks, and also a pair of clean white stockings. Having driven a hook into the ceiling, to which he attached a piece of cord, on the other end he made a loop which he passed round his neck, and thus terminated his existence. He was [illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible] June 6. I am sorry to have to inform you that we have just experienced another of the [illegible] consequences which invariably attend "Orange demonstrations" in this part of the country [illegible] [illegible]

shouted "No Popery" until they were hoarse, then [illegible] roughs, who cheered lustily for Gladstone and his majority. The brethren marched, or possibly it will be held walked, in order through the town. This increased the crowd of shouters, who were not at all [illegible] at recognizing a magistrate among the [illegible]. Some said his presence was accidental—others contended that he had accompanied the contingent to Derry. This I can hardly credit, as it does seem strange that a magistrate should identify himself in such an exhibition; but we see strange things in these parts. The hooting and shouting was so hearty and lusty that it is said the guardian of the peace asked for and obtained an escort of constabulary to convey the brethren safely out of town. This movement, aggravating and provoking as it certainly was, had the effect of increasing the crowd and stimulating their lungs, but I have not heard that they made anything of a more alarming demonstration. The police, with fixed bayonets, accompanied the "brethren" to the confines of the town. Here they took their departure, and then the Orangemen turned round, and, it is said, fired on the crowd. Shots were fired, it is true, for at least four persons were wounded—four of the townspeople—four of the crowd who had foolishly followed the procession, for such I may term it. Who fired, I can't say, but a Government inquiry may elucidate the fact, and establish the truth or falsity of the alleged presence of the magistrate. The firing, of course, led to retaliation, and I am sorry to say the crowd smashed the windows of the houses of several of the Protestants of the town. I hope some member of Parliament will call the attention of the Irish Executive to the affair, and that a searching Government investigation will establish satisfactorily who are to blame for this very wanton and seditious outrage.—*Cor. of Freeman.*

Fermanagh.

THE MAGISTRACY IN FERMANAGH.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Bracken, Esq., of Tromo House, Blacklion, to the commission of the peace for the County Fermanagh. Mr Bracken has been for several years a magistrate for the County Cavan, but the district of Belco which is an extensive one, thickly inhabited, being without the services of a local magistrate, and Mr Bracken being an extensive land proprietor and agent in it, a memorial, signed by the Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen, together with a number of the landowners, merchants, &c., of Blacklion and Belco, and the surrounding neighborhood, was forwarded to the Lord Chancellor by the Rev. Patrick O'Carroll, of Cleenish, praying Mr Bracken's appointment. Another application to the same effect was forwarded through the same gentleman to the Lord Lieutenant of Fermanagh (the Earl of Erne), requesting his lordship to recommend Mr Bracken's appointment, but the noble earl refused compliance with the prayer of the applicants.

Kerry.

THE BALLYHEIGUE AFFRAY.—"I'll teach the armed forces of the Government that if they are to shoot Roman Catholics at Ballyheigue, they are not to shoot Protestants in Londonderry. If they are to ride roughshod over Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, they'll find that in Ulster is a power to defy them." This language was addressed to the Mayor and Magistrates of Derry last week by the advocate of the 'Prentice Boys, who was prosecuting the constabulary for firing on the local mob in the midst of the terrific riot that disgraced that historic city on the occasion of Prince Arthur's late visit. And the tribunal he addressed responded by peremptorily committing the head constable and his nine men for trial at the assizes. In answer to this taunt against the Catholics of Ballyheigue, we need only call attention to the magisterial proceeding at Causeway, from which it will be seen how the people there have taken steps to vindicate justice at this stage. But why should this responsible duty be cast entirely on the humble families of the men who are suffering in the County Infirmary? If ever there was a case in which the Government was bound to take charge of the investigation, so as to secure even handed justice, it is where such serious issues are at stake, and where the Government's own special servants, the armed guardians of the lives and liberties of the public, are made the subjects of such fearful charges as are set forth in the sworn evidence, given a few days since, when the case was, for the first time, and almost in spite of the authorities, thrown open to that thoroughly searching public investigation which the public expect, and have a right to demand. We will not comment at present on any part of the case, but we call on the Government to do its duty firmly, faithfully, and fearlessly.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Limerick.

ANOTHER BANK FOR LIMERICK.—It is reported that the Hibernian Bank is about to establish a bank in Limerick, and that the prominent premises now occupied by the Magnetic Telegraph Company at the head of Patrick street have been taken for the purpose.

Louth.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. Callan, county coroner, recently held an inquest at Bellurgan, into the cause of the death of Sergeant Pally of the 12th Royal Lancers. Patrick Rudely deposed to the finding of the body on the previous day about forty perches from the shore road in a dry ditch. There were no marks on it, nor any appearance of a struggle, but a small bottle was lying beside the body between his breast and right hand. Sergeant Henry Johnston, 12th Lancers, deposed that he knew deceased well and that for some time back he was in very desponding spirits. Deceased had told him that he was married and had a wife and two children, but the children were dead. The sergeants of the regiment, he said, were in the habit of using cyanide of potassium, which he believed to be a dangerous poison, in cleansing the gold lace on their caps. Dr Mosey deposed that he had examined the body, and that in his opinion death resulted from poisoning from cyanide of potassium. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.—*Dundalk Express.*

Queen's County.

PROFESSION AT THE CONVENT OF MERCY, GORT.—On Tuesday, the 1st of June, Miss Scully, daughter of James Scully, Esq., of Mountmellick, Queen's County, was admitted to the holy profession in the above magnificent institution, at the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly. In addition to several of the local clergy, the following relatives and personal friends of the lady professed, were present: Rev. J. Scully, C.C., Graig, county Kilkenny; Rev. J. Morris, C.C., Maryborough; Rev. P. Carey, P.P., Borris; Rev. J. Farrell, C.C., Clane, county Kildare; Rev. W. Hennessy, C.C., Portarlington. We congratulate this singularly prosperous community on this acquisition to their body. The careful training which this young lady has received from her pious and much respected parents has been such as naturally to develop the good qualities so peculiarly requisite in a member of this institute, whose mission is so appropriately expressed in its title of Sisters of our Lady of Mercy.—*Cor. of D. E. Post (June 17).*

Tipperary.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER NEAR NENAGH.—The *Nenagh Guardian* says there has been made as audacious an attempt to destroy life as ever was known, the victim being the step father, and the intending assassin the step-son, who, so far as we can learn from the surrounding circumstances, must have been planning for some time the fearful crime of fratricide, which, if the wounded man lives—and that is extremely problematical—he was only prevented from completing by the defective power of the pistol. The unfortunate man, John Ryan, is about forty five years old, and John Burke, the intending murderer, twenty three. It appears that Burke paid his mother and Ryan a visit at their house in Kilcommon, which is some dozen miles from Nenagh. The party had taken whiskey among them, and the visitor taking his leave, and Ryan came to the door, as is the custom in this part of the country, to escort him a part of the way. In an instant, and without the smallest warning, Burke aimed a [illegible] at his unsuspecting relative, [illegible] the contents in the mouth, and carrying away the front [illegible] and upper lip. A second, third, and fourth [illegible] which were distinctly heard by a man named Michael Ryan [illegible] in quick succession, taking effect through the [illegible] the head generally. It is stated [illegible] charge was directed at his little half [illegible], who, however, escaped unhurt. Burke, it is supposed, immediately betook himself off and Ryan was carried back to the house, his face and head riddled with pellets and covered with blood, a large pool of which marked where he fell. The wounded man is growing worse, and fears are felt that he will never recover, alarming symptoms

having set in. The police have been [illegible] [illegible] without foundation.

THE MURDER OF MR. H. W. BRADSHAW.—Contrary to general expectation, the young man Allis, who is in custody on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Mr. Henry W. Bradshaw, J.P., had been further remanded for one week by Mr Bodkin, R. M., as some further evidence is in the hands of the police authorities. He was conveyed a few days since, under a special warrant, from Tipperary to Clonmel, for committal to the county jail.

Westmeath.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF WHITEBOYISM.—An arrest has just been made of a man named John Cody, two miles from Killucan, and in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the murder of the late Mr. John Featherstonhaugh. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On last Sunday week, a man entered the house of Patrick Dixon, gamekeeper to Mr. Langan, J.P., at the Hill of Down, and having frightened the mother of Dixon, who was the only person at home, out of the house, he carried off a valuable gun, Mr. Langan's property. The police searched the district for two or three days unsuccessfully, but on Friday they extended the field of their exertions into the County Westmeath, and arrested Cody, as stated above. He was fully identified by Dixon's wife, and has been committed for trial. This is the sixth robbery of fire arms in Meath within a month, and none of the arms have, strange to say, turned up.

Wexford.

CONFIRMATION AT WEXFORD.—WEXFORD, Wednesday.—On yesterday his Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, administered the sacrament of confirmation to upwards of 300 children, male and female, in the church of the Immaculate Conception. His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. James Roche, P.P.V.F.; Rev. James Barry, C.C., Very Rev. Dr. Devereux, Rev. Walter Lambert, C.C.; Rev. Francis M. Marshal, C.C.; Rev. John Rossiter, C.C., Rev. J. Ryan, Rev. Thomas Busher, C.C.; Very Rev. Laurence Cosgrave, guardian, O.S.F., Very Rev. Clement Reville, ex provincial, O.S.F., Rev. Patrick Dunne, O.S.F.; Rev. Nicholas Furlong, O.S.F., Rev. John Roche, O.S.F.; &c. His Lordship addressed the children before and after the administration of the sacrament. The children, who were all neatly dressed, demeaned themselves in a most edifying manner.—*D. E. Post (June 17).*

Waterford.

THE MURDER AT RATHGORMACK.—There is a firm belief existing that the authorities have got such information with respect to the murder of Patrick Power, at Rathgormack, as to warrant the committal of the prisoner Wall for trial at the next assizes on the charge of being the perpetrator of the crime. I have not been able to learn what the exact particulars are, but I understand, on reliable authority, that Captain Slacke, R.M., whose praiseworthy efforts, assisted by Mr. M'Carthy, S.I., Portlaw, county Waterford, to unravel the mystery, cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise, will attend at Waterford jail for the purpose of fully committing Wall on the charge of murder.—*Cor. of Freeman.*

PAST AND FUTURE.

BY T. C. IRWIN.

What has made Britain great?
Her industry or coal,
Her race and island state,
What has made Ireland late
To reach dominion's goal?
A hundred things the past
Across her pathway cast,
Closing the golden gate
Of Commerce, freedom's shrine—
Yet still amid the brine,
Her race with gifts divine
Exist, increase, expand,
Here, as in many a land,
Whose mighty future fate
May yet lie in their hand.

What makes a nation strong?
The educated brain,
The purpose lasting long
To think, to work, to gain
Community of light,
Community of might,
Resolve to follow right
And battle with the wrong
To make each day that dies
A step on which to rise,
Richer in morning's skies,
In mind and purse as well,
Courage that owes its spell
To love and conscience strong.

Where, and what sort of land
Is ours, where Heaven has placed
The remnant of the grand
Old Nation of the West?
In Europe's farthest isle,
In dawn and sunset's smile
Link 'twixt two worlds—the past
In clouds and storm o'ercast,
And future bright and vast—
The ancient isle of gold,
The genial clime of dew,
The recluse leafy fold
Where northern Christhood grew
The outposts of the old,
The cradle of the new.

The Celtic tongue will die,
But yet the race will bear
Its fruit beneath the sky
Of half a hemisphere,
Between the oceans grand
That gird the Western Land,
And circle with their smiles
Broad Australasia's isles.
New cities will spring
Supreme 'mid distant zones,
Traders with the Malay,
With India and Cathay,
And guard beneath their wing,
Republics, empires, thrones.

—*Irishman.*

"HOW LONG, OH LORD, HOW LONG?"

WE make the following extracts from an able article under the above heading in the New York *Citizen* of June 26, 1869. After a splendid introduction on the Spanish Inquisition, the Bastile, and the horrors of Russian tyranny in Siberia, the article continues:

It is for the American Government to demand the instant and unconditional release of these fearfully suffering human beings, separated from their homes and kindred, and made to herd with felons, forgers, robbers, and the vilest English criminals. And for what crimes are these men immured? Not for murder, robbery, or rapine, but for an irresistible yearning after freedom, and for chafing against the unjust yoke of a tyrannous oppression.

There was one Charles Kickham, a man over forty years old, a gentle, blameless creature, who devoted all his pure life to loving Ireland, who is well known for the beauty of his chaste, sweet songs, and his simple, genial, expressive style of writing. This gifted creature was singularly unfitted for any of the more active professions because of his literary inclinations, as well as by reason of an unfortunate accident which happened to him in his boyhood through the discharge of some gunpowder. This accident left him maimed, and considerably impaired both his sight and hearing. Well, during the late Fenian scare in Ireland, he was arrested, tried, convicted, condemned, and made a sport of with all that celerity of despatch which makes English justice so notorious. Of course he did not hear one word of the evidence, or trial, or speech, only when the honorable Judge stopped to take breath after sentencing him to twenty years' penal servitude. He bowed like a Christian gentleman, and [illegible] the farce was over. Curious it is that this was one of the men selected as the chiefest subject on which to wreak the petty venom of prison officials.

Charles Kickham had a reverent nature, and being a Roman Catholic he kept a small picture of the Blessed Virgin which he hung up over his [illegible] and which delighted him to see. [illegible] torn down and removed, while he was derided by the turnkey. He had always been accustomed to the tenderest [illegible] in the midst of a family who idolized him, and was constantly visited by a physician in regard to his state of health. Nevertheless in Pentonville Prison he was obliged to undergo the same fatigue and labor as the strongest convict, and even when absolutely suffering from disease and faint with weakness and exhaustion, he was insulted, mocked at, and brutally refused admission to the hospital, until finally he succumbed and fell down utterly worn out, and he lay for a long time very near to death. The jailors used constantly to curse [illegible] and jeers greeted him incessantly, [illegible] he would dare to sing to himself gently [illegible] alone in his cell. On several occasions he pleaded the prison authorities to give him a scrubbing brush with a strap or handle, for his hands were covered with sores and chilblains, and he had to go on his knees and scrub out the floor of his cell every morning before six o'clock. This was in the depth of winter, and his poor maimed hands used to bleed profusely, staining the water, which was ice cold, and for this he was punished by his keeper. At this [illegible] man was terribly afflicted with scrofula.

There was a poor boy named Stowell, the idol and support of a widowed mother, a fine brave youth who was taken away from her, and cruelly done to death by those inhuman wretches in a few months. He prayed hard to be let rest a little one day when on his weary round, for he was very tired, and had been complaining of debility and a pain in his chest for weeks; but he was brutally told to work on and be d——d, that they would take no infernal Irish shamming. In the evening he went to his damp, lonely cell, and in the morning they found the poor lad stark and dead by a "Visitation of God," and so one woman's heart was broken. The authorities got a little frightened, and were certainly kind enough to deliver over the corpse to his friends, which was a great stretch, and for which they duly lauded themselves in the newspapers. Stowell was borne to his grave by thousands of men, women and children with green boughs, and they crowned his coffin with a crown of laurel, and when they knelt over [illegible] in Glasnevin Cemetery they did not weep, but vowed a vow, and on that day the seal of rebelhood was deeper sealed on many a spirit, but yet the woman's heart was broken, for a green crown of laurel will not heal a mother's grief.

There was a Denis Downing Mulcahy, who stood up in the dock, fearless and strong and smiling, with a great crown of golden brown curly hair, and the pleasantest face that ever yet smiled courteous defiance at an English judge. He was not quite twenty-seven on that day, in Greene street Court House, when he received his ten years' sentence with a bow and smile, and calmly informed the criminal judge that at the end of his term he would come back ten degrees a greater rebel, with a tenfold love for dear Ireland and ten times a fiercer hatred to English tyranny. How brave and bright, and strong and handsome, he looked to be sure, never changing a muscle except when he heard his sister's distant shriek from the gallery, then his face quivered with pain for her, but that was all. When his friends succeeded in obtaining a new trial for him in nine months afterward, he was brought back to Dublin before the same judge, in the same court, even his own sister failed to recognize him, and when a gray haired, attenuated, decrepit old man, with cavernous eyes and bowed head, was pointed out to her as her brave, handsome brother, she had to be carried out in a dead faint. That was the last she saw of him, for, of course, his second trial was like the first one, and he was sent back to prison, and is there still, working out his time; and yet the whole crime of this young man consisted in his writing a few brilliant, stinging articles against English tyranny and oppression, and in his being imprudent enough to leave his private letters and papers scattered about his room, which the police seized and tortured into evidence of treason against him. We could go on writing for hours, and yet fail to detail half of the frightful suffering these poor men have undergone and are undergoing even now as we write. There are in all some hundreds of them rotting slowly out of life, according to the diabolical malice of their keepers, who are carefully selected for being the most violent haters of Ireland.

The other day, Mr. Richard Pigott, of the *Irishman* (as true a man as ever lived), testified that during an interview he had with Mr Charles Underwood O'Connell—an American citizen now iniquitously confined in a British dungeon—the convict fainted several times from the effects of sheer ill-treatment and exhaustion. There are others still infinitely worse treated even than those we detail. Mrs O'Donovan Rossa, when she visited her husband, who is sentenced for the term of his natural life, a few months after his incarceration, actually did not recognize him, and would not have known him at last were it not for his voice. This poor fellow seems to have been an especial butt for their grossest cruelties. Despite the jailor's attempts to silence him, he told his wife some of the treatment he was suffering. All day long in the burning sun, with no covering on his head, he was hard worked carrying the Portland stone which surrounds the prison, and if he essayed to address a word to a comrade, he was greeted by a curse and a blow. On several occasions he has been most inhumanly beaten on his bare body and drenched with cold water for hours together. He has had a mess of hot gruel dashed in his face more than once by an irate jailor, for he was a sturdy soul, and, being perverse, would keep humming "The Wearing of the Green." They can never break that man's spirit except by death. Even now they have his wrists fastened with iron behind his back, and he is chained and fettered all over, and he is obliged to go down on his knees and lap up his mess of food after the fashion of a beast. We can vouch for the absolute accuracy of every fact we give in this article, and we are aware that there are many worse horrors of brutality yet to be revealed on this subject. Talk of Bastile uncertainty, why we know a gentleman who, while walking quietly on the streets of Dublin, was hustled off to prison, and after being detained in Mountjoy for sixteen months, he was unceremoniously released, and went home to find a ruined business, and that he had contracted a disease from slow starvation and overwork; yet to this day he does not know for what crime he was arrested, and he is thankful for his escape from the worse horrors of Portland Prison.

This is no time for wasting sentimentality on vivid pictures of the sufferings of prisoners in other ages. It is our bounden duty to act as men and Christians, to raise a cry of shame on that Government under which men are thus tortured, and to release the victims at once from the fangs of that craven hearted beast, the British lion.

It will seem incongruous in the future history of this great country, that while American citizens were languishing their lives out in British dungeons, American Ministers and Ambassadors came and went, and dined and supped, and made speeches and received addresses, but made never a sign toward the release of their unfortunate fellows who pined in bondage. It is a shame and a pitiful thing for strong freemen and nations to sit by babbling in Senate houses about peace and civilization, and freedom and progress, while those forlorn, neglected wretches are being beaten and starved and slowly tortured to death. How long must this thing continue, we ask? "How long, O Lord, how long?"

FRANCE AND FREEDOM.

FRANCE has had a long and hard struggle for liberty. The dream of the hero, Danton, is not yet realized. His name is still a pillar of fire, leading the peoples to victory over tyrant rulers, but his beloved France has not yet won in all its fullness the prize of freedom. The aristocrats of Europe sought to quench the light of the "fair and pure Republic," and thought they had for ever set their foot on the necks of the people when the armies of France were routed on the field of Waterloo, and surely enough the cause of popular liberty seemed to have suffered a death blow. The monarchs of Europe and their aristocratic myrmidons rang the pæans of triumph. The people, whose blood had been shed like water on the hundred battle fields of Europe, in the interest of the people's oppressors, were foolish enough in every place but France to join in the hymn of praise; but little need we wonder at the folly of the crowd, when the teachers of a gospel given to "the people" led the way, and sent up to God the reek of a foul incense, "mixing with the smell of battle smoke and blood the more feted fumes of prayer and praise."

The people of France were for a time disheartened. The sacred spark of freedom seemed quenched forever and the bauble of royalty was again set over the nation, so that its glare and frippery might dazzle and please them, and teach them to forget the wrongs and sorrows that rankled at their core. But they listened not to the voice of the charmer, charmed he ever so wisely. In '48, there was a new development of the old Revolution, and the people, weary and sick of their Kings, freed themselves from the yoke once more and fixed their hopes and aspirations in a Republic. The throne of the first Napoleon, founded on the ruins of the Republic, crumbled to ashes. He won the heart of the people and then betrayed them. But in seeking their injury he found his own ruin. In '48 his nephew swore to be true to the Constitution, and he, too, seems to have forgotten his oath. And while he was depriving the people of their liberty he was subsidizing and cajoling them. Paris was renovated, its streets widened, so that the populace might be hushed into silent acquiescence in his rule, and that the artillery of his army might be the better able to sweep down revolutionary bands. He thought his empire was secure, but his dream seems past. The old revolutionary spirit is manifesting itself—his power appears on the wane. It was given to him by the voice of the people, and now nearly one-half of the voters of the empire have voted for the overthrow of his authority. The towns of France have again heard the wild notes of the Marseillaise that sounded once before the death knell of tyranny, and the ouvriers—the workmen true still to the old cause—have shouted, "Down with the aristocrats," "Down with the Empire," "Long live the Republic." Europe knows what this means, and the peoples of Europe, in Ireland as well as in Spain and Germany, will breathe again as of yore the life-giving breeze that rises once more in France, perfumed with the immortal spirit of Republican freedom.

Let the fool have his laugh, when he sneers at the Frenchman, who looks on Paris as the centre of Europe. Paris, and through it the great cities of France have been ruling Europe since '89. The monarchs of Europe tremble when the Parisian populace erect a barricade. The statesmen of Europe shape their policy as France shapes hers. Whether other nations like it or not France leads Europe. Aristocrats know this, and so a despot—an arch-aristocrat—sways the destinies of a great people. Let France be a Republic and the monarchies will soon be a thing of the past. Spain has freed herself from the dissolute rule of the tyrant Bourbon, and France, first born of liberty, will never crouch at the feet of an oppressor. The red flag has again floated in the air, and though the disturbances have for a moment ceased, and a lull has taken place, still the cause of liberty is not less surely making progress. The work of '98 in Ireland followed the movement of '89 in France. The people of Ireland caught up and gave new strength to the idea of the religious and civil equality of man. For that idea they went to battle, and, though might conquered right in the field, the lesson was not forgotten. The germ will spring up again under the revivifying influence of rains wafted from the sunny South, and the bud will be nourished into the full blown flower by soul stirring breezes from the West.

The trumpet that sounds in France is the first call to the peoples to enter on the march leading to their final emancipation. The coming struggle will not be like the last. France in the old days was left alone to fight the battle. The great souls of that day were before their time. But now the darkness of ignorance is passed away, and aristocrats can no longer cajole the people and lead them to shed their blood in fighting the battle of privileged orders. The blood of Irishmen streamed on the ramparts of Badajos, their bodies fed the crow on the field of Talavera, their fiery valor won Waterloo, and what has Ireland gained by all the sacrifice? Had she, in days gone by, guarded her rights half so bravely as she contended to uphold the privileges and rights of aliens, her people would have happier homes to-day, and fewer of her children would sleep in exiles' graves. But the days of her humiliation and folly are drawing to a close, and she is casting off once and for ever, the sleep of ages. She, too, as France was, is cumbered with aristocrats planted on their soil by a foreign power. Their title-deeds are the swords of conquest, the right of adventurers and robbers. The land has been given up to them for a prey. They have driven and are driving in thousands, the people from the soil—the young and the vigorous. The Irish peasant can get leave to live in any land save in that which gave him birth. In this land a few thousand can deny to millions the opportunity or chance of earning their daily bread. The Irish peasant is still a vassal. But he is now conscious of his degradation and seeks to become a freeman. And when the hour comes for adopting the means for establishing peace and prosperity in Ireland, those who have calculated on the divisions, the apathy, and ignorance of Irishmen will find a people bold to assert their rights, and strong to "wrestle with change and hold fast the new liberty," animated with faith in the "godhead" of the people, and believing in and resolved to obtain "the absolute right and want of the world—equality of justice, of work, and truth, and life."—*Irishman.*

A FENIAN PRISONER.

An English writer on the Fenian prisoners, under the above suggestive heading in the *Echoes*, deals with the atrocious ill-treatment to which Mr. O'Donovan Rossa has been subjected in the "prison pens" of England. We give the article in full, merely premising that the journal from which we quote is as anti Irish as any of its London contemporaries, and is one of the organs of the English Tory aristocracy. We commend it to the careful consideration of our readers, and ask them to weigh the arguments used by the writer against those used by Mr. Bruce, when replying to Mr. Pigott's letter, in the House of Commons.

"The publicity given to the treatment of the Irish Fenian prisoners has the advantage of bringing under public notice the cruelties of our present prison system. Monotony, starvation, and madness are the punishments used. Hypocrisy and a servile submission—amounting almost to a bestial degradation—the only means for mollifying rigor or evasion of a discipline amounting in severity to ferocity. Of what cruelty can be exercised toward prisoners, legally, we had a sample in the experience of poor Ernest Jones, years ago, of what is now done, some disclosures have recently appeared. We do not quote the Irish papers, but the House of Commons' Reports. One of these convicts, O'Donovan Rossa, did not seem to take heartily to his imprisonment, and 'was a bad convict, and kept the other Fenians in a state of chronic discontent—nay, made them even insolent.' So, on the 5th of June, he has 'three days' close confinement on punishment diet.' On the 9th of June he has 'two days' close confinement.' On the [illegible] of June he has 'two days' confinement.' On the 17th of June he has 'twenty days' confinement preliminary to a subsequent sentence of twenty-eight days' close confinement in a punishment cell,' and Mr Bruce, our Home Secretary, almost apologizes for not flogging him! It was said in the Irish newspapers that 'for thirty five days he was kept in a dark cell with his hands manacled behind his back night and day. He was not loosed even to take his food—thin porridge—which was left for him on the floor of his cell. Unless he elected to die of starvation, he had no alternative but to take it on all-fours, as an animal does.' This last statement the House received with a 'laughter,' which reminded us of the hilarity which, aforetime, hailed George Canning's barbarous and unfeeling joke about 'the revered and ruptured Ogden,' a political prisoner of the old Radical Reform times. Mr Bruce replied to this statement with 'Now, sir, for the facts.' What do these facts prove to be? First, that the prisoner was, thus manacled, 'but only for part of a day.' Second, that 'when he took his meals the handcuffs were placed in front' (which shows that they must have been on for more than half a day). Third, that 'the handcuffs were taken off at night.' Oh! merciful sleep! Fourth, that the cell was not a dark cell. Fifth, that he was for three days in a dark cell, but without handcuffs. Sixth, that the complaint of seven letters that the prisoner had written to his wife at the allowed intervals having been suppressed, was not correct, but the 'facts' were that he had written five letters 'by indulgent permission,' and as those letters were full of false statements, calculated to do public mischief, the directors were compelled to suppress them. This means that a prisoner who is 'indulgently permitted' to write letters to his wife, is not 'indulgently permitted' to [illegible] what [illegible] directors. Who are these directors? We know that Mr. Bruce is Home Secretary, and that he says, in the House of Commons, 'I am sure there has been nothing vindictive or unusual in the punishment of Rossa, and nothing but what is consistent with the rules I have laid down.'

"Now is not all this monstrous and abominable? Yet is it consistent, nevertheless, with the philanthropy by which our modern prison system is regulated—that system which has filled our streets with an army of 30,000 galley slaves, in 'ticket of leave men,' *and placed in every alley in London a whole[illegible] of thievery, burglary, and murder.*"

SURPRISE PRESENTATION.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Hagan, Charles Street, were agreeably surprised on Saturday evening, by a delegation from the James Stephens Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, of this city, who presented them with a magnificent history of Ireland, (Mitchell's and MacGeoghegan's) got up by Philip H. Brady, agent, Boston, for the publishers, D. & J. Sadlier, New York city. The work was presented in a neat and appropriate address by Jno. J. O'Gorman, State Centre, F. B., in behalf of the Circle, recounting the many services and sacrifices rendered and made to the cause of Irish nationality, and their unwavering faith in its ultimate success, by Mr and Mrs O'H. Appreciative of such faith, services, and sacrifices, this expression of the Circle is a most fitting testimony. Mr O'Hagan acknowledged the gift in a few feeling remarks, expressive of the hope that our efforts may be crowned with the success due to such devotion as our people now exhibited toward the regeneration of our country. The party broke up at a late hour, after spending a most pleasant evening and partaking of the genuine Irish "cead mille failthe."—*Worcester Spy.*

BIRDS' nests of iron are now manufactured. They are attached to a limb of a tree by a screw, are ventilated from the bottom, and are quite ornamental; sparrows, martins, and swallows take readily to them. The authorities of Boston have bought them by the hundreds to be attached to the trees in the squares and streets.

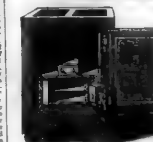
TO THE READERS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

In our next issue will appear the first chapter of an excellent Irish National Story, based on historical incidents, and written in a pleasing and graphic manner, entitled

MICHAEL DWYER,
THE INSURGENT CAPTAIN OF THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

We cordially invite the attention of our readers, and of Irishmen in general, to this soul stirring and patriotic tale.

SAFES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 622 Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well known CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 14th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

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HOWELL & BROTHERS.

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OF EVERY KIND.
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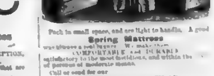

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THE SPIRIT OF THE DUBLIN "IRISH PEOPLE."

The Undertakers.*

AIR—"The Boys of Wexford."

When Ginkell signed his king to bind
On Limerick's Treaty Stone,
We thought us free from the enemie,
Our good lands all our own—
That felon plot, it freed us not,
But wrought us woe and shame,
For gorged with blood the demon brood
Of undertakers came!
And oh! they racked the Irishmen,
And ground him fierce and sore,
Like Israel's clan 'neath Pharoah's ban
In Egypt a land of yore!

And though our proud sad hearts we bowed
In peace beneath their sway,
They broke their troth and plighted oath,
And robbed us day by day
Honor and trust in blood and dust
They trampled madly down,
'Came on their hordes we bared our swords
For Ireland's old renown!
And oh! they racked the Irishman,
And ground him fierce and sore,
And still to-day their children play
That black game played of yore!

With penal laws he doomed our cause
To wreck by slow degrees,
But hope still bloomed howe'er they doomed
The homeless Rapparee
With bloodhounds good they tracked each wood,
Our cavern lairs to find,
Till you could see on every tree
Some corpse swing in the wind!
For oh! they racked the Irishman,
And ground him fierce and sore,
And who'll deny that still they ply
That black trade plied of yore?

And though we now ply spade and plow,
Who'll reap the crop he sows?
Ah! plow and sow, but reap and mow
Are other things God knows,
The good strong hand that tills the land
The agent sweeps away,
Like those lost hearts who bore their parts
'Neath the Undertaker's sway!
And oh! they racked the Irishman
And ground him fierce and sore
But Israel's clan from Pharoah's ban
Were freed in days of yore

* The soldiers of King William to whom the confiscated Irish lands were granted after the siege and treaty of Limerick.

GENERAL CORCORAN

... country in the world is the patriot more ... rewarded than in this suffering land of ... gives generously and unstintingly all ... trust and love, and gratitude ... the fingers at his feet in his life time, and where in the wide world is the patriot ... deeply mourned, or his memory ...

[illegible]

... It heightened our grief to learn that strong men wept bitter tears for him; for it strengthened our conviction that the young men of Ireland had learned to distinguish real worth from empty pretension.

General Corcoran has not lived in vain. And with the blessing of a just and merciful Providence the gallant soldiers he so often led will one day aid in raising a trophy to his memory under the blue skies of liberated Ireland.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAṀ OISÍN IS PÁTRAICC

[CONTINUED.]

O Sé fir déag do ċuadmar siar,
Do ṡeilg go Forṁaoil na b-Fiann,
Láiṁ re h-éadan Ċnoic an Sgáil
D' féaċain céad reaṫa ár g-coileán

Anmanna an dá oċtar grinn,
Atá 'gam duit a Ṫailginn,
Beiṫ dá n-éis is truaġ an ċúis.
Monuar is méala a n-iomlúis!

Me féin 's an Flaiṫ Féinne, Fionn
Is mo ṁac Osċar na m-béimeann,
San té do ḃuain Ó Baoiscne ó ḃroid
An fear duḃ, Ó Duiḃne, Diarmaid

Ṫáinig linn Faolán fearda,
Is triúr mac Aoin-ċearda Béarra
Glas Gear is Goḃa nár gann,
Do ċleaċt meardaċt a g-cóṁlann

Ṫáinig linn Conán gan ṁoing
Is Caol cead-ġoineaċ ó'n Eaṁhain,
Mac Lugha nár ḃanda s nár ṫais,
Is Goll Mac Mórna de 'n Ṫuirinn

Do ḃí 'n ár m-buiḋin Liagán Luaimneaċ
Mar aon is Dáire dúanaċ
Gath-gaoithe 'n ġrinn Conċuḃar an áiġ,
's Caoilte crannċair, Mac Rónáin

Do ḃí Bran ar coiméil ag Fionn
S is agam-sa do ḃí Sceolann,
Fearann ag Diarmaid na m-ban
Is Aḃnuaill ádṁar ag Oscar

Cleiḃreac ag Faolán Mac Finn
'S ag Glas Béarra do ḃí Eitill
Ag Gáar 's ag Goḃa na n-eaċ n-glan
Do ḃí Fead agus Fostáig

Do ḃí searc ag Conán Maol
Is Éisteaċt ag Caol le n-a ṫaoḃ
Ag Lugaid Láidir 's ag Goll
Do ḃí Fuaim agus Fotram

Do ḃí Luas ag Liagán Luaimneaċ
Is Daṫ ċaoin ag Dáire Duanaċ
Bí léim ag Gath-gaoiṫe 'n grinn
Is Daol ag Caoilte Mac Rónáin

Scaoiltear dúinn gadair Mic Mórna
Fá imeallaiḃ cnoc 'n a d-táintiḃ
Fá ċiumhsiḃ corcorda 'n Ċorainn
Is béal na lorṁán re lánaiḋ

Ag súd soir go Beinn Botair
Linn, ba ċeolṁar ár n-adarca
Fir Dáire a g-coill go guil-ḃinn
Is iad ag osnġal ar ṫáintiḃ

Seaċt b-fiċead damh alla ó láiḋ
O Rinn Ráṫaċ go Focair
Caogad faolċon, caogad mor-ṫorc
Gníoṁ ár n-óg-ċon a b-Forṁaoil

Ag sin gairgó an ċéadla
Do scaoilead puinn dár con cum ciuiḋe
S ní ṁaireann dá raiḃ a láṫair
Oċ! a Pátraicc aċt mise

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

TRANSLATED BY COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.

O Once sixteen of us went to the West, 1
To blood our young hounds on the deer 2
In the forest that waved on the breast
Of Knock S..., where the fleetest ... 3

I who came then the ... alee
Of that hunt holy Son of the Sea 4
To survive them is woe the most keen
It is madness O Patrick to me

Finn of Fianns was the first, and next I
With young Oscar of deadliest blows
And O Dyrna's son Diarmid whose high 5
Courage rescued Clan Baesna from woes 6

And bold Conan uncomely of hue, 7
And swift-wounding Cael, and the son 8
Of fair Luga, the valiant and true, 9
With Goll, son of Morna, strode on

10 There was Faelan, choleric and strong,
11 And the three sons of Aencard from Bere—
Glas, Goba and Gar marched along—
Three that gloried in flinging the spear

12 So was Ligan, the bounding, and near
13 Him was Dari, that minstrel most sweet,
14 And terrible Connor, and Gath of the Spear,
And Ronan's son, Caelta the fleet

In his hand, by the leash, Finn held "Bran,"
15 And I "Scolan," keen-scented and fast,
16 Diarmid, loved of dames, held "Ferann,"
17 While Oscar, with "Will," bounded past

18 Faelan, Finn's son, had "Brec" in his care,
19 Glas Bera, the swift-footed "Fly,"
Gar and Goba of war-chargers fair—
20 Both of Bera—held "Whistle" and "Sly"

21 Bald Conan held "Sharc" in his hand,
22 With Cael by his side, holding "Hist."
Mac-Luga and Goll of the brand
23 Held in leash the fierce "Howler" and "Twist"

24 And with Ligan of leaps bounded "Speed,"
25 Dari of songs by his side petted "Fawn,"
26 Gath-Gaeha had "Spring" of true breed,
27 And "Dael" followed the son of Ronan

Morna's hounds are unleashed and, halloo!
Over hill-tops and meadows they fly
Adown Corran, the purple of hue
Belnaloman re-echoing their cry

28 Thence along to Benbohar's dark hood,
Oh! what melody wild in their bay—
While Dari's hounds, yet in the wood,
Pant and chafe to be bounding away

Of the fattest deer fell seven scores,
All the way from Rinn-Rath to Focair,
Fifty wolves and full thirty wild boars
Were the spoils of our hound-blooding there

Such in truth of that hunt was the fame
But of all who partook of it, none
Now survives, its results to proclaim
But I, Patrick, alas! here alone

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTES

1. *Formhaoil na bh Fiann* (Forvoyle na Veeann) i.e. "Formhaoil of the Fenian Host." There were several places so designated in Ireland. One of them was in the present barony of upper Ossory Queen's County. Another on the O'Flynn mountains in Roscommon, and one on Brandon Hill, in Kerry. Popular tradition has it that the Formhaoils were the "hospitals" of the Fiann.

2. *To blood.* That is to give them their first trial in hunting. The original, *D'fheachain cead reatha ar g-coilean*, means "to see (to try) the first course of our whelps."

3. *Knoc Seail.* Cnoc an Scail, i.e. "the Hill of the Shadow," was most probably in the north of the county of Clare, on the borders of Galway, and may be that now called Slieve Carne, whence the parish of Carran has its name. *Gleann-an-Scail*, i.e. the Vale of the Shadow" may be the valley where St. Mac Duach afterwards founded his hermitage which Slieve Carne overhangs. This *hollow* must have been made along Slieve Aughty, which runs between Galway and Clare.

4. *Son of the Sea.* *Tailghan* or *Tailgheann*, i.e. Seaborn, an epithet frequently applied to foreigners by the old bards.

5. *Diarmid.* *Diarmaid O Duibhne.* Dearmid O'Dyrna is the nearest representation that can be given in English characters to the warrior's name. He was chief of one of the Caths or battalions comprising the Fiann Erenn, and amongst the bravest and most beloved warriors of that corps. By some ... it is said to have been descended from the tribe of Ernaans of Munster, who were called the Corca Duibhne, and whose name is perpetuated in the modern barony of Corcaguiny county Kerry. By others he is claimed for the *Ibh Tuaithach*, or Decies of Tara, who have left their name to the barony of Decies in Meath, but who were driven into Munster by King Cormac, where they obtained settlements in Tipperary and Waterford. His father's name was Donn. Diarmid is represented as the handsomest man of the Fiann. In the romance called *Toruighecht Dhiarmada is Grainne*, i.e. "The Pursuit after Diarmid and Grania," he is described by the latter, who was daughter of King Cormac and *fiancée* of Finn, as "... *ba h-ail an feair folt ... chardh ...*, i.e. "that sweet worded man with the smile, with curling, jet-black hair and cheeks red as berries."

6. *From woes.* This refers to an occasion when Finn and the chieftains of Clan Baoscna are said to have been bound to the earth by sorceries of Midach, son of Colgan in *Bruighen Chaorthain* (Bruen Cairhen). Diarmid slew their enemies and released them from this doleful strait.

7. *Bald Conan.* Conan Mael is represented by Oisin as the Thersites of the Fiann. Conan never let slip an occasion of reviling Finn and the Clan Baoscna. He himself belonged to the Clan of Morna, and was cousin or brother to Goll. He is said in our prose romances to have been a brave warrior, notwithstanding Oisin's constant ridicule of him.

8. *Cael.* *Cael Croghda o n-Emhain*, i.e. the hardy Cael from Emain, now the fort of Navan (*An Emhain*) near Armagh.

9. *Son of Luga.* *Mac Luighdheach*, son of Finn's daughter Lughaidh (Looee), was one of the fiercest of the champions of the Fiann, and disputed the palm of prowess with Goll and Oscar.

10. *Faelan*, called, by Macpherson, Fillan, was one of Finn's sons.

11. *Aencard.* *Aenchard*, i.e. the distinguished craftsman, so we understand the name. *Aen* "one," and *caird*, "a mechanic." He was probably an armorer. *Glas, Gear* and *Gobha*, i.e. "Green, Sharp and Smith," seem like fictitious names, though we meet them very often in the Fenian tales and poems. The professions of smith, mason, and others, were held in high esteem among the ancient Scoto-Gaels. Clans of the most illustrious descent among them took their names from ancestors who practised mechanical arts, as the McGowans or Smiths of Ulster and Connaught, descended from the Conall Kernach, a famous Red Branch Knight of the royal race of Ulster, who lived in the first century, the McGowans or Smiths of the Scottish Highlands, and also the McIntires (*Mac an t-Saoir*, i.e. "Son of the mason," or, in a wider sense, the "craftsman." The fact that so many of the Scotch and Irish McGowans have translated their patronymic to Smith, confounds the descendants of these clans with the Anglo Saxon Smiths, and the German Schmitts.

12. *Ligan.* *Liagan Luaimneach* (Leegan Looimnagh), i.e. Liagan the bounding or the boyant.

13. *Dari.* *Dari duanach*, i.e. Dari of duans or poems, was a member of Clan Morna and a distinguished bard.

14. *Gath.* Gath literally means a spear or javelin. *Gath Gaoithe* signifies "Spear of the Wind," i.e. swift as the wind. Pronounce, *Gah Geeha*.

15. *Scolan.* More correctly *Sceolann*. This, next to Bran, was Finn's favorite hound.

16. *Loved of Dames.* Diarmid was the Paris of the Fiann, without his pusillanimity and treachery. He is fabled to have had a *ball seirc*, i.e. a "love mark" or "mole," which no damsel could see without falling in love with him—*as ... ban ...*, i.e. "the greatest darling of matron and maid that exists in the whole world," as a *seanachie* describes him.

17. *Will.* In Irish, *Foill* (oill), a howl or wail.

18. *Brec*, i.e. spotted or brindled.

19. *Fly.* In the original *Eitill*, i.e. to fly.

20. *Whistle* and *Sly*, i.e. *Fead* and *Fostaigh*. Sly is not the translation of *Fostaigh*; *stop* would be better.

21. *Sharc.* *Searc* or *Seart*, i.e. love.

22. *Hist.* ... the original *Eist*, i.e. listen or hearken.

23. *Howler* and *Twist.* *Fuaim* and *Fothram*, correctly translated Sound and Rattle.

24. *Speed.* *Luas*, i.e. agility, dexterity, quickness, ...

25. *Fawn.* ... *Dath* (Dah), i.e. Color ...

26. *Spring.* *Leim* (Laim), i.e. a jump.

27. *Dael*, i.e. Black. It is also the name of an insect of the earwig class, called in English a "chafer." It is black, and whenever it is disturbed it turns up its tail and protrudes its sting, which the Irish peasantry consider poisonous. No reptile is so much abhorred by them. They consider that it is possessed of a demoniac spirit, and that the arch fiend himself sometimes makes it his habitation. When discovered in a house it is destroyed by placing a live coal over it, after which its ashes are carefully swept out. It is not considered lucky to crush it under foot or kill it with a stick, as leather and wood are held to be conductors of the demoniac essence, but may be dispatched by iron, as that metal is a non conductor. Several strange and absurd stories are related of the animal—among the rest, that it betrayed to the Jews the way the Saviour went when they were in search of him, and that seven sins are forgiven to whosoever kills it. It is usually called the *Deel Dubh*, or Black Chafer. Another variety is called the *Derg Daol*, i.e. "the Red Chafer." The latter is the common earwig. These insects are ... had ... a Christian religion.

28. *Benbohar.* *Beann Bhothair* (Ben vohirt i.e. the "peak," or "summit of the road." This may be the summit of ... a ... Nose, otherwise *Sron Aille* (Kinnailla i.e. the "Head of the Cliff," in the face of which St. Mochua, or St. Mac Duach, excavated his cell in the seventh century. This cliff is situated at the eastern extremity of an ancient road, five miles long, leading from Durlas-Guaire, near the village of Kinvarra, in Galway, to Mac Duach's hermitage in Burren, county Clare. After Mac Duach's time this road got the name of *Bothar na mias*, i.e. the "road of the dishes," or, as some interpret ... Though the legend ... the road may have existed ... before either.

MERCIUS.

* Munster.

† Bran, the Wine-red.

LEGEND OF TIERNAN; OR, The Blue Knight.

BY MERCIUS.

[illegible]

... drew up in a thousand graceful and fantastic spirals toward the blue heavens, and then spread away in rich ... Munster and the Leinster ... As Tiernan looked out through an opening in the branches, who should he see but the Fairy Princess Mora, leading out her ... from her home beneath the lake to pasture upon the blooming meadow. ...

[illegible]

... disappeared from Mumha of the Green Valleys, to live with his chosen love, the fairy princess Mora, in Tir n an Oge, and that he is to appear again when the people with stout hearts and hands, and the dauntless souls of freemen shall arise to fight the battle of right and liberty upon their native soil.

THE FENIAN'S GRAVE.

Myself and my dear lady friend Mrs. K. S. paid a visit to my brother's grave in Glasnevin Cemetery on the first of March last. We prayed there ... lowly spot, and left it with burning thoughts of Ireland's martyred sons, from Emmet to Barrett. My brother, W. W. Meagher, died (or was murdered) in the plague-cells of Mountjoy on December 23, 1865, after a long and painful incarceration in Kilmainham, Clonmel, &c.

Lowly bending o'er thy grave,
Martyred brother mine,
Thou wert never yet a slave—
Never learned to whine—
Here above thy murder'd corse,
Torn with passion and remorse,
Strive to pray the rest,
But the curse is on my tongue,
Curses light the knaves among,
Thou art with the blest.

Green's the grass upon the mound,
Wild flowers blossom fairly,
Friends have deck'd thy burial ground—
Friends that lov'd thee dearly
Prison cells are dark and drear,
Better sleep without a fear
Of the tyrant warder,
Murdered in thy manhood's prime,
Sent without a stain or crime
Before the Just Recorder

Sleep thee soundly, brother mine,
Rest in God and Mary;
Thou art far from banks of Suir,
Far from Tipperary,
But we yet shall raise our flag
O'er the tyrant's motley rag,
Bloodstained, grim, and gory,
And the Irish peasant slave
Yet shall pray above thy grave,
Proud to tell thy story

JOHN FRANCIS MEAGHER (Slievenamon).

—*Flag of Ireland*

Wit and Humor.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL mistake of ... country paper say, "A locomotive went over a cow, and cut it into calves."

THERE are two classes that catch at straws—drowning men and lovers of cobblers and juleps.

"LEAVE you, my friend," said a tipsy fellow, clinging to a lamp-post on a dark night, "leave you in a condition not to take care of yourself, (hic!) never."

A WIDOW out West, removed from the post office, was only quieted by the promise of the new appointee to marry her

THE man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone east to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

SPEAKING of last words, that was a strikingly appropriate remark of a California stage driver who, on his death bed, was visited by a brother "whip." Said he "Bill, I am on the down grade and I can't reach the brake!"

"GOODNESS me!" cried a nice old lady the other day, "if the world does come to an end next year what will I do for snuff?"

A PERSON who looks at the world in somewhat gloomy colors, recently complained in M. Auber's presence how hard it was that people must grow old "Hard as it is," replied the veteran composer, "it seems to me the only means yet discovered of enjoying long life."

"WHY don't you wheel the barrow of coals, Ned?" said the miner to one of his sons. "It's not a very hard job; there's an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah!" replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but I am not."

WE heard of a man the other day who is so mean that when he weeps he saves the tears to secure the salt.

A YOUNG lady, being charged by a gentleman with having trifled with his feelings, very frankly as she thought, exclaimed, "Well, I plead jilty."

TWO boatmen were talking at Brighton the other day, when one asked the other whether the Prince of Wales ever went to church. "Lord bless you!" said he, "what should he go to church for? We, poor souls, are obliged to pray for ourselves, but there are enough to pray for him."

A PROMISING young shaver of five or six years was reading his lesson at school one day, in the delightful manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with his task he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile." Master Hopeful drawled out, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil and—thy—lips—from—girls."

AN individual whose patronymic was Silence when about to give evidence in a trial case, was told to state his name. "Silence!" he roared out with rather stentorian lungs, and was nearly being committed for contempt of court before the mystery of the seeming impertinence was cleared up.

"MA, has Aunty Jane got bees in her mouth?" "No, my son, why do you ask such a question?" "Because I heard Mr. Briggs tell her that he would take the honey from her lips, and he was so long about it I wondered he didn't get stung."

THE *Lord in Keen* ... mentions the ... of a ... man addressed to a missionary who ... had ascertained to be fresh from Japan: "Are there Christian people out there, sir?" ... they take their drop o' gin of a morning, as we do?"

DOCTOR WALCOTT, the celebrated ... was an eccentric character, and had a good many queer notions of his own. A good story ... one of his contemporaries ... he tricked the publisher. The latter ... buy the copyright ... a life annuity of ... The Doctor ...

... Prince of Thomond, were marching toward Durlas O'Fogarty ...

[illegible]

... Witness—derisively—"Well, I do, old head."

"You take your solemn oath that this writing does not resemble yours in a single letter?"

Witness—exasperating—"Y-a-a-s, sir."

Lawyer—emphatically and conclusively—"Now, how do you know?"

Witness—with unnecessary calmness—"Cause I can't write."

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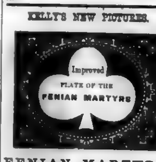

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His jest while each blithe comrade round him flings,
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Rough Nature's children, ... as she
And ... Birth, ... proudest boon
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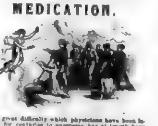

The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome, has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge.

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LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE
is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury and destined in this pleasant form to supersede and banish from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than

One Thousand Experiments
were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever.
In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy, and the irregularities to which the feebler sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the horrible and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general aperient, they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopoeia.
It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried DR. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
Probably never before in the whole history of medicine has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. ...
Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
... it does Cure, and does not fail ... neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, ...

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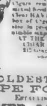

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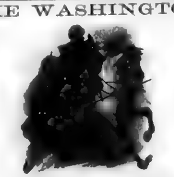
THE WASHINGTON



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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 183. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

For American Citizens.

THE RED SPECTRE.—PREDICTIONS ABOUT THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE—HOW ABSURD THEY WERE—THE EVENT WAS NO SURPRISE—THE EMPIRE IS SUSTAINED—MAZZINI'S PROJECTS—"RED" REPUBLICANISM IS SOCIALISM—IT IS THE FRENCH SPECTRE ROUGE—ENGLAND IS THE RED SPECTRE OF THE UNITED STATES—WE ARE AFRAID OF ENGLAND—THE FOURTH OF JULY HAS BECOME A SHAM—BUT THE THING WHICH SCARES US IS BUT AN UNSUBSTANTIAL GHOST.

Apropos of the late general elections in France, we have been favored with all kinds of lugubrious predictions by the malevolent British and the ignorant American press. These natural foes of a strong government in France hailed the result of the elections as a sure and ominous sign of the speedy fall of the empire and the erection of a republic. We were treated to stirring articles on the retributions of time, and on the reaction which manifested itself in the French mind against imperialism. We were told that the hours of Napoleon's reign were numbered, and that we might expect at any day a telegraphic announcement that the throne of France is vacant. And more assuredly still we were informed that an insurrection in France would precipitate all the monarchs in Europe, and that the five millions of armed men who keep guard over these "tyrants" would count for nothing against an infuriated people.

There was no doubt a great deal of the paternal volition to account for wild thoughts like these. A moment's calm reflection would have convinced ...

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

THE FLAG OF THE LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

Philadelphia, July 8, 1869.

MICHAEL DWYER, THE INSURGENT CHIEF OF THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER I.

The humblest author cannot approach the subject of any sketch, the scene of which is laid in the beautiful county of Wicklow, without being tempted to luxuriate for a while in the contemplation of ... grandest localities in the whole island. Look at the glorious accessories rising up on every side as the magic scenery for a grand drama of landscape life—the mountains cuirassed with granite and quartz—the copsewood glens sloping away softly and sweetly into infinite distance—the rough ravines, either horrid with bristling rocks, or abeam with tumbling torrents—the natural forests—dense, variegated, and bowery—the Arcadian Valleys, with rich emerald verdure, or wandering away under shadowy mountains which mellowed them with a mid-day gloom—the rushing streams singing, rolling, and rustling through brushwood brakes, or down the rugged openings amid the hills, where the game-bird loved to nestle, and the water ousel to watch, the whole day long, perched on a golden-mossed stone, and chirping his short and merry chaunt, as he took his morning bath, or fished in the sparkling shallows— ...

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

TAKING TO THE MOUNTAINS

[illegible]

and he threat a pipe, which he snatched from the mouth of the dead man. [illegible] through [illegible] and [illegible] but not now wait to [illegible].

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAM OISIN IS PATRAICC

[CONTINUED.]

O A Pátraic is truaġ mise
A m' šeanóir boċt go h-atuirseaċ
Gan ríim, gan tapa, gan treoir
Ag triall ċam Aifrinn go h-altóir

Gan Ṡird-Ṫiaḋaċt Luaċra Ḋeaġa
Gan mtolta sléiḃe Ċuillinn,
Gan dul a n-gliaḋaiḃ le Fionn,
Gan nar scol mar do ċleaċtainn

Gan deaḃta gan déanaṁ creaċ,
Gan imirt ar ċleasaiḃ luaiṫ,
Gan dul ag suirġe nā 'g seilg
Dā ċéird 'n a raiḃ mo ḋúil

[illegible]

Is fearr fanṁain mar ataoi
[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK.

[TRANSLATED BY COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.]

O. On thy sympathy I have a claim—
All alone, helpless, weary and old—
Without sight, or respect for my name;
E'en thy altar I cannot behold.

1 Without Lucair's grand hunts' joyous rattle,
2 Without Slieve Gullion's fleet-footed hares,
Without sharing with Finn in the battle,
Without soothing of minstrels the cares—

Without jousts, without well-earned booty
Or trials of strength with the strong,
Without hunting, or rapturous wooing—
Delights I had shared with the song.

P Cease, dotard, this ranting give o'er,
In follies and crimes now grown gray,
Think well on the torments in store—
For, like Finn, thou shalt soon fade away

O. If I go, may thou also depart,
Were Conan here our fame to defend,
Thou man of the ascetic heart,
To thy growling he'd soon put an end.

On an eve as Finn lay in repose,
With content in his heart, on his ken
A fair Headless Lady arose
3 From the shades of a bard-hallowed glen

"I am come," thus the Headless One spoke,
"From my home of the marvelous hues,
The embrace of a Fiann to invoke,
Such a boon will the heroes refuse?"

"Gold and silver, rich raiment and wine
Thou shalt get for thy visit," replied
Finn of Fianns, "thy embrace we decline,
And here longer thou shalt not abide."

"Of silver or gold I'll have none,
Oh, chief of the sweet-sounding voice,
But thyself to be bone of my bone—
And the Fenians shall all know thy choice"

Said the King, "I now swear by my life
That if single I stay till I die,
I shall never have thee for a wife—
Nor for all between earth and the sky"

'Then Osheen, thou by pledges art bound,
And I claim that thy vows thou'lt fulfil
In the presence of all here around,
And be lord of my heart and my will"

Thus invoked, I acknowledge my vow,
And reflected on what she had said,
A man's pledge no excuse doth allow,
It must e'en be redeemed by his head

When the Fianns next to visit us came,
They were dazzled at sight of my bride;
Not a chief of them all but would claim
It high honor to sit by her side

On arriving with her in the glen,
I found there many druids of fame,
And of swift hounds a hundred by ten,
And of high-mettled chargers the same

And a thousand with bit and with rein,
And a thousand hounds coupled and bound,
And a thousand stout gillies amain, 5
And a thousand armed men on the ground—

And a thousand gold-rimmed drinking horns,
And a thousand sharp swords and strong shields,
And a thousand milch cows (who now scorns
My wife's presents?) that fed on her fields.

A gold ring she then gave to Osheen,
Saying "'Tis time for my home to depart;
If from water he keep it, I ween
'Twill obtain every wish of his heart"

The cuckoo that sings on the wing,
With another small bird soaring round
O'er our heads, made their melody ring,
Whilst the woods with their wild notes resound

Soon a swallow, last bird in the spring,
Fluttered o'er us, and hourly did make
Lower circles, till snatching the ring
From my hand, she flew off to the lake.

As we gazed on her warbling above,
She melted, it seemed, into air,
And that bird of sweet note and my love,
Not an eye ever more looked on there.

P It was meet, she was thine as a dream;
[illegible] from thy side.
And for thee, Osheen, it would seem
[illegible] than with such to abide

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

1. *Luacair Sliabh Luachra* (Slieve Loughra), an extensive mountain tract in the county of Kerry, is here meant. *Luachar Deagha* was the name of the surrounding territory which, up to the English invasion, was possessed by the Erna of Munster, otherwise called the *Clanna Deagha*. The modern baronies of Trughenacmy, Corcaguiny and Iveragh mark its position.

2. *Gullion Sliabh Gullinn* (Slieve Gullion), in the county Louth.

3. *Gleann da Damh*, i. e. "the glen of the Two Poets," in the original.

4. *Pledges*. *Geis* (Guesh), i. e. "a solemn vow," or a "religious injunction." The *Geis*, whether in the form of a vow or imprecation, was looked upon with awe by the Pagan Irish. There appear to have been certain general vows or *Geas* (Geass) which every warrior took on admission to the Fiann, and also certain ones peculiar to individuals. The "Headless Body" seems to have known Oisin's special vow. They were imposed with religious ceremonies, and were held inviolate. The man breaking them became infamous and devoted to the vengeance of the gods. *Is truagh cheilleas a Gheasa*, i. e., "Woe to him that loses his Geas," became a proverbial saying. The term is found also applied to Druidic imprecations or spells, enjoining the performance of certain particular acts, beginning thus "*Cuirim-se do gheasaibh troma Draoidheachta ort*," &c., i. e., "I impose upon thee the these weighty injunctions of Druidism," &c. In modern Irish *Draoidheacht* (Dreeaght) is synonymous with enchantment.

5. *Gillies*, i. e., men servants, from the Gaelic *Gilla*, "a youth," "a lad," "a guide." After the introduction of Christianity it became a frequent practice to prefix *Gilla* to the names of saints or holy persons in giving them baptism. Hence so many Irish and Scotch patronymics beginning with "Gil," and by corruption with "Kil," as *Gilla Phadair* (Gilfeather), servant or child of Peter—in Irish, *Peadar*, *Gilla-Phoil* (Guilfoyle), "servant of Paul;" *Gilla Phatraic* (Kilpatrick, Gilpatrick), "servant of Patrick"—an Irish clan changes *Gil* into *Fitz* in this instance. *Gilla* was also prefixed to adjectives to form pronomens, as *Gilla dubh* (Gilduff), the "black chief," or "lad," *Gilla riabhach* (Gilroy), the gray lad, &c. We find it also prefixed to the name of the Deity, as *Gilla-Chriost* (Gilchrist), the servant of Christ, and *Gilla-an Choimdhe* (Gil-an-Cheo-yeh), "servant of the Godhead." Hence patronymics beginning with these syllables are almost as certainly Irish or Scotch as if the O or Mac were retained before them. MELODIA.

INTERVIEW OF COLONEL WARREN WITH SECRETARY FISH.

Colonel John Warren, the famous Fenian, who suffered imprisonment in England and was released through the interposition of our government, had an interview with Secretary Fish to-day. Colonel Warren represented the cases of several American citizens incarcerated in England on charges of Fenianism, and urged prompt interference in their behalf. Some of the Fenian prisoners were tried and convicted for acts done and words spoken in America, and not for any treasonable conduct on British soil. Colonel Warren told Secretary Fish that in all such cases the American Government should make a demand for their immediate release. If American citizenship was to be no protection abroad the fact should be understood, so that foreigners may know hereafter what it is worth to them to swear allegiance to the United States. Secretary Fish asked Colonel Warren what he would have the government do in case England should decline to release the prisoners.

"You should insist upon it," answered Warren.

"But suppose England should still refuse?" suggested Fish.

"Why, then, you should fight for it," replied Warren. "You have promised protection to naturalized as well as native citizens, and you should extend it to them at every hazard. England has always protected her subjects under similar circumstances, and has a more glorious record in that way than America."

Secretary Fish promised to lay the matter before the attention of the Cabinet, and it is understood that the subject was among those discussed at the unusually protracted meeting to-day. The Cabinet remained in session until four o'clock in the afternoon, a fact which has led to various rumors as to the subjects that occupied so much attention. One authority has it that the Alabama claims were discussed, in consequence of certain information that a dispatch has been received from Mr. Motley detailing the particulars of an interview with Messrs. Clarendon and Gladstone. Another declares that Cuban matters were the great theme of discussion. Still another has it that the talk was about what was to be done with Virginia—whether the new constitution was to be considered constructed according to radical requirements, and whether Walker could be allowed to officiate until Congress should declare the State properly restored. Yet another makes Warren and his Fenian demands the great question of the four hours' conference, while lastly, there are a few who lean to the opinion that reciprocity with Canada monopolized pretty much the entire sitting of the Cabinet. The truth is, perhaps, that all these subjects occupied the attention of the meeting, but how and to what end of course is not known.—*N. Y. Herald, July 10.*

LINCOLN A THIEF AND A SCOUNDREL.—The following anecdote of Lincoln is furnished us by a friend, who vouches for it as a true and actual occurrence:

"President Lincoln has left behind him the reputation of being an honest man; but I have heard him called dishonest, and know of one occasion where he gave an individual ample cause to pronounce him so. It was when General Corcoran was at Willard's Hotel, soon after his release from Richmond. The president had invited him to dinner, and had driven around to the hotel in his own carriage, to take him to the White House. I was at the time standing talking to a friend near the entrance of the hotel, where a crowd had assembled to catch a glimpse of the gallant Corcoran when he should come out. Just then the President's carriage drove up, and a servant was sent inside to give notice to the general.

"As the President sat waiting in the carriage, a deformed and poorly clad man reached over into the vehicle, and presented him with a dingy looking document—setting forth some claim to charity. Mr. Lincoln slowly unfolded and looked at it, as if reading. But the affairs of state were weighing heavily on his mind, and he held the paper so long in the same position, any one could have seen, that he was neither thinking of the beggar by his side nor the document in his hand. Though his eyes were seemingly fixed upon it for full five minutes, it was evident he was altogether unconscious of it or its contents. Just then the general came out and got into the carriage, the President quietly folded up the poor man's paper, and with one hand popped it into his pocket, while the other was extended to his distinguished guest.

"Up to this time the crowd was curiously scanning the President, and the odd looking individual who stood beside him soliciting his charity. But, as Mr. Lincoln was seen coolly putting the paper in his pocket, the effect was irresistible, and a burst of laughter broke from the bystanders.

"As the carriage went whirling away, the mendicant became very indignant—asking every one who it was that had stolen his paper, and loudly proclaiming the man to be a thief and a scoundrel."—*Concord.*

WHY is divinity the easiest of the three learned professions? Because it is easier to preach than to practice.

THE REBEL GIRLS OF CORK.

BY SHAMUS

Come! want you then a toast, my boys?
I'll give you one, I ween,
Suppose we toast the Irish girls,
Who wear the rebel green;
Who wear the rebel green, my boys,
In spite of "Fashion's" frown.
Then let us toast our proudest boast—
The girls of "Cork's own town."

CHORUS.

The girls of "Cork's own town, boys,
The girls of "Cork's own town,"
Then let us toast our proudest boast—
The girls of "Cork's own town."

Who'd woo a maid to love him, were
He rebel to the last!
Who'd win a maid to work and aid,
Or suffer for the cause!
Then let him search the universe,
From Dublin to New York,
And, mark my word! he'll find her
'Mongst the girls of "Rebel Cork."

CHORUS:

The girls of "Rebel Cork," boys,
The rebel girls of Cork,
I'd risk my life to make my wife
A rebel girl from Cork.

God bless them! at the "Rising"
They were stirring to and fro,
And many a footsore outlaw
Did they shelter from the snow.
For when the flying column, quick,
To crush a foe came down,
We still were cheered and aided by
The girls of "Cork's own town."

CHORUS.

The girls of "Cork's own town," boys,
The girls of "Cork's own town;"
With willing hearts they did their parts—
The girls of "Cork's own town."

The girls of Dublin city, boys,
Are true, and good, and fair,
And glad would be the "boys" to see
A marching thro' Kildare.
But, for the bravest Irish girls,
To pray, to wait, or work,
Give me the ones who aid us
Like the rebel girls of Cork.

CHORUS:

The rebel girls of Cork, boys,
The rebel girls of Cork;
Oh! won't we stand for Ireland, and
The rebel girls of Cork.

What care we for a foeman's sneer—
A red rag, or a Queen?
We bow but to a God on high!
And Ireland's rebel green,
And we will plant on ev'ry hill
From Derrynagh to Turo,
A rebel banner woven by
The rebel girls of Cork.

CHORUS:

The rebel girls of Cork, boys,
The rebel girls of Cork;
We'll always toast our proudest boast—
The rebel girls of Cork.

Miscellany.

IT is said that the government is to give the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company £1,345,666, being twenty years' purchase.

THE Austrian Government has decided on employing the velocipede for military purposes, and on establishing a school for the instruction of officers [illegible]

[illegible]

The emperor then arose and twice embraced M. Ferrardo.

DURING one of the brutal charges made by the *sergents de ville* upon the pedestrians on the boulevards, in the recent riots in Paris, a poor laborer, who was peaceably returning from his shop, was pounced upon by two herculean policemen, and very roughly handled. "But," he exclaimed, "I am just on my way home. I have not done anything. Ask this gentleman here if I was one of the rioters," he added, pointing to a very well-dressed gentleman walking behind him. The gentleman in question made haste to assure the two policemen that the laborer had told them the truth. "Ah, you are also a canaille and a Democ" (Democrat), replied one of the policemen, "Follow us to the station-house." So saying, he took the elegant gentleman by the neck and dragged him to the station-house. The chief in charge of the station there questioned the gentleman: "Your name? Your profession?" "Don Francis d'Assisi, King of Spain," was the reply. His ex majesty was immediately set at liberty, without the intercession of his friend Marfori.

AMPUTATION OF A LION'S TAIL UNDER CHLOROFORM.—The *Madras Times* says: "We mentioned the other day the severe injury sustained by one of the young lions at the park from a mauling of its tail by one of the tigers in the adjoining compartment. At first there was reason to believe that no dangerous results would follow, but on Friday evening it was judged necessary that a portion, if not the whole of the tail should be removed. Mr. Pritchard and Dr. Miller were requested to undertake the operation, which was successfully performed on Saturday morning by Dr. Miller under chloroform, of which five ounces were used, and the tail was removed close up to the stern. At one time during the operation the animal was to all appearances dead, and did not breathe. The chloroform was stopped, and Dr. Miller went into the cage and commenced briskly rubbing so as to inflate the lungs, a plentiful supply of water being also poured over the animal. After a brief interval he showed signs of life, and the remainder of the operation was completed, and after a little time the cub was sufficiently recovered to walk about the cage. This is, we imagine, the first and only instance of a lion having had his tail cut off under the influence of chloroform.

THE curious geographical anomaly which places a little bit of Flintshire all by itself, within the borders of Shropshire, is reproduced on a smaller scale in Buckingham Palace, where, it appears, the Secretary of State for War has jurisdiction over the guard-room only, while the rest of the building is under the control of the Commissioner of Works. A collision has just occurred between the two departments, which supplies an amusing instance of red-tapeism. The ventilation in the guard-room being insufficient, the military authorities pierced six windows in the wall; but the outside belonging to the civil power, it promptly bricked them up, as they were an injury to the facade. The consequence was that an immense amount of slow and creaking official machinery was set in motion, and the affair has finally come before the House of Commons.

OVERTHROWN.

GREAT fabric of oppression
By tyrant plunderers planned,
So giant vast, so iron fast,
That, were not God's great fiat passed,
That man's injustice shall not last,
Thou might'st eternal stand;
Black fortress of ascendency,
Beneath whose wasting sway
Sprung crime and strife, so deadly rife,
What rests of thee to-day?

A few unsightly fragments,
The scoff and scorn of all,
Long pierced and rent by Freedom's power,
They rot and crumble, hour by hour,
And wait the slightest storm to lour
In hopeless wreck to fall.
What show of faded banners,
[illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

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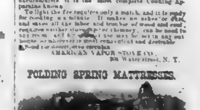

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

Germantown [illegible], N. Y.—The first thing necessary is to join a Fenian circle, or attend a Fenian meeting. The centre or secretary will be able to give you the required information. Your companions should go with you. By all means induce as many as you can to take the step contemplated by yourself.

R. [illegible], Brooklyn.—Many thanks for the kind expressions contained in your letter. We shall be happy to receive the photograph and give it a niche in our [illegible]. Send forward the poetry at your leisure. If suitable it will be inserted when space permits.

S. B., Troy.—We have made the proper investigation and failed to discover what you require. Advertise for the information. Three dollars will pay the [illegible] for a month. It is the only remedy.

Bernard Ma[illegible], New York.—Your better plan is to purchase a ticket [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is the Inman Line. The popularity of that line of Transatlantic steamers, whether as regards the courtesy of the officers, the safety and excellent management of the ship, or the quantity and general quality of the provisions, we have not the slightest hesitation in recommending the Inman Line as equal if not superior to that of all others. None but fools will expect to find the comforts of a quiet parlor on board a ship across the Atlantic. There is, indeed, much that needs reform in the treatment of the "steerage" Passengers on all the "lines" of Ocean Steamers, and we speak but comparatively when we pronounce that on the "Inman" to be the best. One of the most crying grievances on board those vessels is that the female passengers are waited upon and superintended by men, often rough sailors. This is a crying abomination, and we trust the proprietors of the Inman Line will be the first to abolish it, by appointing a sufficient number of respectable matrons as stewardesses, whose exclusive duty it shall be to attend to the wants and supervise the morals of the female steerage passengers on board their vessels.

J. F., Rochester, N. Y.—We know those individuals to be just what we denounced them as being, in our article headed "Beware," in last week's People. They are not only as guilty as the "Sham Squire" himself of the Disruption of the Fenian movement in 1865, but without their long plotted treachery, the wiles of that vile knave would have been utterly impotent against it. It is one of our most paramount duties to expose all characters of their description, whenever they impudently aspire to thrust themselves forward as the leaders or guides of any portion of our countrymen either in Irish or American politics. We believe them to be as much to be shunned by all true Irish patriots as Massey, Corridon or Nagle and ten times more dangerous. We have had several years bitter experience of their perfidy and falsehood during their unfortunate connection with the Fenian movement. Our denunciation of them is founded on no vague surmise or hearsay. It rests upon incontrovertible facts upon positive crimes committed both against Ireland and their organized association. Why should we refrain from lashing them, such being the case? Considering our journal's position in relation to Irish Revolution, we would betray our trust if we spared them. We can hold no truce with traitors to Ireland or with proven public and private liars and calumniators, for any consideration whatever. If you would find fault with our strictures, you should commence by disproving their applicability. This you cannot do, for we have spoken nothing but the simple truth respecting Messrs Dunne, Scanlan & Co.

M. McGinnety, Chicago.—Your letter did not reach us till we were going to press. It is lamentable that the success of Mrs O'Donovan Rossa's reading should have been so marred by the attempt of the Scanlanites and "other buffers" to connect it with their so-called "Irish Republican Convention." We shall expect your promised description of the latter contemptible affair in time for our next issue.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

FAIR WORDS.

Our sense of justice and fair play prompts us to place on record in our columns the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. A. O. Hall, Mayor of New York, at the Tammany celebration on the Fourth of July just past. We deem it useful to have it on our file for future reference with a view to future political contingencies, both in the individual case of that gentleman and of the partisan organization of which he is one of the luminaries. For Mr Hall's own sake, as well as for the sake of Ireland, Cuba, and universal liberty, we sincerely hope that his honor has spoken in downright earnest and good faith, and we would be glad to accept his words as expressive of the sentiments of at least some others of the great leaders of the Democracy, were it not for the pro-English tone and teachings of their principal newspaper organs in this city and throughout the country on the Alabama Claims and other important questions. If such sentiments had been uttered either by himself or by Governor Hoffman at the late intended reception of Warren and Costello at the Cooper Institute, they would have had an immense international effect on the existing relations between England and this Republic and they might have retrieved the falling fortunes of the Tammanyites by renewing their hold upon the Irish Vote. But recollecting the suspicious circumstances which relieved Mr Hoffman, our Democratic Governor, and Mr Hall, our Democratic Mayor, from the difficulty in which they had involved themselves in reference to that ugly affair, we think it our duty to caution our readers against being led astray by mere professions, which may be found hereafter to be meant for nothing more than buncombe. We should be sorry to assign wrong motives to any man, especially to a man so high placed by the votes of his fellow citizens as Mayor Hall; but, while Belmont and the English Ring are numbered among the great rulers of the Sham Democracy of the United States, we feel bound to tell our fellow-countrymen to beware how they place their trust in that party, however captivating the language of some few prominent gentlemen connected therewith. Such gentlemen we should treat according to their individual merits alone. Their party, as a whole, we should judge and treat according to the general tenor of its political action toward the cause of Irish Independence and European Liberty. We must narrowly watch the action and bearing of all the political combinations of America, and give them to understand collectively and individually, that henceforth the Irish Vote must be won by deeds not words.

"I have no doubt that Grant and Mr. Sumner, and a great many of their coadjutors, will have something to say about the Alabama claims. Gentlemen, I speak to you as an individual, and not as an exponent of the sentiments of party on this subject of the Alabama claims. Four fifths of what is said about the Alabama claims is the sheerest humbug in the world, that any one in this country, at his heart feels that it is. (Applause. A voice—'That's so.') We may quarrel and perhaps we will with the spirit which is in the breast of the British lion. Behind the matters which led to these claims, there [illegible] is the same identical feeling which [illegible] which the Democratic party [illegible] (Applause.) [illegible] the very hypocrisy of the administration on this very point. I quote from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune this morning, which is good authority on that side. 'The Spanish Minister, in the meantime, is not inactive. He is now building in this country some ten or fifteen light draught boats for his government, with which they intend blockading the island of Cuba in order to completely guard against the landing of expeditions with men and supplies.' 'He is now building!' Well, if the correspondent of the Tribune knows that he is building, it is to be taken for granted that the authorities know where he is building. (A voice—'It is in Brooklyn, Mayor.') A gentleman says it is in Brooklyn, and these gunboats leave this port and President Grant and Pierrepont won't stop them. But they will stop the Cuban ones, and that is the way, in the language of the Chicago Convention, 'they sympathize with struggling nations and oppressed peoples everywhere.' (Laughter.)"

"THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."

In latter times our people have shown a most wonderful disposition to lift their national color from the draggled depths to which it had fallen, and fondly display it on all proper occasions, so as to incite a love for the land of which it is the emblem. This is one of the beautiful results of Fenianism which strives to resuscitate our half forgotten national characteristics, and to evoke those latent beauties which shine throughout our national history. The beautiful air known as the "Wearing of the Green," has gained such an immense popularity that it threatens to become the accepted national air of Ireland. At all funeral demonstrations held lately in Ireland in honor of our martyred dead the practice of carrying green boughs became as marked as it was distasteful to our English rulers. Notably among others, the girls of Ireland have displayed their good taste and their national predilections in wearing the green, and this same good practice has traveled over to England and Scotland. In and around Manchester this practice has notably taken root and flourishes. If the slight pleasure derivable from this innocent indulgence brought happiness to some, it has also brought death and desolation to others, and those the most innocent and least able to bear their sufferings.

It will scarcely be credited in this free country, that on Sunday, the 13th ult., a little Irish girl resident at Hulme, Manchester, England, where our Three martyrs mounted the scaffold with the prayer of "God Save Ireland" on their lips, was beaten to death by four young English ruffians for no other cause than the wearing of the green.

This will doubtless appear incredible, yet the sworn facts of the case leave no room for doubt that an innocent little girl named Aileen Higgins, only nine years of age, was brutally murdered by being beaten with stones upon the head because she wore green ribbons on her hat. The murdered child and a companion of her own age had just passed through Little Peter street, Hulme, when they were met by four boys named Butteley, Higham, Bowers and Platt, who inquired if the girls were Catholics or Protestants? They next ordered the girl Higgins to take off her green ribbons which she refused, and forthwith they attacked her with nets and stones. The poor child was barely able to crawl home. Arrived there she began to vomit, and after lingering in pain for twenty four years she died, a victim of the brutal murderous treatment she had undergone at the hands of the four young English murderers. An inquest was held on the body of the child and the four murderers were arraigned for the homicide, but the kindly English jury brought in a verdict "that the death of the deceased was caused by violence, but by whom there is no evidence to show" and the murderers got off. It will appear stranger still that of the four arraigned for the murder, it was distinctly proved by the murdered girl's companion and a policeman that Bowers and Higham said "they had nearly killed an Irish girl," while Bowers confessed he had struck her. What more was required than this, yet in the face of such facts the English jury refused to commit the prisoners. True, another course was open to have the delinquents punished but no jury would commit them after such a proceeding on the part of the coroner's jury. It must be admitted in behalf of the coroner who witnessed this painful miscarriage of justice, for no other reason under heaven than that the murdered girl was Irish and that the murderers were English, that he was amazed and remonstrated with the jury. He begged of them to "consider the matter again." Several of the jurors positively admitted that there was evidence, and that Bowers had confessed to the beating of the girl. Yet, in the face of all this, they maintained their original position and refused to grant any other verdict than the one above quoted.

There is but one conclusion, then, to arrive at, and that is that an English jury refused to commit, either because the guilty party were English, or because the murdered child was Irish. There is no other alternative left us in forming judgment on the extraordinary conduct of the jury who tried the case. Michael Barrett was supposed to be the last martyr. We were wrong in that supposition. Alley Higgins is the last martyr. It was formerly men and women who were sufferers for the wearing of the green—that is, for being Irish. Now it is the innocent children. Surely some seed must spring from the shedding of innocent blood.

Young Irishmen, join the Legion of Saint Patrick. If blood must continue to be shed, in God's name let it not be, one side only.

Poor little innocent Ailey Higgins, only nine years old!

LOOK AT THIS PICTURE OF FREEDOM IN IRELAND.

A few weeks ago we drew attention to the acts of the man who manages the estates belonging to the Marquis of Bath, in order to show what manner of life is enjoyed by the peasantry of Farney in the County Monaghan, Ireland. What we then said is borne out fully by the unfortunate residents on that English nobleman's estate. Mr Steuart Trench, author of "Realities of Irish Life," is the agent who takes care of the bodies and souls of those who live under his feudal management in Farney and surrounding districts. When our readers give an attentive perusal to the following picture of Irish freedom, we think they will agree with us, that few places in the civilized world are so utterly sunk in slavery as Ireland. It may be objected that the barbarism of Steuart Trench is exceptional, but in our article on this same subject alluded to above, we showed that it was not of that character. Suppose the acts of Trench to be exceptional, we have other and no less grievous interference with personal liberty in many parts of Ireland, equally as bad, if not so atrocious, as those perpetrated by the manager of the Farney estates. Unhappy Ireland! The following was sent to the editor of the Dundalk *Democrat*:

"The girls of Farney have described how they feel and what some of them have suffered; but listen, sir, to our story, and if you have the smallest feeling of compassion you will sympathize with us. Suppose one of us courting a widow's daughter, and, smitten by her pretty face, making up his mind to spend his days with her in holy wedlock. He asks her to have him and she consents. He goes to her mother and she gives him her blessing, and consults the priest, and finds him willing to tie the knot. In other parts of the country that would be all the consultation necessary, and then the wedding, the race for the bottle, and the feasting would follow. But, sir, do not suppose that such is the case on the Bath estate. Here the husband elect must do more than that. He must get 'a line' from a big tenant and a character from one of the bailiffs, and start for the Bath Rent Office, to ask Mr. Trench's permission to marry one of his tenant's daughters. Just look at him starting on his journey. He does not appear to be the same person he was a week ago. Then he was as supple as a hare in March, and as joyous as a lark in April. But see him now on his journey, with care on his brow, and the stamp of humiliation on his every feature. He does not go into the office like a man on business, but stands outside, or walks about absorbed in thought. He feels himself degraded, and only that it has gone abroad that he has proposed, and has been accepted, the bold 'Farney Boy' would not ask any man's leave to marry the girl of his choice. He enters the office at last, and the agent asks his business. He tells it in accents a little above a whisper. 'He is going to marry a daughter of Widow ——, and he hopes his honor has no objection.' 'Are you going to live on her mother's farm?' 'Yes, your honor, with your permission.' 'I cannot permit it, till I know more about you.' 'What does your honor wish to know?' 'I wish to learn your character, whether you are riotous, given to drunkenness, or if you are a friend of law and order.' 'I never was in trouble but twice.' 'I must know all about you.' 'Well, your honor, here is a note from Mr. ——, and a character from one of the bailiffs.' 'Very well, leave them here and call on next Thursday, and I will tell you the result of my inquiry.' 'Thank your honor,' and the husband elect leaves the office, humiliated and much degraded in his own estimation, but fearing that the countenance of the great arbiter of his destiny looks to be against him. Is not this a humiliating position for the Boys of Farney? How long is such a degrading state of things to continue? You state that relief will arrive at no distant day. We hope so, it is, as the poet states, 'a consummation devoutly to be wished.' We can tell you that our fathers or grandfathers would not have stood any such nonsense."

If our fathers and grandfathers would not have stood any such nonsense, how comes it that the sons and grandsons are so degenerate as to stand such oppression? We are afraid the present men of Farney are indeed the unworthy descendants of the former men of that place. When such things are permitted to exist without further action than a gentle remonstrance or exposure in the public press we may safely conclude that the men of the present generation are fit subjects for the Trenches to try the *experimentum in corpore vili*. The iron of slavery has entered pretty deeply into the souls of Irishmen, and we do not wonder at it, but there is a lower depth to which we did believe they had not descended. They have entered on the pathway now, and the end will soon be reached. If our voices could reach the girls of Farney we would tell them to shun the company of those soulless creatures who seek their hands in marriage, as utterly unfit to become the husbands of such high spirited maidens. Trench knew his people, that is the male portion of them, and knew them well; otherwise, he would never have attempted to act in such a manner as he did. All this is but another evidence of the general clearance that is required in Ireland. Nothing but a sweeping revolution will clean out that country of the accumulated oppressions that have lived and flourished within its shores.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM—JUSTICE AT LAST.

It was with unmixed pleasure we read the following announcement in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* of the 9th instant, in reference to the long pending claim of our esteemed friend, William Garrahan upon the extensive mining property in California, out of the possession of which he has been unjustly kept over fifteen years, by the dishonest machinations of certain combinations of fraudulent capitalists, who had squatted upon his property for the purpose of robbing him of his just rights thereto. Such is the power of money, even in this model Republic of ours, that they succeeded, up to this, in preventing the final adjudication of his case, upon one flimsy pretext or another, hoping to exhaust his means, and break down his spirit by interminable postponements. However, the energy and perseverance of Mr Garrahan were indomitable. He allowed no obstacle to deter him from persisting in the vindication of his just rights, and has at last triumphed over his opponents in spite of all the money power, the intrigues, and the political influence which they brought to bear against him. We would be glad of the triumph of justice over wrong in the case of any injured party, but in the present instance we feel a special joy, both by reason of our very great personal friendship and respect for the successful claimant, and of our knowledge of his truth and devotedness to the cause of Ireland, his native land.

"The application of William McGarrahan for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Interior to issue to him a patent for the Panoche Grande tract of land in California was to-day granted by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. The case has been held under advisement since February last. The writ of mandamus was served on the Secretary to-day. The decree provides that M'Garrahan shall pay $1 25 per acre, the entire amount being [illegible]. The new Idria Mining Company's claim is embraced within the tract."

NOTES.

The Irish Church Bill will, it is expected, leave the House of Lords with a very different complexion from that with which it entered. That august body are evidently frightened at the future of Ireland. The very thought of justice, or even a portion of that rare commodity, being rendered to the country so used to be trampled on, is setting them wild, and accordingly they are trying their best to strangle the bill, whereas they are only likely to succeed in strangling themselves. The following comments of the English press will be read with some interest. The *Daily News* (Liberal) says that "the Irish Church Bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the House of Commons to accept the amendments made by the Peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill to its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed." The *Times* says, "By their last act the House of Lords have completed the transformation of the ministerial scheme. They have refused, by a majority of seventy, to approve the clause appropriating the surplus funds of the Church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this is not obscure. The Duke of Argyll condemned it by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of Cleveland's amendment, proposing concurrent endowment, was rejected; and although we agree with the Marquis of Salisbury that Lord Cairns can scarcely have provision for the residences of Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of Argyll's general conclusion that the vote unquestionably reverses in spirit, if not in form, the decision against the Duke of Cleveland's scheme. We believe the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to the Catholics and Presbyterians. If the opportunity to make it is rejected, it will be because the governing powers, being unable to rise above the catchwords of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth."

English [illegible] are often noted for their offensive arrogance and eccentricities when traveling abroad. The bullish character sticks closely to their skirts, and all the polish and refinement of continental society is insufficient to rub the insular irregularities off these turkey cocks of creation. True, sometimes they get drubbed and snubbed for their insolence, but that seldom cures them. They grunt a good deal, and seem to find relief for their corporal pain in that exercise. We were not aware till lately that their better halves had made themselves specially obnoxious to railway companies by cutting and carrying away the silk curtains of the windows of railway carriages, for the purpose of making aprons of them, and otherwise devoting them to domestic purposes. This is no doubt considered fine economy, but then it is very mean, as all acts of sneak thieves are. There is some satisfaction, however, in learning that such acts are confined to the "better classes" of English ladies. The obvious remedy for this disgraceful conduct is to Americanize the English railway system, and abolish the grades of classes in railway traveling. If all English institutions were Americanized, it would benefit England generally. If Gladstone and Bright desire to see their country flourish, they will take the hint and act accordingly.

The conduct of the English aristocracy is becoming a source of great scandal and trouble. Only witness the following, which is reported by telegram of date July 8: "Lord Carrington was up before the Police Court to-day on the charges of assault and provoking Mr. Grenville Murray to fight a duel. The trouble between these gentlemen arose from certain articles alleged to have been written by Mr Murray. After the examination, Lord Carrington was bound over to keep the peace, and held for trial on the second count. After these proceedings, a disgraceful and remarkable scene occurred in the court room. The partisans of Murray, who were present in great force, attempted to seize a box of papers which had been stolen. In the melee which ensued, blows were freely exchanged, and the magistrate's table overthrown. Twelve policemen were called in, who separated the combatants and restored order." The English journals display a great deal of venom occasionally when anything happens in New York to offend their fastidious tastes. They have often sufficient cause to mind the morals of their own countrymen, but such attention does not seem to suit their palates. Now, if such a scene as this had taken place in this country, we would never have heard the last of it, but occurring in England we shall, in all probability, never hear another word about it.

The sorrows of widowhood sit heavily on the head of her Majesty Queen Victoria of England. Many things have been tried to give ease to the aching heart of the royal lady. Up till the present all have failed, and now, as a last resource, we find her turning her attention to the charms of the old Irish spinning wheel. There is an English act of Parliament which prohibits the encouragement of Irish manufactures. We hope that no use will be made of it in the case of her Majesty. There are such things as royal privileges. We throw out the hint for the benefit of her Majesty, free of any cost. The *Northern Whig*, of a late date, says:

"We had the pleasure of inspecting an Irish spinning wheel made to order for her gracious Majesty, by Mr James M'Creery, a wood turner in Conn's Water Mill. The wheel is composed of mahogany and alder, and has been hand polished in a superb manner. On the 'stock'—the lower edge of which is trimmed with silver—is a tiara of shamrocks in bog oak, while the 'rock' holds a 'streak' of fine Irish flax from the works of the North Spinning Company. We may add that it is selected out of a quantity of flax which cost 21s per stone. Her Majesty's spinning wheel has been finished in a most exquisite manner."

Hand polished in a "superb manner" must be highly flattering to the wife of a distinguished patron of the fine arts. "A tiara of shamrocks in bog oak" must be very interesting to behold, if such an ornament were intended for the royal head and for the purpose of displacing the English crown. That would be highly interesting, indeed, but a tiara on a spinning wheel appears to us very much like buttons on a blanket. If Ireland remains dissatisfied after this royal favor conferred on her old worn out manufacture, she is a most ungrateful country. The exquisite paragraphist of the *Whig* may be after all only trying to humbug us with his superb and exquisite writing. Spinning wheels require physical exertion on the part of those who use them. Victoria is not fond of such exercise, in fact, her Highland gillies have to carry her over every little burnie and rivulet, sometimes in their arms and sometimes in their plaids.

Just as we go to press we are in receipt of a full report of the great speech of Isaac Butt Esq., Q.C., delivered at the meeting of the Amnesty Association held lately in the Rotunda, Dublin, in behalf of the Fenian prisoners. We shall give it in extenso in our next. Our readers will peruse it with pleasure.

The Chicago *Republican*, the most influential and able "Republican" newspaper in Illinois has an editorial on the late "Irish Republican Convention" in that city, from which we take the following extract, "It is easy for representatives, who have no constituency, or the mere skeleton of one, to meet and resolve for the Irish Republicans of America, as the Three Tailors of Tooley street resolved for the people of England."

Exhibition by the Pupils of Transfiguration Schools.—The last of the exhibition, and annual examination of pupils under charge of the Christian Brothers, came off at Transfiguration school on Wednesday evening last. As usual at such times, the schools were crowded with pupils and their parents, anxious to witness the examination so ably conducted, and so full of the pleasing evidences of improvement in those whose training has been carefully supervised by the Christian Brothers. At this latest exhibition the recitations and music were rapturously received by the whole audience. This was the most pleasing part of the programme, and formed a sort of recreation after the weightier business of the examinations. This evidence of the care bestowed on the training of youth at Transfiguration school was very pleasing, and showed plainly enough that it was thoroughly appreciated by the people as is seen in the vast attendance of children wherever the Christian Brothers have the control of schools. It must have been highly gratifying to the good Brothers to see such excellent fruit produced by their unceasing labors, and certain we are that these happy results will be an incentive to them in the future.

Annual Excursion and Pic Nic of the Pupils and Teachers of St. James' Schools.—The annual treat given to the children of these schools came off successfully on Thursday last and was taken advantage of by a large number of young men and women of the Sunday school and other societies attached to the church of this fine parish. At half-past 7 A. M. special Mass was said for the excursionists, who mustered in large numbers, over two thousand

should say. It was a happy and pleasing sight to behold so many young people with health and happiness beaming in their faces, anticipatory of the pleasures of the day. Steamers and bands were in waiting for the excursionists at foot of Market street. All were safely placed on board under the careful supervision of Father Farrelly and his assistants. A beautiful sail to Staten Island was the first enjoyment, then to Crossett's Grove, where a harmonious day was spent in innocent recreation and amusement. All returned safely in the evening delighted with their day's sports. Rev Fathers McEvoy, McAuley and McKenna took part in the day's proceedings.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. premium, free of Government tax, payable July 19.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Papers from over the Water. By Sinclair Tousey. The American News Company. 1869.

This volume is a reprint of a series of letters written from Europe by Mr. Tousey during a tour which he undertook toward the end of 1867. They first appeared in the New York *Tribune*, and excited considerable interest at the time. Hence arose a general desire on the part of the author's friends for their republication. The "Papers" are graphic and well written. They present to the reader faithful, though somewhat too rapidly drawn pictures, contemporary scenes, of men and manners in Europe, as viewed by an intelligent and impartial American. The author visited France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, England, Switzerland, Holland, Spain, Scotland, and Ireland. We can recommend the book to our readers as containing a great deal of useful and agreeable information.

FENIAN PRETENDERS.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

Sir: In consequence of certain things that have happened in connection with the Fenian organization, both at home and in America, a very considerable portion of those who still adhere to Fenianism, as the only means of benefiting and ultimately freeing Ireland, are of opinion that nothing should be said or done that could lead our enemies, for a moment, to suppose that all was not smooth and fair among the adherents of our cause. I admire this disposition, and would be the first to make any sacrifice to prevent unseemly bickerings, and any thing of any character whatsoever that might lead to a continuance of ill feeling or disunion. This I would do so long as nothing existed to injure our cause, and just so long as the acts of any man or men did not tend to make his or their position among us a stepping stone for selfish or ulterior purposes. The moment I find such to be the case, I consider it the bounden duty of every true Fenian to walk boldly forward to the front and denounce any man whom he has good reason to believe to be either a trickster or traitor.

I make these remarks in consequence of a "card" from Colonel Nagle, in last Saturday's New York *Citizen*, which appears to me as the production of an ignorant political trimmer. The following is the "card" I allude to.

Office of the Irish Tribune,
New York, July 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New York Citizen.

Dear Sir: In your paper of the 3d instant, you credit my appointment to a place in the Tax Commissioners' Office to the Fenian interest.

This is a mistake. I have my place only as a Democrat whose activity for years has been deemed worthy of recognition. Fenianism had nothing whatever to do with it.

A Fenian I may or may not be; but, Fenian or not, it is proper, if such matters are to appear at all, that they should appear in their true light.

I would be obliged to you for publishing this note of necessary correction.

Yours, truly, Wm J. Nagle.

This worthy Democrat would be anything to-morrow and nothing the next day, accordingly as he got his selfish purposes remunerated. Pierce Nagle was a man of the same stamp. That traitor "was or was not a Fenian," just as it served his interests. The crass ignorance of this "card" writer, as displayed in the above, would lead us to believe that the writer "may or may not be a Fenian." If it be found suitable in some quarters, he is not a Fenian; if he mix with Fenian circles, then he is a Fenian. Both pay best.

For my part, I do not believe that Nagle is at present a Fenian. My reasons for saying so are as follows. When Warren and Costello landed in New York, he made himself offensively conspicuous by his attendance on them. Of course he was purely disinterested in all that: but somehow he managed to play a most perfidious game—in fact he was their adviser not to attend the demonstration got up to welcome them. Worse still, he wrote the card which bore the name of one of them at least, and which appeared in the *Sun* newspaper, assigning reasons for their non-appearance at the meeting. So much is now well known, and yet that man, capable of this piece of infamous double dealing, had the hardihood to attend the meeting himself and take part in the denunciations hurled against Warren and Costello, and Gov Hoffman for going back on his promise to be present and take part in the proceedings. He is now rewarded, and, I hope, exposed. He has used Fenianism once—he wont do it again.

Yours, respectfully, Peter McCorry.

MRS. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Dubuque, Iowa, June 30, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

I presume you will feel interested in the success of any efforts or endeavors to promote the cause of the Irish people.

New interest has recently been awakened among our Irish-American citizens here by the "Readings" of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa. It was not alone the cause which she represented that made her receive such a welcome reception, but the presence of the noble woman herself and the fact of her misfortunes excited the cordial sympathy of many who care little for the welfare of Ireland, and who would do nothing for its disenthralment from the power of an oppressive Government.

She received the cordial assistance of some of the best musical talent of our city, especially that of Miss Maria Jones, who presided at the piano. Among the gentlemen who rendered very active service in securing large audiences was our warm and large hearted fellow-citizen, Col. John O'Neil, to whom the public is under obligations for the continuance of the series of readings. Mrs. O'Donovan has already left Iowa, and is discharging the duties of her mission in the neighboring State of Wisconsin.

The popularity of your journal, as a representative of the Irish people, and bearing their name, is increasing. J. W. K.

[We have been reluctantly compelled to abridge our correspondent's letter in consequence of pressure on our space.—Ed.]

A letter from Rome says: "I hear that nearly all the Austrian bishops will attend the Œcumenical Council. Many of the French bishops have already engaged apartments, twenty four bishops are coming from America, and several bishops are on their way from Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. The Pope has applied to the Czar to sanction the attendance of the Catholic bishops of Russia."

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

Executive Office, 806 Broadway,
New York, July 12, 1869.

The Committee of Safety takes action on matters referred to it by the Centre. It is not required to initiate any judicial action of its own accord, because a court should not be the author of an accusation tried before itself. The duty of the Centre is to refer to the judgment of the Committee any charge made to him in writing by a member of his Circle, or transmitted to him by the Chief Executive. After such reference it is the duty of the Committee to act upon the case. The Centre presents the case to the Chairman of the Committee, who calls a meeting of the Committee, at an early date, to examine it. The Centre receives from the Chairman the first notice of the adjudication of the Committee, and the Chairman, if the Circle is to take action thereupon, announces the sentence to the Circle at a regular or special meeting. It is then the business of the executive officers of the Circle, particularly of the Centre, to give effect to the sentence pronounced by the Committee and confirmed by the Circle.

If a candidate be proposed for admission into a Circle, his name must first be submitted to the Committee of Safety before any further steps are taken to initiate him. The Committee has a right to inquire particularly into his qualifications for membership, and call witnesses who know him to vouch for him, or the contrary. When the Committee reports favorably on the candidate, and not till then, is he to be elected to membership. The Committee is bound to report on such matters within eight days, or to ask leave to prolong the time of considering them.

If any accusation be made by one member of the F. B. against another, both being members of the same Circle, the charge must be made in writing, made privately, and delivered in the first instance to the Centre, and to him only; and it is then the duty of the Centre to place the matter in the hands of the Chairman of Committee of Safety, and make arrangements for its investigation within five days. The Committee will meet privately, its members being pledged to judge the matter laid before them fairly, and the Chairman presiding. No other persons but the witnesses are to be present before the Court, and only one witness is to be in its presence at a time. Having heard the charge and the evidence which sustains it, attested as may seem necessary, the Court pronounces judgment that the charge *is proved* or *not proved*. If not proved, the matter drops here, and the accuser is bound to retract his charge on pain of penalty. If the charge be declared proven, it then becomes the duty of the Committee, through the Centre, to call before them the accused person, relate to him the charge and the evidence supporting it, but not necessarily give the accuser's name. The accused is then called on to repeal. If he explains away the charge, producing and examining before the Court whatever witnesses are necessary, the Court will pronounce him *not guilty*. If he fail to refute the charges previously declared proven, the Court pronounces him *guilty*. The facts of the trial and the sentence of the Court are then, for the first time, laid before the Circle at a regular meeting, and the Circle has the right to confirm or revoke the sentence of the Committee. On this occasion the accused person should not be present in the Circle, that his case may be the more freely discussed.

If a charge be made by a member of one Circle against a member of a different Circle, the accuser's Centre transmits it to the Chief Executive, who transmits it, without comment, to the Centre of the Circle to which the accused belongs; and the Committee of Safety of this Circle acts as a court to try the charge.

All charges adjudicated by the Committee of Safety of a Circle, should be reported to the Chief Executive, to whom there is a final appeal.

A Centre cannot be tried before the Committee of his own Circle, but any charge against him must be sent in the usual way to the Chief Executive, who, as Centre of the Great Circle, will place the matter in the hands of a proper court for trial.

THE CAUSE IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., July 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

Amid the din and the roar of cannon, the crack of muskets, the strains of martial music and the waving of banners, the enthusiasm and enjoyment that always attends the Fourth of July, I sit down to write you on the prospects of Ireland's cause in Rhode Island. I am induced to do so on this anniversary of the nation's birth, on account of the feelings its celebration stirs within me.

One fact has had a telling effect on me. And as straws show a direction of a current, it unmistakably shows the estimation in which the cause of Ireland is held here by the American people.

As is usual, the City Hall is gaily decorated with flags of various nations. But what is not usual on such occasions on such buildings, in a most conspicuous place, floating alongside of the Stars and Stripes is an Irish Flag, in green and gold. I cannot tell you how delighted I was when I saw it there, nor how sad I grew when I learned it was placed there, not by Irishmen, but by sympathizing strangers. It was also seen in several places in the procession. The "Father Mathew Men," the Laborers' Union, and the "St. Patrick's Benevolent Society" had each a "green flag," and tore it in front of their ranks with pride.

The green uniform was there too. A military organization lately formed here, known as the "Emmet Guards," composed of young Irishmen, and, I believe, raised on the ruins of the O'Neil "Wing," with James A. Downy as Col. and John Driscoll as Lieut. Col., made its first display to day, and I bear testimony to their martial bearing, good conduct and perfect discipline. To Captain M'Elroy is principally due the credit of bringing up to the present successful status this military organization.

You see I am willing to give credit where credit is due; for every military body set agoing among us is not only creditable to those who work it up, but is a step toward Ireland's freedom; for no matter what leaders may be, whenever the tocsin is sounded these men will rush to the front.

We have another military organization here, known as the "Rhode Island Guard Battalion." It is also composed exclusively of Irishmen, and numbers several hundred men. One company of it is in Woonsocket, one at Central Falls, and two in this city.

At an election lately held at Pawtucket Captain James Moran, late of the 5th R. I. Battery was elected Lt. Col., and J. M. Smith of Woonsocket as Major. Up to that date the Battalion was in a rather demoralized condition, but the election of Mr Moran as its Lt. Col., has infused new life into it.

Col. Moran is no carpet knight—no sham titled soldier, he won his title to command amid the din and carnage of the battlefield, and in the eminent deadly breach, in defence of the Union on many a well fought field. I believe he was the only Irishman that held a commission in a Rhode Island Regiment at least in the 5th. He is besides a staunch Irish patriot as was proved by his going to Ireland to battle for his native country.

His Adjutant, a young and talented lawyer, Charles Gorman, is deservedly popular, and like McCorry a good Irishman.

As to the Fenian Brotherhood, I am happy to say it is in a prosperous condition, [illegible] few months ago. Up to the middle of March last there was no Circle in Providence in communication with Mr. Savage's Headquarters. We have now our own hall neatly furnished—all paid for. We have twenty four members in good standing, and several names before the Committee of Safety. Besides a respectable list of honorary but contributing members.

In Pawtucket and Valley Falls the cause is prospering also. New accessions to the ranks of the Circles are constantly going on.

If there be not a large increase soon it will not be the fault of our State Centre J. L. Dease, who is prepared to visit any place he is invited, and assist in organizing, and this too at his own expense. The friends of Ireland in the various cities of the State, should at once avail themselves of his services, and make arrangements for a lecture by him on the subject of "Ireland's capacity to win and maintain her independence." His address is P. O. Box 864, Providence, R. I.

At a late meeting of the McManus Circle a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a pic nic early in August, of all the Circles now existing or that may exist at that time, and it is hoped that it will be a great success. And, I am certain it will if Mr. Savage and Mr. Collins, who are to be invited, attend.

The "Horribles" in all the glory of the most antique and ridiculous costumes and visages and on all sorts of vehicles drawn by all sorts of quadrupeds, from a dilapidated old goat to a mammoth ox, are coming. I must close this communication in order to have my laugh as well as the rest.

EAMONN AN CHNUIC.

THE BELL-SCANLAN CONVENTION.

Decatur, Ill., July 7, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

Dear Friends—I have been tempted by your lessons in the Irish People to return you my heartfelt thanks, hoping that you will [illegible] for I am sure [illegible] will never be forgotten.

The Bell-Scanlan Convention [illegible] landed, just to the mark. If we, as Irishmen, expect to get any assistance from either party, it is by keeping them up to it, and letting them know that they cannot have our votes unless they protect us in this country, and give us equal liberty and protection abroad. You know the party that elected Grant. How do they treat the Catholics in Massachusetts?—one form of oath for the Catholics and another for the Puritans. Look at Rhode Island. There is a good deal of work before you, and until you get Radicals to give their rights to the people in this country, in God's name, don't expect anything from them for Ireland. Sumner ought to put the citizens of his State on an equal footing before the law at first, and then he would be a just man. He is nothing but a blow. I have no love for a model Democrat, but I have love for good men of both parties, the same as you say yourself. Every man knows that the Republicans have a large majority. You beg of Irishmen in the Keystone State, not to vote for George W. Woodward. One thing I say, I hope the Irish know enough, and that they will vote next fall for men that will not insult them. You say to me, in a private letter, that Grant will not have a war with England for the benefit of the Irish. No nor either for the benefit of America. Why don't he push the Alabama claims, and let the people that lost by that vessel have their rights, as Americans should have if this is to be a country at all, and let us find out if George knows anything. George thinks she would pay all damages, and give us Canada to boot, rather than have a year's war. If this be so, then Irishmen should not be waiting for this country to get up a fuss with her, they should start on another road for the liberation of Ireland. Tell Peter McCorry, Esq., that I am thankful to him for the manner in which he handles Bell, Scanlan & Co. You will have to show to the Republican party, if they expect the Irish vote this fall, that they will have to come up to time, and make England toe the mark.

I have no more to say at present. Wishing you a long life, and hoping to hear from you some time by letter, I remain yours truly,

David Walsh.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY COLLEGE OF ALL HALLOWS.

During the recent ordinations at All Hallows the Most Rev Dr. Whelan, Lord Bishop of Bombay, conferred the clerical orders upon the following gentlemen of that institution.

TONSURE.

Mr. James Simpson, Sidney, Australia.
" Thomas Maher, Maitland, Australia.
" John Hoarne, Richmond, United States.
" Matthew Cahill, Monterey, United States.
" Patrick Hawe, Monterey, United States.
" Michael Ryan, Adelaide, Australia.
" James Sheridan, Sydney, Australia.
" Patrick Donohoe, Richmond, United States.
" Patrick Kehoe, Adelaide, Australia.
" Thomas Wilson, Richmond, United States.
" Thomas Phillips, San Francisco, United States.
" Edward Stenson, Glasgow, Scotland.
" Michael Lynch, Monterey, United States.

MINOR ORDERS.

Mr. William Byrne, Nebraska, United States.
" James Hegarty, Melbourne, Australia.
" James Hunt, Grass Valley, U. S.
" Patrick Smyth, Dubuque, U. S.
" Richard Scannell, Nashville, U. S.
" Patrick Byrne, Adelaide, Australia.
" Edmond O'Keefe, San Francisco, U. S.
" Charles Toner, San Francisco, U. S.

SUBDEACONSHIP.

Rev. Patrick Hand, Maitland, Australia.
" Patrick O'Neill, Birmingham, England.
" Michael Fitzsimons, Bathurst, Australia.
" Edward Woods, Salford, England.

DEACONSHIP.

Rev. John Veale, Newcastle, U. S.
" Patrick Corcoran, Maitland, Australia.
" John Dunne, Bathurst, Australia.
" Matthew Ryan, Bathurst, Australia.
" Robert Cleary, Adelaide, Australia.
" James Hynes, Grass Valley, California.
" John Farrell, Dubuque, U. S.
" William M'Quaid, Boston, U. S.

PRIESTHOOD.

Rev. Patrick Walsh, Sydney, Australia.
" Patrick Kearns, Melbourne, Australia.
" Thomas M. Lane, Boston, U. S.
" James Hothersall, Salford, England.
" John Buckley, Fort Wayne, U. S.
" John M. Kiely, Brooklyn, U. S.
" John Hayes, Sydney, Australia.
" John Herbert, Melbourne, Australia.
" William Lyons, Sydney, Australia.
" James Kelly, Bathurst, Australia.
" John Purcell, Brooklyn, U. S.
" William Reardon, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S.
" Thomas Kelly, Richmond, U. S.
" Timothy O'Callaghan, San Francisco, U. S.
" William F. O'Connor, Alton, U. S.
" John O'Kiely, Perth, W. Australia.
" James Martin, Melbourne, Australia.
" Henry Lane, Burlington, U. S.
" Peter O'Dowd, Dubuque, U. S.
" Patrick Coyne, Natchez, U. S.
" James Doogher, Alton, U. S.
" Andrew Cullen, San Francisco, U. S.
" James Donegan, Boston, U. S.
" Paul Ahern, Brooklyn, U. S.
" Luke Tormey, Grass Valley, California.
" Patrick T. Mahoney, Sydney, Australia.
" Michael Hickey, Brooklyn, U. S.
" Edward Doyle, Nashville, U. S.
" Joseph McNamee, Brooklyn, U. S.
" Patrick Moran, Melbourne, Australia.
" Bernard Nevin, Adelaide, Australia.

Within the last few months, also, have gone to Madras, East India, Rev Hugh O'Neill and Rev Michael Laffan; to Monterey, California, Rev T. Donohoe; to Melbourne, Australia, Rev. P. McCarthy; to Shrewsbury, England, Rev. M. Brady; to St. Sulpice, Paris, for Trinidad, Rev Terence O'Neill; to the American College, Louvain, for Oregon, U. S., Rev. Patrick Gibney. The above list will be gratifying to the benefactors and friends of All Hallows, who, by their generous and continued contributions, manifest the lively interest they have taken in the institution. "Although very many laborers have gone forth from our walls within the last few years, and are now to be found dispensing the inestimable blessings of salvation among the children of the exiled race in every land upon which an Irish man has his foot—in England and Scotland, throughout the vast continent of North and South America, in New Zealand, in Australia, in Africa, in the East and West Indies—still 'the harvest, indeed, is great, but the laborers are few.'"

A saintly and apostolic American prelate, writing to the college some time ago, says:

"I am now one hundred and twenty miles away from any priest. The nearest one, who was to have assisted me, I was obliged to leave at his residence, because there was some sickness in the neighborhood. It will be ten days yet before I get to where there is a priest. Last week I said the *De Profundis* over the graves of some ten or twelve Catholics in one place, not one of whom had a priest at his dying bed. Some of them had not seen a priest for three or four years."

The heart must, indeed, be hard that would not be touched by these feeling words of the good bishop. And while they should impress us with a deep sense of gratitude and thankfulness to Almighty God for the facilities afforded us of saving our souls—they at the same time remind us very forcibly of the sad and forlorn death bed of the poor exile far away from his country and his home—from all that are near and dear to him, closing his eyes in death without any of the consolations of that religion, which alone can make it happy. Truly it would be difficult to conceive a greater, more noble, or more meritorious charity than that of assisting in the divine work of providing with the means of salvation those poor souls so dear to God and redeemed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ. Owing to arrangements entered into with the foreign missions in connection with the college a free place for one student may be established by a subscription or bequest of £10 annually, and a course may be founded in perpetuity for about the sum of £200. The holy sacrifice of the Mass is offered up every morning for all the subscribers and benefactors, living and dead, and for their intentions, they will, moreover, be entitled to a participation in the merits of all the apostolic labors, conversions, Masses, prayers and other good works, which may be the fruit of this institution, throughout the whole world to the end of time. Besides the daily Mass there is a solemn office and High Mass once a year for the deceased benefactors of the college.

CABLE NEWS.

London, July 6.

There is an unusual depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire, and several firms in the business have been obliged to suspend.

Dispatches from Cork state that outrages on the part of the Fenian organization continue to be perpetrated. The police near that city were attacked night before last by concealed ruffians, and several of them badly hurt. Some arrests were made yesterday on suspicion of complicity.

Cork, July 6.

The Common Council of this city yesterday unanimously passed a resolution calling upon the government to release the imprisoned Fenians. A monster meeting was held at Mallow yesterday. Resolutions were passed and speeches were made protesting against the reply of Mr. Sullivan, member of Parliament for Mallow, to Mr. Moore's resolutions touching the release of the Fenians, in the House of Commons, recently.

London, July 8.

The *Times* has another editorial on the Irish Church Bill to-day, wherein it says: "This bill must become a law. This session of Parliament must destroy the Protestant supremacy and establish religious equality in Ireland, but not attempt to set up a multiplicity of establishments. If the ecclesiastical property of Ireland is to be put on a permanent footing we must recognize these facts, apply so much of the surplus as may be necessary to supply homesteads for the ministers of the whole people."

The *Morning Star* (Radical) says that the British people have no right to indulge the Peers who would deprive them of the luxury of being just. Hardly one of the amendments to the bill agreed upon by the House of Lords can be tolerated by the country.

July 8.

The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill causes intense excitement. Messrs. Bright and Gladstone are in receipt of letters daily from persons offering a recommencement of the Reform League agitation, but they discountenance the movement for the present, and express the belief that the Lords will recede at the last moment from their opposition to the will of the people, though a compromise is effected in the postponement of the date of disestablishment to January, 1872, by paying in a lump the sum of half a million pounds in lieu of the private donations and by allowing the life interests to be computed at fourteen years' purchase.

The following letter has been circulated privately among known progressives:

Sir: In view of a probable failure of the Irish Church Bill, through the opposition of the House of Lords to the government, the Commons, and the country, you are requested to inform the Secretary of the Reform League whether you are willing that your name shall be used, in the event of a defeat of that measure, to a public call for mass meetings to consider the best constitutional method of getting rid of this obstruction to legislation based upon the expressed will of the people.

London, July 12.

In the House of Lords the Irish Church bill came up for report from the committee.

On motion of Lord Cairns the date "1st of May, 1871," was substituted for the "1st of January 1872," throughout the bill.

Lord Redesdale moved an amendment that the representatives of the Irish Church, and the Catholic synod in cases of vacant bishoprics, nominate three persons for the crown to select from, and that the crown be empowered to summon one archbishop and two bishops from each Church to sit in Parliament.

The Earl of Granard protested on the part of the Catholics against the amendment, which he declared was utterly inadmissible, and it was withdrawn.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body, be restored to its original form. He said the clause as now amended revived Protestant ascendancy in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church body, but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. It was certain that the government and House of Commons would never sanction the amended clause.

The Marquis of Salisbury replied that in moving the amendment he contemplated similar grants to the Catholics and Presbyterians according to Mr. Bright's original proposal, which Mr. Gladstone had endorsed, but he thought that the retention of their own glebes by the Irish Church was not unfair.

After further discussion the Earl of Denbigh announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept glebe lands or residences.

The Marquis of Clanricarde's motion to restore clause 28 was lost by a vote of 46 to 91.

The amendment embracing the proposal of Earl Granard to put half a million sterling in money in stead of handing over private endowments created before 1660, was agreed to.

The report was then received.

The Earl of Clancarty gave notice that when the bill came up for third reading he should move a postponement of the reading for three months.

Crisis from Cork.—The Funeral of Andrew Campbell.—A touching sight was that which was witnessed on Sunday, June 27. It was affecting because it was unstrained, and worthy of Cork because the united feelings of generosity, pity, and respect were traceable in its every phase. There were no surging masses, in unbroken file, thronging behind the coffin of Andrew Campbell. Bent heads and heartfelt prayer bespoke the honor that a brave man received, and the gratitude with which his memory was treated.

It had been intended to have the body conveyed to the grave unnoticed, that no demonstration might take place. To effect that purpose it was notified that the funeral would start at four o'clock, and the ten thousand men who certainly would have followed the hearse were consequently absent when the body was removed from the house at half past twelve. This arrangement had been specially made to prevent a political demonstration, for the friends of the deceased considered the circumstances of the poor man's death too sad to allow of any public pronouncement regarding them. His actions might bear a rigid scrutiny, and it was considered better to withdraw his name from before the country, when the tongue of slander could not blacken it, than to seek approbation from a community whose pity had been already expressed. A death was never caused under greater mistake.

The unfortunate gentleman who fired the fatal shot must have been visited by the deceased through error, and in taking the latter's life the former must have been in ignorance of his character. Unfortunately, neither knew the antecedents of the other, and Andrew Campbell before his death must have regretted the cause of the sad occurrence, while Mr. Pope [illegible] cannot but look with horror on the result. When the hearse that bore the corpse of the brave young man moved away from the house there was no one in attendance save a few friends. There were at the time some people walking past, and they, observing that the body was taken off before the appointed hour, fell into order behind the hearse. From them the word was borne around that the funeral had commenced, and at every step numbers joined in the procession. As the crowd, who after a short time assembled, marched through the town, the people flocked to swell the body, and when in a brief space, the *cortege* reached the graveyard, a thousand young men walked silently after the hearse. The coffin was then borne on the shoulders of friends, and placed in a grave that had been dug in a remote spot. A few laurel leaves were thrown upon the lid, and silently it was placed in its "narrow cell." A soft mound was piled above it, and after one short prayer had been breathed, the crowds walked sadly away, and the green trees that embower the bed of Andrew Campbell, waved again undisturbed.

There is not a harsh word spoken of poor Campbell, with reference to this transaction with which his name is connected. He may be blamed by some for going for arms, but it is admitted by all that he had no intention of taking life. He had time to make his peace with God, and he died an edifying death, though the official tempter was beside him to the last moment.

Every effort was made to draw a confession from him, as to the parties who accompanied him, and though he had good reason for thinking sadly of his connection with them, he never hinted a word that might implicate any one. The only condemnation that is given, is for the men that fled from him when he was shot, and left him to perish.—*The Irishman*.

At the recent visit of the Sons of Temperance to the President, after the officers had inflicted their speeches upon General Grant, a little cockney Englishman, by the name of Dr Lee stepped forward and insisted upon speaking for old England. The President, after glancing at him, stood his ground bravely. The Englishman, losing sight of the temperance question, launched out upon the subject uppermost just now in the mind of every Britisher, to wit: The importance of maintaining peace between the two countries. The cockney expressed great confidence in the "ability" of the President. He hoped "hamity" would be preserved. No honest "Hinglishman" wanted a war between "Hingland" and "Hamerica." He went on in this strain for some time, everybody in the room endeavoring to keep a straight face. The President looked steadily at the floor, never moved a muscle of his face, but seemed much pleased when the little Britisher concluded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

North River Savings Bank,
Corner of Eighth av. and Thirty fourth st.
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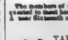

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IRELAND.

Surplus Population.—The beautiful English theory about surplus population is coming home like a good many other political sins to roost. They have a surplus population in England, and great efforts are being made to transfer it elsewhere. The English exodus has begun, and Canada is its Canaan. English workmen are flying from the social pestilence which aristocratic Government has erected in England, and English aristocrats, with a [illegible] sense of self safety, are benevolently aiding the workmen to expatriate themselves. Now, there is no more natural reason or cause for a surplus population in England than there is in Ireland. The country is able to support more than its [illegible] population, but its development is impossible while nearly the greater part of the soil is held by the aristocracy, and devoted to pleasure parks and hunting grounds. The close possession of the land keeps it out of cultivation. Want of work in cultivating the land drives the peasant or yeoman to seek employment in the town. By doing so he overcrowds the labor market, cheapens work, and makes it scarce. This is the process by which surplus population is created in England, and emigration is the result. Of course, it is the interest of the Duke of Manchester, and others of his class, to keep the knowledge of the cause from the victims, but the expatriation of the London workmen now going on will bring with it its penalty. As possessors of the soil elsewhere, they may be able to point out to those behind them in England what they might have been as possessors of the soil at home. Knowledge begets desire, and a politically free, though discontented, people have only to desire social emancipation to attain it. Already the seed of an English revolution is being sown. May the harvest come soon!

Good Advice.—"Remember always that you are Irishmen." Such is the advice of the Earl of Derby to the Protestants of the North, and very good advice it is. It is echoed by the Tory papers approvingly. The *Irish Times* says: "The people of this land *will* forget religious differences *and remember only that they are Irishmen*. Let us hope that disunion may be changed for union, and then weakness will become strength. *Six millions of the Irish race, no longer at discord, but combined in harmonious action, can make this land at least what Nature intended her to be.*" The *Morning Mail* says that "The Protestants of Ulster and of Ireland have no quarrel with their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen. They have nothing to resent but *the treachery of English factions, whose garrison in Ireland they were, but no longer are*;" and Sir R. J. T. Orpen, writing in the same paper, says: "When in future days, trouble shall come upon England, let her not expect that Irish Protestants will forget her base and dishonorable desertion and oppression of those who were for centuries her most faithful allies. No! Hence[illegible]

[illegible]

...the reports from North Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, in the following terms: "As far as probabilities strike us now, we anticipate a rather late harvest—that is, three weeks or a month later than last year—and a yield of wheat and barley somewhat below an average; an average, however, being possible if we should have a settled sunny July."—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Cowardly.—The English leading papers, *Times* and *Telegraph*, are devoting themselves to correcting the Irish Protestants. The latter talk about "conquering at the Boyne;" they say "their fathers conquered there." "Pshaw!" say the English papers, "the Irish Protestants were only camp followers, and ran away at the Boyne!" And they point out that King William took great pains to keep them up to the fighting point. "What will you do for me," he said to the Inniskilliners. "I have heard about you." In a short time after he saw them defeated, and flying before the Irish cavalry. This is the way the English papers reply to threats about the Boyne. How do Irish Protestants like it? Do they like to be called the "rather cowardly camp-followers of the English army," by English papers? If they do not, why be camp-followers of England at all? Why not [illegible] in their lot with Ireland? Their leaders are misleading them—they should not be misled to estrange Irishmen, now that England turns them off.

Violation of the Fishery Laws.—Five owners of fishing vessels, named William M'Keever, Duncan M'Allister, Christopher Waterson, David Morrison and Neil Hill were summoned to the Kingstown Police Court yesterday, charged with having committed a breach of the section of the 10th Vic., in relation to fisheries, by having cast nets for fish before sunset. Mr Richard Barnes, commander of her Majesty's cruiser *Fanny*, appeared to prosecute the defendants. He stated that on the 21st instant, when he was cruising off Lambay, he saw the fishing [illegible] leave Howth. At six o'clock in the evening he observed the boats stopping on their own fishing ground, and lowering their sails. He sailed toward the boats, and then observed that some of the crews were shooting their nets, and that others had them shot. He told the men that they were doing wrong, and that he would summon them. It was then just after seven o'clock. He spoke to six different boats, and when he spoke to the last it was eight o'clock, and the sun set at nineteen minutes past eight. He then put a man on board one of the boats, and had the five defendants summoned. Mr J J Conroy entered court when Mr Barnes had finished his statement, and said that he had just received instructions to appear on the defendants' behalf, and requested the magistrate to postpone the hearing of the case in order that a proper defence might be provided. The prosecutor having expressed his willingness to consent to such an arrangement, and also his intention to procure, in that event, the assistance of one of the solicitors belonging to the fishery board, the case was postponed till Saturday. Mr Dix requested Mr. Conroy to take into his special consideration the chances of the men retaining their nets, which the act in question required them to forfeit in consequence of such an offence as they had committed. Mr Barnes said he did not wish to injure the defendants, but merely to do his duty. It appears that the nets are worth £100 each. Be[illegible]

[illegible]

...he trusted on the forthcoming motion of Mr. Moore that there would be no lukewarmness on the part of their members. The resolution having been seconded passed unanimously. The Rev P. Lavelle, P. P., proposed the next resolution, recommending that the subscription list to the Amnesty Fund be now closed for the present, that the present committee be dissolved, and that an association be formed to be called the "Amnesty Association," the object of which should be to endeavor to obtain the pardon of all the political prisoners, and that an aggregate meeting be held in the Rotunda for inaugurating the association. The reverend gentleman in his address, expressed a cordial wish that the dissensions which had hitherto prevailed among the men who had the same object in view should cease, and that they should all unite in one common effort to obtain the liberation of their fellow-countrymen. Mr Casey seconded the motion, which was adopted. Dr. J C Waters proposed the next resolution, requesting the secretary to communicate with the Irish members, calling on them to support Mr Moore's motion. Mr Hamilton Williams (Dungarvan) seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously. Mr Molloy proposed the next resolution to the effect—"That a public meeting be held for the purpose of enlisting support for Mr Moore's motion in the House of Commons." Mr Begg seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr E. Carey, and adopted. The Rev Father Lavelle was called to the second chair, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr Ryan, the meeting separated.—*Freeman, June 22*.

Irish Local News.

Armagh.

Armagh School.—Mr William Moore Morgan, a distinguished graduate of the University of Dublin, has been appointed to the important post of Head Master of the Royal School of Armagh. The appointment is so far satisfactory, as having been conferred upon an Irishman and a member of our national University.

Antrim.

Fatal Accident near Toome.—On Saturday, June 19th, two young gentlemen started on a pleasure excursion on Lough Neagh. They sailed from Toome to Ballyronan, and on the way back, owing, it is stated, to their having used too much sail, the boat capsized, and both the occupants were thrown into the water. One of them caught hold of an oar, with the aid of which he managed to reach the shore. The other, who is named John Murray, was unfortunately drowned. The body was recovered.

A Comedy of Errors.—Some few months ago an old gentleman residing in Dublin for the last sixty years [illegible] conscious of a tender passion for a young lady in Belfast having taken possession of his thoughts. An acquaintance was formed between them, and a correspondence opened on the part of the fair one, with the assistance of a female friend, her own education having been neglected. The antiquated beau became perfectly enamored of both young ladies, and not only procured the consent of No. 1, but also effected a similar arrangement between her amanuensis and his son, who was in [illegible]

[illegible]

...of the infantry in garrison assembled in [illegible] on the Fifteen Acres, Phoenix Park, [illegible] M., yesterday, for exercise, under Major-General M'Murdo, C. B., commanding the infantry. The staff were in blue and cocked hats. The Royal Dragoons and 14th Hussars were assembled on the Nine Acres, Phoenix Park, [illegible] drill, under the command of Colonel Tho[illegible] B., 14th Hussars. The proceedings were technical, and did not attract as large an [illegible] of the "casual" public as is usual at a review [illegible] whole united arms of the service in the [illegible]rison.—*Freeman, June 22*.

Down.

St Patrick's Memorial Church, Down[illegible]—This new church is now proceeding [illegible] satisfactory manner. The walls are already as high as the windows, and, judging from appearances, the church promises to be [illegible] most beautiful of its kind in the three [illegible]. The masons have been engaged in cutting stone for the eastern window, which is [illegible] be of a most beautiful and artistic [illegible] hoped that nothing will occur to interfere [illegible] steady progress of this patriotic work. [illegible] circumstance which could have this unde[illegible] would be want of funds, and it is quite [illegible] in order to complete the building in the [illegible] perior style in which it is now proceeding [illegible] will be considerably above what was at [illegible] mated upon. The church will be a truly [illegible] and we are sure there is no Irish Cat[illegible] will not take an interest in it, and who w[illegible] a pleasure in subscribing to the erection o[illegible] which is to be dedicated to Ireland's great[illegible] saint.

Another Suicide.—An elderly gentleman, Thomas Scott, of Newcastle, County Do[illegible] mitted suicide in the North Star Hote[illegible] street, where he had been stopping for se[illegible] previously, by blowing out his brains [illegible] volver. He retired to rest at 9 o'clock, [illegible] making his appearance up to a late ho[illegible] morning, the door was forced open, wher[illegible] fortunate gentleman was found lying [illegible] weapon being held in his right hand. Th[illegible] tered below the right ear, passed through [illegible] and came out on the left side of the head. [illegible] clothes and walls of the apartment were [illegible] with blood and portions of the brain. The [illegible] tor of the hotel telegraphed the unfortun[illegible] rence to his friends.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Suicide at Monkstown.—Yesterday m[illegible] little after 8 o'clock, Captain Harris, of 4 [illegible] terrace, Monkstown, committed suicide at [illegible] residence under circumstances which lead [illegible] tly to suppose that the committal of the [illegible] have been prompted by temporary insa[illegible] about 8.30 o'clock the deceased gentlem[illegible] servant went to his master's bedroom [illegible] water, as was his usual custom at that h[illegible] ceiving no reply to his knocking at the [illegible] he naturally concluded that his master wa[illegible] asleep, and went away to inform one of [illegible] servants of the fact. She, having waited [illegible] minutes, became alarmed, and went to her [illegible] room, where she found Captain Harris in [illegible] state. The unfortunate gentleman had [illegible] committed suicide, as there was a deep g[illegible] throat, from which the blood flowed freely[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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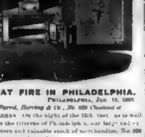

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 18[illegible]

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.

GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 6[illegible] Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 18[illegible]

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

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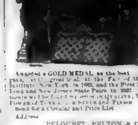

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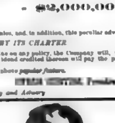

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Vol. 8—No. 184. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

A CONSTITUTION: PART FIRST—THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF A GOVERNMENT—THE FOUR FUNCTIONS—COUNCIL OF STATE OR DIRECTORY—TWO LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS—OBJECTIONS TO A DOUBLE LEGISLATURE—THE SENATE OF IRELAND—THE ESTATES OF THE REALM—ELECTION OF SENATORS—A COUNCIL OF STATE IN IRELAND—CHECKS ON THE LEGISLATURE—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE most modern constitutions all agree in this, that they recognise the distinction between the several branches of government, while ancient constitutions, on the contrary, confounded these. The constitution of England, for instance, gives to the sovereign the highest legislative, judicial, and executive power. In later times the parliament has usurped these powers, and the chief executive is but the minister of the parliament, as the Roman Consuls were the executive officers of the Senate. But in the United States, in France, in Italy, in Spain, in Belgium, the legislative function is separated from the executive, and the judicial from both. Thus, there are recognised in these countries three co-ordinate branches of the government, each of which in its own place is absolute and independent of the others.

There are really FOUR functions appertaining to the idea of a government. first, the *Directive*, which ascertains what is required for the public good, and frames a policy, in accordance with which it suggests legislation; in countries where party government prevails, the leaders of the ruling party construct the policy and initiate the laws in pursuance of it, but it is a defect that the initiative should proceed from any body of men not officially recognised in and by the constitution. The second function of a government is the *Legislative*. Its office is to frame laws in accordance with the policy of the government, and which laws should be self-consistent, not conflicting with previous legislation, not at variance with the constitution, adequate to fulfill the object for which they are framed, expedient for the public weal, just and impartial. The third function of the government is the *Judicial*; its province is to apply the law to particular cases, it has no power to make laws, nor to alter the statutes, and even the interpretation of the laws should not be a function of the judiciary, as this belongs rather to the legislature which passed the law, and is, therefore, supposed to understand its own intentions, but the want of a permanent legislature has led to the recognition of the judiciary as the fitting authority to interpret the laws. There is one law which the judiciary should interpret, and there is only one—the organic law, or constitution; the judiciary should be the especial guardian of this law, and should have power to declare unconstitutional all laws which are inconsistent with it. The three foregoing functions of a government are all more or less connected with legislation. The fourth function is, or should be, entirely administrative. It is the *Executive*. This should be the hand of the government, while the other three would be the head. In England, where the leaders of the ruling party are the executive, this branch of the government is not separated from the directive. In France, where the initiative is reserved for the Emperor, both directive and executive functions are combined.

But in France and England there exists a body which is constitutionally recognised as the advisory or directive branch of the government. In the former it is called the "Council of State," and in the latter the "Privy Council." In both, the members are selected by the chief executive, and hold office for life. The French Directory had until lately the exclusive right to initiate laws, the English Directory has still, conjointly with the executive, the power of making laws for emergencies while parliament is not in session, under the title of "orders in council." In the United States there is no directive body recognised by the constitution, and this is a serious defect. For it puts the initiative of legislation into the hands of a few members of the Congress who are more energetic than the rest—and the advantages of a steadily pursued national policy, such as that which made the Roman republic so powerful and glorious, are here altogether lost.

The usual fashion in regard to the structure of the legislatures of civilized countries is to divide them into two separate chambers, deliberating and voting apart, and nominally co-ordinate, and the object professedly expected to be gained by this arrangement is the securing of a more thorough discussion of the laws enacted, and the prevention of too hasty legislation, as one chamber acts as a check upon the other. But the practical inconveniences of this double system are far from being counterbalanced by its theoretical advantages. These advantages are perfectly illusory. In no country where there are two legislative chambers have these been really co-ordinate. One always dominates the other. In England the House of Peers used to dominate, now it is the House of Commons which rules. In France, the Corps Legislatif is everything, and the Senate nothing. In the United States, the Senate is the legislature, and the House of Representatives is only a make-weight. And, as a conflict of opinion is sure often to occur between two legislative bodies, differently chosen, their want of unanimity is of no political advantage, but often of great disadvantage, to the state. It is only in trifling matters of detail—which could just as well be regulated by a system of revisory committees—that the binary system of legislation does any real good. If both chambers happen to be unanimous, a law may be rushed through them, without ever being seriously discussed. Hence, for all practical purposes *a single chamber is sufficient*, and, if it be desirable that the projects of law should be very thoroughly discussed before being passed, the Italian method of referring them to a number of distinct committees selected from the chamber, the majority of which must report in their favor before they can be passed in the whole body, is the best expedient for the purpose yet devised, and the plan most worthy of adoption.

In the United States, the fact that the republic is a federal one is a reason why there should be two chambers in the Congress—one representing the population, and the other representing the States. But a true federal government should not represent the population at all. This is represented in the State legislatures. But the inconsistency in the United States constitution, which was one of the chief causes of the late war, is manifested by the fact that the States are declared to be equal, and, as equals, are each represented by two Senators; while, on the other hand, they are admitted to be unequal in wealth, population, and everything, and are allowed unequal delegations to represent them in the House. Thus the constitution contradicts itself. It declares that the States are equal, and it decides that they are not equal—which is the common sense fact, and this inconsistency has undoubtedly had a large share in producing the war. It is certain that the war has modified the opinions previously entertained in this country regarding States' rights. There has sprung up a strong party whose object is to create here a homogeneous nation, and wipe out the State lines. They assert that the question of State rights was decided by the war—but this is not true; it has yet to be decided. There is little doubt that the abolition of the States will be resisted successfully, but, as for the *equality* of the several States, it is a principle which cannot much longer be maintained. It is absurd to say that Rhode Island and New York are equal. One might as well assert that Bunker's Hill and Pike's Peak have the same altitude. The constitution of the Senate gives much dissatisfaction. And the conflicts between it and the House lead to nothing but confusion. The way to remedy these inconveniences is to make Congress consist of a single chamber. The Senate must still exist, as a symbol of the federation. But it should exist in a greatly modified form. Its members should be elected by the people directly, and for a shorter term of years. And the States should be represented in the Senate according to their population. In short, the House should swallow up the Senate, and occupy the Senate's vacant place.

In our New Ireland we must adopt the newest and most perfect system of government which has yet been devised. We must select the good points [illegible] own, and carefully shun their defects. We will have but one chamber in our legislature, and we will call it the "Senate of Ireland." The double or triple chambered legislatures are relics of feudalism.

In mediæval times the people were divided into castes, and these were not allowed to mix or have any interests in common. There was the caste of nobles, the clerical caste, the merchants' caste, and the peasants' caste. In England, Nobles and Commoners were the two castes allowed to rule, and the villains—or peasants—were shut out of the constitution altogether. In France, the Nobles, Clergy, and Tiers Etat were recognized, and the revolution was begun through the struggle of the Third Estate with the other two, and it was on this account that the clergy were persecuted by the revolutionists, as the clergy and nobles made common cause against the people. Until lately, there were four "estates of the realm" recognized in Sweden. But the tendency of the times is to destroy castes. In fact, castes, classes, and "estates" are inconsistent with that Democratic principle of EQUALITY which is bound everywhere to prevail. In Ireland we shall establish Democracy. Therefore, we shall have Equality. Therefore, we shall have no castes, classes, nor estates of the realm. Therefore, we shall have no occasion for a double-chambered legislature. And thus we shall avoid in our national Senate all these unseemly conflicts which occur in England and the United States; and we shall avoid all these questions raised by two chambers struggling for the mastery over each other, and which are generally settled (as in France and England) by giving to the one the power, and to the other the precedence—an absurd compromise, for dignity and authority should always be combined.

Thus, in Ireland, we shall adopt the truly democratic principle of A SINGLE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER, and to this we shall intrust the whole duty of *framing and passing the laws*, and of interpreting the laws which it has passed. This legislative chamber will be called the Senate, and the Senators will be elected directly by the people, to represent the people in the legislature. The probable number of senators will be between two hundred and three hundred. In the Irish House of Commons, in '82, there were three hundred members. The counties will be divided according to population into Senatorial districts, whose bounds will be fixed by the constitution, *and be thenceforth unalterable*: this is to prevent the American trick of "gerrymandering" the districts. The districts will be as nearly equal as possible in population; and every district will return at least two senators. The districts, in cities, for instance, which are not sufficiently populous to be divided, yet contain one-half more people than the standard number allowed to districts generally, will return three senators. The senators will be elected by ballot, according to rules framed for the purpose. Senators will be elected for a term of three years. And if one should die or resign, a successor will be chosen to sit for the unexpired balance of his term. The Senate will be a PERMANENT BODY, annually renewed by the election of one-third of its members. Thus, in the course of three years, the whole Senate will have been re-elected. The senators will be chosen by their districts not from residents in the district which chooses them respectively, but from the whole country. The reason for this is that the Senate represents the whole nation; and the most worthy men of the nation should be sent to its halls, rather than local nobodies. The senators would not be mere delegates, bound to vote as they were directed in the *Cahiers* of their constituents, but should be legislators in a true sense, free to vote as their judgment and conscience should dictate, inasmuch as they would all be sworn to frame laws consistent with the Constitution, with justice, and with the true weal of the Irish people. During their term of office, therefore, they should be perfectly independent in the discharge of their high functions; but, as they would have to seek re-election after three years, this necessity would be a sufficient guarantee that they would respect the popular will.

In Ireland, we should recognise the existence of three distinct governmental bodies,—the legislature, the judiciary, and the executive. Each of these would derive its authority and its existence from the people. The legislature would be chosen by universal suffrage and the ballot. The premier, or minister of state, would be chosen from three names presented by the senate. The judges would form a hierarchy, the lowest class being chosen from the members of the legal profession, and these would be advanced from class to class, until they attained the benches of the Supreme Court by co-option. But, in addition to these, we should recognise the existence of a fourth, or directive, branch of the government. This would be called the council of state, and the chief executive, or Minister of State would be *ex-officio* its president. Its functions would be to direct the general and permanent policy of the nation, and initiate legislation accordingly. It would be composed of men who had been conspicuous legislators or administrators, and all ex-ministers of state should be members of the council. Its numbers would be small and select. The councillors would continue in office for ten years. They would be nominated by the minister of state for the time being, when a vacancy would occur; the number of nominations to be made by one minister being limited by law. All projects of law should either be initiated or corrected by the council of state before being put upon their passage in the senate. The councillors, like all other officers of the government, would be sworn to maintain the constitution; but their special duty, to perform which they should be solemnly pledged, would be to recommend such measures as would be promotive of the national welfare.

The legislative body, or senate of Ireland, would be placed, as it were, in the midst of three other bodies, each of which would act as a check to a certain extent, upon it, and thus insure the enactment of good laws. The council of state would have a right to criticise and correct a bill, and pronounce its details good or bad, in so far as they would be deemed to benefit or injure the nation. The judiciary, or supreme court, would have a right to give its opinion on the constitutionality of a law, and on its consistency with statutes already enacted, and a law declared unconstitutional would accordingly be void. And, thirdly, the NATIONAL CONVENTION, which would be assembled triennially, would have a revisory power over the statute book, and would have a right to pronounce on the justice or partiality of the laws contained therein. So soon as a law would be declared by the convention to be unjust in any particular, the section so condemned would cease to have legal force until amended.

[illegible] connection with the government of the New Ireland, as it would play a very important part therein. It would be a reproduction of the famous Feis of Tara. It would meet triennially at Athlone. It would be composed of the supreme court, the senate, the cabinet, the council of state, all the magnates of the country, and delegates representing the several interests of the nation—the clergy, the farmers, the merchants, each separate guild, each profession, and perhaps even the women. The senate would represent the people according to localities, the convention would represent them according to special interests. The National Convention would be a very numerous body, and would meet with great *eclat*. It would not deliberate or debate, but merely vote. It would not enact laws, but might suggest them. The whole state of the country and the acts of the government for three years would be laid before the convention, and by it approved or condemned. From the three names suggested by the senate, the convention would select the Minister of State for the ensuing term. And, in the face of this vast assembly, he would be duly sworn and installed.

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

ANOTHER, and still an unsuccessful, attempt has been made to obtain from their cruel jailers, some respite of the cruelties and tortures inflicted on our suffering countrymen at present in English jails.

It is of no use. The hearts of our enemies are as bitterly steeled against us to-day as ever. O'Donovan Rossa, Bourke, Halpin, McCafferty, Mackay, Burke, one and all of them, the brave, the high-minded, and patriotic, from the highest to the lowest, all must continue to suffer their exceptional punishment as England directs, for having dared like men to raise their fallen country from its helpless prostrate condition. Mercy has been sought for in their regard and cannot be found. Justice has been appealed to to no purpose, these gallant hearted fellows are in the hands of their enemies, and there they must remain, pining and dying in the quarry-holes of England's penal settlements. Yes, we are as suffering a race to-day as ever. Not even the children of Israel, as they sat by the waters of Babylon, "the glory of kings, the beauty of the Chaldee's excellency," with their harps unstrung, or idly hanging on the willows, presented a scene of greater sorrow and desolation than the children of Ireland in the past and in the present. Suffering and nothing but suffering, exile and persecution, the gibbet and the jail, these are the inheritances of our people, subject but never conquered, hoping and toiling on till the end, for generation after generation, living in expectation of an independence for our country, dying off before the day of our redemption has dawned, and leaving one legacy behind us to our children and our children's children, the undying hatred of our hearts to England, the bitter, the cruel and relentless enemy of our race and name, the exterminator of *our* people, the destroyer of our country, and the scourge of every nation that ever came within her despotic power. No, there is no mercy for our imprisoned brethren, neither need we look for any. Whatever happens in the future, either to those men, who are nobly expiating the sins of our disunion, and the treachery of their friends, or to the country for whose sake they have dared and suffered so much, England may rest assured she gets no credit for any act of hers toward one or the other, from the Irish people in America.

While on this subject of the treachery of the former friends of the men now in English dungeons, I may be permitted to allude to what must have struck many heretofore as disgraceful in the extreme. I allude to the silence of Irish-American newspapers in all things concerning the imprisoned patriots. It was not enough to try their hands at the unholy work of creating a schism in the only work that ever has done good to Ireland. It was not enough to be the cause directly or indirectly of the imprisonment of many of these men, but their false hearts must lead them farther on, and so far as in their power lay, totally ignore the sufferings of the imprisoned Fenians. No word or act of theirs has ever been uttered or performed in behalf of the men now dragging out a miserable life in the Bastiles of England. No, the venal natures of those perfidious tricksters, born only to undo the work of other men, would not permit them to utter a word in defence of our living martyrs. Their cold, callous natures in this respect prove them to be as heartless in their neglect as they were treacherous to the People's Cause.

Errors of heart or head are pardonable when they arise from mistaken motives, but a continuance of treason—and I hold this silence in regard to the prisoners to be nothing short of treason—is the ever present and palpable proof of the evil mindedness of those who, from overwhelming vanity and a despicable desire to usurp the authority of the originators of the Fenian movement, urged them into a cause that benefited our enemies and retarded the freedom of Ireland.

At present we can now afford to pass this by. Those evil natures have done their best, and there their mission terminates. Fenianism flourishes and has obtained a glorious permanency, in spite of their devilish tricks. It were a poor cause that could not outlive the treachery of such base minds.

The "representatives of Ireland" have had an opportunity of calling attention to the state of the Irish political prisoners. The English House of Commons is noted for the particular relish it evinces when Irish questions are brought under its distinguished notice. When George Henry Moore, one of the few honest men sent to the English Parliament, endeavored to make the ill-treatment of the Fenian prisoners a matter for legislation, the "House" was all but empty. As he got through with his business, and when it was hoped he had finished, "honorable" gentlemen began to drop in and heard something more than they had expected to hear. Mr. Moore treated his question in his usual masterly style, but of what avail? The Attorney General for Ireland, the Home Secretary for England were there, and if Mr. Moore was not put down at once and voted a nuisance, he lost his motion by a majority of about five to one! Had the motion been granted, the result would surely have been to reveal to the world in an official form that which the world knows unofficially, viz.: that the Fenian prisoners have been treated with unexceptional severity, that those of them who have outlived the cruelties of prison discipline and starvation, are still treated in such a manner as to thrill the blood of men who have hearts to feel and heads to conceive the enormity of their sufferings.

And this is the way in which the case of Irish political prisoners has been received by the English government. Will Irishmen learn, even now, the utter inutility of appealing to the government of Britain for anything.

If the legislators of that country who continue for some time longer, to hold the destinies of Ireland in their hands, choose to yield anything to Ireland as a voluntary act on their parts, good and well. They will yield nothing to Irishmen. That has been tried again and again, time after time, pleadingly begged for, mercifully besought by prayer and petition, until the world began to think that there was nothing left in Irishmen but the characteristics of begging. After that we advanced a little, and began to "demand as our right," and so on. The "demand" was about as powerful in its action on England as the begging petitions "laid on the table of the House till it groaned." Petitions and demands having alike failed, some of our people have turned to the "taking" business, and, all things considered, there is a manlier and healthier aspect about the taking than the asking.

The Cork boys have progressed very well, up to the present, as takers and receivers. At present they confine their "takes" to one very necessary description of articles known as fire-arms. That surely is a move in the right direction, so long as the Cork rebels confine their operations to those who are known to be enemies to the country in which they reside. Every rifle taken strengthens the rebels and weakens the enemy. The English government scrupled not, during the past four or five years especially, to take more arms from the Irish people than the Irish people have yet taken from the government, or from those who would fight in behalf of that government and its action in Ireland.

There is no crime in this taking arms from the enemies of Ireland, who would use these arms to-morrow for the purpose of shooting down the people. Arms are the only things that can be taken just now, by way of reprisal, and so long as the Fenian prisoners remain immured in jail, the wholesome practice of arms taking should be carried on systematically and in good order, without the commission of any mistake in the matter. It is an act of war, although hostilities are not going on just now in the field between the Irish and English, yet the two are in a state of war, and will continue so to be till the one or the other is broken.

If the Irish power and the British power be equally matched upon the field, it would not be difficult to determine on which side victory would incline. But they are very unequally matched, and therefore it becomes the duty of the weaker power to use every stratagem and take every advantage that a state of war confers. The taking of arms is therefore a commendable practice, and the good example of Cork should be prudently followed in all other parts of Ireland.

In addition to the taking of arms, ammunition should be taken. The one is a part of the other. The exercise of very considerable caution is required in this practice. Up to the present there is not much to complain of on that score. So much the better. It would have been well if poor Campbell had not lost his life in the late appropriation of arms in Cork. It does not follow that taking arms should necessitate the taking of life, but if the lives of those who are thus preparing their forces for a route of the English from Ireland be in danger, it becomes the duty of the party appropriating the arms to take the lives of those who venture on the attempt of taking theirs. This is a last resource, but last resources are inevitable, and must be had recourse to at times when the circumstances of the case demand them.

Every Irishman, at home and abroad, should make the case of the Fenian prisoners their own case, as far as possible. These men are martyrs to a cause to which they have devoted themselves, while too many Irishmen think lightly of that Cause, and even among those who still adhere to it, there is often a lukewarmness of action that ill becomes them. Our devotion to Fenianism will repay these sufferers in some measure for what they have undergone. Let us prove our devotion by a steady adherence to and practical development of the principles we profess to believe in, by so doing, we make ourselves worthy of our imprisoned brethren, and still more, by each man becoming a recruiting sergeant, to swell the forces that are now arming themselves both in Ireland and America.

PETER McCORRY.

MICHAEL DWYER,

THE INSURGENT CHIEF OF THE WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER III.

A RETROSPECT, AND AN INSURGENT'S BRIDAL.

BEYOND all that we have stated there were many other and urgent reasons for Dwyer's taking the hills once more;—yes, and against his own wish, as well as in opposition to certain feelings natural to the human heart. The insurgent chief had to carry with him into the wildest fastnesses of Wicklow, a dearly beloved wife and two rosy little urchins who were much better fitted to adorn a quiet cottage door, than to begin so early to rough it among the mountains.

We have purposely reserved the description of the gallant Captain's bridal for the present chapter although it took place early in his guerilla life, and in the midst of some of the busiest scenes of his most eventful career against the enemies of his country. There's such a dash of Celtic chivalry about it, with regard to all the parties concerned, that we will try to enter into its spirit and record it both in prose and verse, to the best of our humble ability.

Down from the mountain of Kaigeen, where was planted an insurgent camp, dashed forty horsemen. They wore green cockades on their hats, and on their breasts were crosses of Saint Patrick. They were a gallant band, and were armed to the teeth, although their foray was anything but inimical to the peace of the surrounding country. One tall, athletic man, with a joyous face and keen and laughing eye, dashingly led the van. The pace of the whole party was furious and headlong, and the very horses which they bestrode seemed to second the will of their riders in their zealous efforts to bound down the mountain tracks and speed to the place and the scene of their intended expedition. The men were all garbed as peasants, and their weapons were carbines and pistols, except their leader, who wore a long straight dagger, which added considerably to the picturesqueness of his exterior.

In the midst of the group was one unoccupied saddle—one led animal—a rough but noble-looking bay, towards which the leader (Dwyer) often looked back with pride and evident satisfaction. Hurrah! on they sped, over brake and torrent, through gorge and gully, down the dell and up the hights, until, by a green hill's side, a few snug farmhouses appeared, and the ban-dogs bayed at the sound of the approaching horses. Dwyer now seized the rein of the free charger, and drawing a sea-whistle from his breast blew a wild but sweet note, which was lovingly embraced by the echoes and carried away in triumph into the bosom of the mountains. Then forth came from the snuggest of the homesteads a tall, young blushing maiden, most beautiful even among Wicklow girls, where so many contend for the palm. She was Dwyer's Mary, the intended bride of the outlaw, the object of his chivalrous visit. The men cheered aloud, as she stepped from her parents' threshold, and advanced to meet her gallant lover, who had speedily dismounted to receive her hearty greeting, while the neighboring peasantry looked on in the most marked delight, and the father and mother blessed her as she passed, and yearningly looked towards Dwyer with flowing eyes and tenderest smiles, as if they knew they need not tell him to take care of the daring girl, who thus fearlessly and lovingly went forth to share his glories and his troubles—him whom they all loved—their defender—their protector—the terror of the marauding and murdering yeomen—their hero—their idol—their friend.

Dwyer's Mary kissed her father and mother, and waving her hand laughingly to her friends and neighbors, tripped buoyantly up to the champing bay, and seizing his long mane firmly in her right hand, lightly sprung into the empty saddle. Dwyer flung the bridle to her, and the steed sprung into the air, but the Wicklow girl only laughed the louder, and she kept her seat most airily and gracefully, her fine figure admirably set off with a tight-fitting dress of green cloth, and a green silk hat upon her head, which permitted her long auburn hair to flow down in rich thick curls upon her shoulders. Dwyer was soon again at the head of his men, with his intended bride by his side, and now their course was straight towards Green's River, upon the banks of whose waters stood the unpretending little slated mansion of Father John Murphy. Here the whole party soon rode up in the same dashing style, and, better than all, the priest was at home. But an unexpected difficulty came now in the way. Father John looked upon the affair as an abduction, or, at least, that the girl had not the consent of her parents.

With true Irish delicacy, Dwyer hesitated to ask Mary to come into the priest's parlor, and plead for her own marriage, and so a long time was wasted in endeavoring to arrange matters, and silence the objections of the good father. This would never do; Dwyer came out to Mary, and told her the state of affairs, and the dear girl blushed ruddy red at the very idea of having done anything which might be construed into evil. Dwyer took her hand, and they entered the house together, and she told her story so simply, so modestly, and so earnestly to the obdurate minister that, without any further reluctance, and in truth because the night was beginning to fall, he consented to marry the happy pair. And Michael Dwyer and Mary Doyle were then and there united forever.

We will now let the poet furnish his version of the romantic event, and thus feebly, indeed, but as well as in us lies, fulfil our promise to commemorate the outlaw's bridal in prose and verse.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDAL.

As the torrent bounds down from the mountain
Of cloud helmed stormy Kaigeen,
And tosses, all tawny and foaming,
Through the still glen of lone Carrageen
So dashed a bold rider of Wicklow,
With forty stout men in his train,
From the heart of the hills, where the Spirit
Of Freedom has dared to remain.

Of grey frieze their caps and their surcoats,
Their carbines were close to their knee,
And their belts were well furnished with pistols,
Like men who knew how to be free.

Oh! grass green the sash on their shoulders,
Their caps crested green with cockades,
And their leader he wore a long dagger—
The brightest and keenest of blades.

To the right ran Imael's lovely valley,
And before them was meadow and mound,
And the gallop of freemen was music
The echoes sprang out to resound!

Thou leader of horsemen! why hasten
So fleetly to Brusselstown hill?
What foemen—what yeomen await thee,
To question, in Wicklow, thy will?

No foemen or yeomen they're seeking,
Though furiously onward they ride
But their leader, he loves a young maiden,
And he's speeding to make her his bride!

"Halt!" Bridles were drawn and they halted,
There's a farmstead looming ahead,
And the door of the dwelling is open,
Now the leader rode forward and said

"There's somebody seeking thee, Mary;
A boy who came down from Kaigeen,
With forty brave bridesmen from Laragh,
With cockades and crosses of green!"

[illegible]

They led out a horse on the heather,
She patted his neck with her hand,
Then sprang on his back like a feather,
And stood in the midst of the band.

The leader was soon in his saddle;
"Castle Ruddery's ruins," he cried
"The priest's house is near to Green's River
And here is the ring for my bride."

Away dashed the cavalcade fleetly,
By beauty and chivalry led,
With their cartouches aflash in the sunlight,
And the saucy cockades in their head!

The priest he demurred and he pleaded
The maiden she [illegible]
And the leader of forty felt nervous
And tapped with his gun on the ground,
And thus went the parley, till even
Began to fall down on the glen,
And the priest thought a matter were better
To be 'mid such wild bearded men.

They were wedded. "To horse," cried the leader,
And the bridal pair led the hot flight,
And away rode Dwyer, the Outlaw,
To his mountain cave, back in the night.

CHAPTER IX.

BACK TO THE HILLS.

Seeing that there was no security at home, under any circumstances whatsoever, Dwyer took his wife and children with him and made once more for the mountains. [illegible]

Such was Mary Dwyer: nor was she an exception to the women of the land. She was but one of a class—a large, loving class—to be found among the peasantry of all grades, for, with them always live the brightest purity of Christian faith—the clearest fountain of undying nationality. The government of the day recognized and acknowledged the Wicklow leader's prowess and intrepidity, by at once offering a thousand pounds for his apprehension and two hundred and fifty pounds for that of each of his men, the most remarkable of whom were Hugh Byrne, Martin Bourke, and the hero M'Allister. It was also declared a capital crime to harbor any of them, or hold any communication with them, directly or indirectly whatever. [illegible]

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAMH OISIN IS PATRAICC

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST. PATRICK

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DIED FOR THE GREEN ELLEN HIGGINS.

[illegible]

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Miscellany.

[illegible]

FIRST OF JULY, 1869.

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— Irish Canadian. Mrs. J. H. Manson

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

THE IRISH BRIGADE AND ITS CAMPAIGNS.

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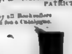
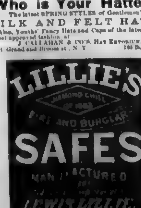
[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?



SILK AND FELT HATS.

[illegible]



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IRELAND.

A Sad Picture—Look at It.—Mrs Captain Mackay has paid a visit to her brave husband at Portland prison, a short account of which she has written to her brother in Dublin. The poor woman's feelings quite overcame her when she beheld the cruelly tortured partner of her joys and her sorrows, dressed in the felon's garb and covered with the dust of hard labor, amongst the rubbish and rocks of Portland quarries. Mr Mackay desired his wife to tell the friends of Mr Edmund Power that his health is in a precarious state, and that there is no chance of his surviving another winter in prison. What savage nation is there so unrelenting in its vengeance as the British? Martin Hanley Carey reduced to madness, and Dr Power to the brink of the grave, cannot be discharged from prison until their enemies are satiated with revenge.—*Irishman.*

The Irish Presbyterians and Concurrent Endowments.—The *Times* contains a letter from the Moderator of the Irish General Assembly on the question whether the Presbyterians would accept residences and glebes for their ministers, and he replies on behalf of a representative deputation of Presbyterians that their object is to be placed in every particular in a position of equality with the Irish Episcopal Church. The members of the two communions are about equal, and whatever advantages the one body may obtain in perpetuity the other must enjoy. The Moderator stops with this declaration, and his meaning is obvious. If the Episcopal Church be denuded of parsonages and glebes, Presbyterians will be content without them. If the Episcopalians be allowed to retain their parsonages and glebes, the Presbyterians will demand the same. There is no question about their accepting these gifts. They will insist upon them.

A Relic of "Poor Goldy." Mr Wm. Hughes, watchmaker, of Liverpool, has in his possession a verge silver watch, said to have been formerly the property of Oliver Goldsmith. ... [illegible]

Orangemen and Nationalists United. [illegible]

The Private Visitation Book of an Irish Bishop. [illegible]

The Catholic Peers and the Division. ... government, one against the measure, two paired off in favor of the bill, and three were absent. This makes up the number of twenty-one Catholics who have seats in the Upper House. Those who voted for the second reading were the Duke of Norfolk, Earls of Denbigh, Fingal, Granard, Orford, Dunraven and Gainsborough, Lords Camoys, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Stafford, Clifford, and Lovat. The only Catholic peer that voted against the measure was Viscount Gormanston. The Earl of Kenmare paired off in favour of the bill, as did also Lord Dormer. The absentees were the Marquis of Bute, Lord Beaumont, and Lord Herries.—*Weekly Register.*

[The absence from the House of Lords of the three Peers named by our London contemporary is easily accounted for. The Marquis of Bute had not returned from his eastern tour when the division took place. Lord Beaumont is not yet of age, and therefore could not take his seat; and Lord Herries, a Scotch Peer, is not a Representative Peer, and has not a seat in the House of Lords. The *Weekly Register* will see, then, that of all the Catholic Peers of Great Britain and Ireland who have seats in the Upper House, Lord Gormanston is "alone in his glory" as opposed to the Bill.—*Ed. D. E. Post.*]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

Railway Outrage.—On Friday, June 25, and the previous day, attempts were made to upset the mail train which leaves Banbridge for Belfast after eleven o'clock. It seems that on Thursday, when the train was approaching a bridge situated about half way between Dromore and Hillsborough, in the townland of Tonghinan, and where there is a slight incline, the driver observed a large stone lying right in front on the rails. He immediately stopped the engine, but was unable to bring her to a standstill before reaching the stone. The iron guard, however, on the front wheel knocked it off, and fortunately no injury was sustained. The constabulary at Hillsborough were immediately communicated with. A body of them went out and visited the place; but notwithstanding all their inquiries, they were unable to find any clue to the perpetrator. Saturday morning, about the same hour, when the train was approaching the same place, the driver observed another large stone lying on the very same spot. ... [illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

... priests, a native of your parish, has been called to his immortal crown. During my visitation to a remote part of my vicariate, Dr Dunne visited this city, and met a fatal accident by his horse falling on him. Rev Dr Dunne was, perhaps, the most perfect being I have ever met. I knew him in his boyhood—he spent his manhood, or at least the opening of it, in the Propaganda College. His character by Cardinal Barnabo was comprised in a few words—'without fault.' Since his appointment to an important mission in this vicariate his life has edified both priests and people. I had hoped one day to see him raised to a position of eminence, he was my right hand. God has taken him, and left me in sorrow. Will you kindly call on his poor mother and console her. He died on the 24th of April, an example of patience, at Cape Town. I have no doubt about his eternal happiness. He lived a saint, and died a saint. I remain yours truly,

"T. GRIMLEY.

"Very Rev Canon Kennedy, P. P."

Louth.

Suspected Infanticide.—An inquest was held on the 24th ult., at Little Ash, five miles from Dundalk, by Dr Callan, on the body of a female child found in a neighboring field, wrapped up in a newspaper. The jury returned a verdict that the body was found dead, but there was no evidence to show that the child was born alive.

Meath.

The Late Attempt at Murder in the County Meath.—It is satisfactory to be able to state that Mr Gargan, steward on the Moynally estate, who was fired at on the 15th ult., and badly wounded, is, under the vigilant treatment of his medical attendant, progressing most favorably, and has, during the last few days, been able to leave his bed. The young man, Owen Lynch, son of the herd, who was taken into custody on the morning after the outrage, is still a prisoner on remand, the result of a second magisterial investigation. The police of this and adjoining districts have been most diligent in their efforts to discover additional information in reference to the outrage.

Wexford.

Extraordinary Charge.—The Crown business of Wexford Sessions commenced on Saturday, June 26, before Henry West, Esq., Q. C., chairman of the county. The only case which created any interest was one against Lemuel Furney, Esq., Hill Castle, ... [illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.

(NEW VERSION.)

Oh! Paddy, dear, and did your hear the news that's going round,
They say the Alabama claims John Bull will not pay down,
The Yankee wears a hostile look, John Bull a dogged mien,
So we shall have another chance for wearing of the Green.

Oh, it is a thrilling scene,
In the flush of battle keen,
'Mid sabre clash and bay'net flash,
The raising of the Green.

Of late I marched through Arklow glen, the moon was shining bright,
I saw a thousand Fenians there rehearsing for the fight;
They march'd and wheel'd right solemnly, and never yet was seen
Upon this earth a braver host—they all were dress'd in Green.

'Tis the way the Fenians scheme,
While slaves and cowards dream,
They plot and strive their chains to rive,
And flaunt the flag of Green.

There are shillmallers in Wexford still, brave men in Castlebar,
And Limerick and Tipperary are preparing for the war,
So get your firelocks ready, boys, such sport was never seen,
The North and South, the East and West advancing for the Green.

No more a Saxon Queen
Shall rule o'er us supreme,
The people's voice, the people choice,
Will now support the Green.

Our brothers in America will aid the gallant work,
From Florida to Maine, from San Francisco to New York,
Then Paddy, dear, prepare to strike, the day's not far, I ween,
When the British ensign shall give place to our Immortal Green.

The Shamrock will be seen,
In each Irishman's caubeen,
The Celtic race will live in peace,
Forever on the Green.

—*The Monitor.* J. C. F.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

An aggregate meeting of those favorable "to obtaining a complete amnesty for the political prisoners" was held on June 28, in the Round Room of the Rotundo, "to inaugurate the Amnesty Association, and express opinion in support of Mr. G. H. Moore's motion in the House of Commons on the 29th ult. Shortly after eight o'clock the body and gallery of the Round Room were thronged, and on the platform, which was also crowded to its full extent.

Mr. Isaac Butt, Q. C., on entering the meeting was greeted with tremendous cheers. The proceedings throughout were marked by the utmost enthusiasm.

At half past eight o'clock, on motion of Mr. Butt, the chair was taken amidst applause by Mr. ... [illegible]

... conciliation to Ireland are vain (overwhelming applause). Whatever concessions you may make to win the support of any party in Ireland—whatever concessions terror may force you to disarm Irish disaffection of its strongest arguments, as long as you keep men in penal servitude who have failed in rebellion against your authority you are seeking to govern Ireland by terror (loud cheers). I do not despair.

A Voice—You are right.

Mr. Butt: I do not despair that even yet the voice of wisdom, the voice of justice—I now will say in appealing to them the voice of humanity—may urge the English Government—those who have sympathised with Irish traitors in past days (cheers), those who have called Lord Edward a patriot (enthusiastic cheering), those who have mourned over the untimely fate of Emmet (great cheering), and those who, to come down to our own days, have spoken of Smith O'Brien as a patriot (renewed cheering), I say I do not despair that men who have spoken thus may feel that there is something above the prejudice of time, above the prejudices of the passing hour, and there is an immutable law of nature—not of justification of insurrection—but which tells us that men who are driven by oppression into rebellion are not to be treated in the manner in which these men are treated (applause). If men have been led into revolt, and that is admitted now by the ministers of the crown—by the acts of the government itself—and the government turns round and says a new era is to be inaugurated, the reign of terror in Ireland has passed, is it not common justice to say "Throw open the prison doors and let the victims of past misgovernment go free" (cheers). I do not believe in the sincerity of any professions of any new government which inaugurates the change by perpetuating the imprisonment of those whom past oppression has driven into revolt (hear, hear). Is that the case? Does any one deny it (no, no). Is there any statesman of any party who denies that Ireland has grievances (no, no)? If these grievances existed in Poland, and the Poles rose against the Emperor of Russia, would Englishmen sympathise with them (cheers, and cries of "They would")? When tyranny existed in Naples a minister of the British Crown roused the indignation of Europe by details of the tortures inflicted. If means will be found to conciliate us to the English nation—I hope not to English rule—the day will come and come before long, when England will purchase at any price the attachment of the Irish nation (applause). I tell the English Government now, if they are true to the honor and the dignity of the Queen, let them mark my words, that every hour these men are kept in torture will diminish the chances of an amicable settlement of the Irish question (cheers). I believe I have given expression in temperate language to my feelings—language for which I cannot disguise from you I have a certain amount of responsibility. When I spoke here last a great English journal suggested that the attention of the Lord Chancellor should be called to what I had said (laughter and hisses). I said then, I think, as I say now, that I have the honor to hold from the Sovereign of this country—I was going to say the Sovereign of England—a certain mark in my profession to which attaches certain dignities and certain advantages; but I would scorn to hold it for one hour—I believe I would be as false to the Queen that gave it to me as I would be to my country and to myself if I condescended to hold it on the terms ... [illegible]

... he enjoyed from his Sovereign, bringing with it certain advantages, if he was compelled to shrink from expressing his honest opinions. The desire for the release of these men was that of the whole Irish nation, and could the Queen be called the Sovereign of that people with whose unanimous voice she refused to comply?" Mr Butt concluded amid loud applause.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE ORANGE CELEBRATIONS—THE RIOTING IN PORTADOWN

Portadown, Friday Evening.—The lamentable affray between the police and the civilians which occurred in the streets of this town last night, has caused a good deal of excitement in this locality, especially as loss of life has taken place. Though the whole affair was most deplorable, it is satisfactory to be enabled to say that it was not the result of a party riot—in the proper sense of the term—that is, an encounter between Protestants and Catholics, as nothing of the kind took place. The Catholics of this town, so far as can be learned, do not interfere with the Protestant party in their anniversaries, and did not interfere on the present occasion—thus setting a very creditable example to their co-religionists in other parts of the Province. The fact that the two persons shot were one a Protestant and the other a Roman Catholic, might at first have led those at a distance to suspect that there were rival mobs, but this was not the case—the young man who is a Roman Catholic being shot when standing at the corner of the entry in which he lives, and a few yards from his own house, and while looking at the disturbances going on.

It appears that the 1st of July (well known as an Orange anniversary) was celebrated here in the customary manner. Flags, which are still to be seen flaunting from one of the churches, were hung out, and towards evening, drumming parties attended by crowds of people, paraded the streets and outskirts. Though it is stated they beat their drums round the chapel, the Catholics, as we have ... [illegible]

... for the evening of the first of July, when the drums beat from the Orange Hall, and a party proceeded up Dungannon street and along the road until they met another party, and then they all proceeded into town and paraded the streets, playing party tunes and using party cries. They then proceeded to a field belonging to Mr Chambre, (brother in law to Mr Johnston, of Ballykilbeg,) where a bonfire was lighted, and they burned an effigy which, I am told was Mr Gladstone, but for the accuracy of that statement I cannot vouch. When on the hill they fired a great many shots, and as the field is in close proximity to the town, the lives of the inhabitants were endangered by the shots. I hear that great preparations are being made for the 12th, and the peaceable portion of the community hope that Government will take due precautions.

Monaghan—Killeevan, Friday.—The anniversary of the first of July was celebrated with more than usual gusto. The brethren assembled in large numbers, with drums and fifes. The place of meeting was a conspicuous hill named the "Turret," adjacent to the Rectory. Having waited here for a short time they proceeded down the old road to the parish church, where they hung out of the belfry window three orange and purple flags. This having been accomplished, the brethren returned through the Rev. Mr. Flanagan's grounds, playing fifes and drums back to the Turret, taking with them from the Rectory a life sized effigy of Mr Gladstone, in whose hand was placed a roll of paper representing his bill for disestablishment and disendowment. While the procession marched round the bonfire, the fifes and drums played "The Rogue's March." The figure was afterwards burnt, and, during this process, revolvers were freely used, and balls sufficient to destroy the whole Liberal Cabinet were poured into the unfortunate representative of the First Lord of the Treasury. Three groans were then called for Lord Cairns and the renegades of the House of Peers. The call was responded to heartily, and groans and hisses were intermingled for some seconds. ... [illegible]

MR. G. H. MOORE'S MOTION UPON THE TREATMENT BY ENGLAND OF IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

[illegible]

... end of the trial, and the jury found them guilty, although no evidence in support of this conspiracy was forthcoming. The honourable member then referred to the practice of packing juries in Ireland, as illustrated in a recent case in the north of Ireland in which the jury panel, as it was arranged, contained only forty Roman Catholics as against three hundred and ten Protestants. He took no exception to the sentences passed by the judges per se, and he must say that when a prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life, it never could have been intended that he should suffer the horrors of that punishment until he was relieved from them by death. The honourable member here quoted an article from the *Lancet* in which it was stated that in a considerable portion of cases the separate system led to infatuation or madness, and he also referred to the injurious effects which Lynch and other Fenian prisoners had suffered from their imprisonment and which, in some cases, he said, resulted in death. Dr M'Donnell, the medical visiting officer of the Mountjoy Prison, had called the attention of the authorities to the serious condition of the prisoners there, which, in any opinion, was the result of long confinement and of the severity of the discipline. Dr M'Donnell had addressed to the authorities a series of remonstrances against the severity of the discipline to which the tried prisoners were subjected, and it was to his courageous humanity that we were indebted for a few openings through which daylight had penetrated into the gloomy recesses of this convict prison (hear, hear). ... [illegible]

... monumental description it may be noticed that one of the cheapest lots sold yesterday was a remarkably perfect specimen of Dresden china, being the elaborate frame of a dressing-glass, with branches for lights, for which rare piece of porcelain the highest bid was 20 guineas. A costlier cheval glass of the same character brought no more than 52 guineas, and a pair of mirrors to match, went for 31 guineas.

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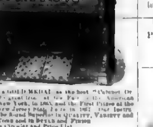

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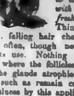

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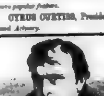

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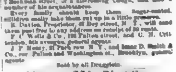

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 185. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

A CONSTITUTION: PART SECOND—THE PREMIER OR EXECUTIVE—THE MINISTER OF STATE—THE OTHER PARTS OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE CHECKS ON THE EXECUTIVE—HOW THE FIRST MINISTER WOULD BE CHOSEN—THE ASSISTANT MINISTERS—THE EIGHT DEPARTMENTS—PUBLIC SAFETY—JUSTICE—FINANCE—LAND—TRADE AND COMMERCE—THE EFFECT OF THE REVOLUTION—PUBLIC HEALTH—EDUCATION—PUBLIC WORKS—THE FENIAN UTOPIA.

In a former paper a sketch was given of some of the branches of the government which, based on democratic principles, might be erected in Ireland if she were independent and self-governing. The [illegible] and legislative branches of the government were described, and, to make the picture complete, it only remains to indicate the leading features of the executive branch also.

In every country the executive has at its head a [illegible] "Emperor," "President," "Premier," or "Protector." Enough has [illegible] chief of the executive of a nation has [illegible]

[illegible]

himself or colleagues contrary to law; but he should not be impeached till his time expired.

The several departments of the Executive, represented in the Cabinet, would be presided over by ministers, responsible to the Minister of State, each for his own department. The first object of every independent state is to preserve its independence, and therefore it must organize the military force of the nation so as to form a defence against external attacks, and internal disorders. This would be the province of the Minister of Public Safety. The militia, the police, and the armed marine would be placed under his direction, and he would be responsible for their efficiency and acts.

The next object in every civilized state is to provide for the due administration of justice. The good citizens must be protected from the bad, criminals must be detected, arrested, brought to trial, prosecuted, sentenced, and punished. The executive acts connected with the administration of justice—as distinguished from the judicial ones—would be the province of the Minister of Justice. He would be the officer of the courts, the superintendent of the jails, the attorney general of the [illegible]

The third object in every government is the providing of ways and means for carrying it on. The [illegible]

Minister of Finance, who would estimate the annual expenditure and income of the country, and suggest [illegible]

[illegible]

and, if the railroads and internal navigation be also a government monopoly, he will likewise have some share in their management. Thus the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and of Land will raise revenue for the nation, and relieve the tax-payers to the extent of the profits of the monopolies and land under their care.

The next department is the Ministry of Public Health, which would include the census office, the medical charities, and the supervision of institutions for the relief of the sick, the insane, the infirm, and the poor. There is no doubt but that an improvement in sanitary legislation and an attention to the laws of life would result in a population numerous, robust and happy. There are too many instances of over-worked laborers, and something should be done by the state for their relief. The government should charge itself with the duty of providing a sufficiency of [illegible] at a cheap rate for the people, so long [illegible] there cannot be a famine. It would therefore, be the duty of the Minister of Health [illegible] annually, accurate statistics of the [illegible] and the imports and exports of food. He [illegible] gration, and emigration. He should receive [illegible] ners' reports. He should protect the poor against [illegible]

[illegible] as this of Public Health. Yet, in many countries it is entirely neglected. In a few it is properly recognized. Still, latterly, its duties—although [illegible]

[illegible]

special force of application in the world of politics. Here let people get satisfied with what is going on, and careless of the results hereafter, and the best constitution ever framed by the minds of men will crumble into bits. Eternal vigilance is required in the case of such things. They are generally opposed to the designs and encroachments of selfish people, and if not well guarded we shall find new things springing up in our midst which will assume such power hereafter, that nothing can save the original design of our laws and constitution from their encroachment.

It is plain enough, then, that all habits of society which tend toward a consummation of the things here hinted at, should be watched and corrected at the outset.

The public press of the country is the grand conservator of public opinion. Too many people accept the professions of those who guide the press, when they say that the press is but the reflex of public opinion. This, like many another popular fallacy, [illegible] Now, the truth is, the press forms public opinion. As a rule, this will be found to be correct. In some notable instances the press, while doing so, does also reflect public opinion upon some passing [illegible]

[illegible]

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

VIVA REPUBLICA! PETER MCLAUGHLIN.

MICHAEL DWYER,

THE INSURGENT CHIEF

OF THE

WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER V.

THE BATTLE OF KAIGEEN.

When Dwyer quitted his home for the second time, as related in the previous chapter; he joined General Holt and his men on the mountain. The young insurgent and his chivalrous band were, of course, very welcome, indeed, to Holt, and the more particularly as large troops of yeomanry, with horse and foot, were on the trail of the insurgent leader for several weeks.

After marching and countermarching through the [illegible] there appeared no sign of any active service, for the general was cautious, and never fought at a disadvantage if he could avoid it, and always sedulously studied to protect the lives of his own men.

Dwyer was much less particular in those respects [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes, Lamy," replied that very matter of fact [illegible]

[illegible]

Home took the hint, and [illegible]

[illegible]

bones to powder, and when the infantry arrived at the place of action there was a repetition of the same scenes as conduct... Adam Magee was killed...

[illegible]

CHAPTER XI.

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAM OISIN IS PATRAICC

(CONTINUED.)

O A Pátraicc, innis dam-sa rún
Os agat tá a fiorolas a leaṫ
An léigfear mo gaḋar no mo ċú
Liom go cúirt Ríg na ngrás?

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST. PATRICK

(TRANSLATED BY COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.)

O Tell me Patrick, ...

[illegible]

O When thy ... meads with head shaven
Of kindliness, smooth as their chin
Croak over their food like the raven—
E'en the blest from them nothing could win

[illegible]

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

[illegible]

O Yes prosperity gladdened the land
And the Fianns aye abounded with ...

[illegible]

P Bless the bread which thou hast and bestow
On the Godhead thy reverend love
And with fulness of joy thou shalt glow
By His throne in the kingdom above

[illegible]

SONG.

IN THE BALLAD STYLE OF THE LAST CENTURY.

[illegible]

AN IRISH MAIDEN'S SONG.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

... on I remained for the approaching gentleman to say. As he wiped his mouth, at I went towards the door, "Harman's ale, is it? I know Harman very well; I shall see him soon, and settle with him for the two glasses and a drop of his incomparable ..."

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Irish Local News.

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

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Cavan.

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Dublin.

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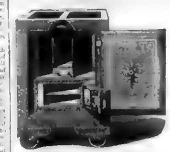

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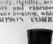

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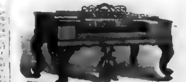

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8 -No. 186. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE POWER OF FEAR—DISESTABLISHMENT IS A FACT—TWO PROPS LOST TO THE BRITISH USURPATION—WHY ENGLAND DISPENSES WITH THEM—ENGLAND AS ATLAS—THE MODERN CARTHAGE—LIBERTY AND MUTUAL LOVE—ENGLAND IS PANIC-STRICKEN, NOT CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN—DISESTABLISHMENT IS THE BEGINNING OF THE END—THE PRIME MOBILE OF THE GREAT CHANGE—ALL NATIONALISTS NOT FENIANS—ORGANIZED FENIANISM—ROOM FOR ALL.

The disestablishment of the branch of the Church of England which garrisoned Ireland for three hundred years, and helped to prop up English domination there, is an accomplished fact. Church and State are separated. The imperial government of the United Kingdom has kicked away one of the mean supports of its power in Ireland. By doing this it has alienated another of its staunch supporters—the Orange Society. Orangemen have been pledged to two things, tending to the maintenance of British domination. The one, to defend the [illegible] between England and Ireland [illegible] to uphold the ascendancy of Anglican Protestantism in Ireland. But [illegible] find the fifth article of the treaty of union [illegible] parliament. They care more for Protestant [illegible] than for British connection. And [illegible] the point, where they are most sensitive, they [illegible] their fine feelings of "loyalty" deeply wounded. Protestant Ascendency in Ireland continued to exist only by main force. That force was supplied from the military resources of England. The maintenance of ascendency depended, therefore, on the union of the Irish Protestant Church with the English State. The severance of Church and State in Ireland is the downfall of ascendency. That separation has now occurred, and Protestant Ascendency is a thing of the past!

When we find the British usurpation alienating the "Loyal Orange Association," by withdrawing its support from the Anglican Church in Ireland, and thus risking the loss of Orange support in return for the Legislative Union between the two islands, we might conclude that the British government has either ceased to care about the maintenance [illegible] should we attribute this latter act to either of the two motives mentioned above? Has it come to pass that English domination in Ireland has grown so strong, so confident, so firmly established, so secure, that it can now afford to do without the mercenary support which the Anglican Church established in Ireland has always given it? Or is the government about to abandon its domination in Ireland, and concede Ireland's autonomy?

The fact, undeniable and undoubted, is, that neither of these causes truly accounts for the present action of the British Parliament. The truth is, as stated by the *Saturday Review*, that it has now become impossible to carry on the government of the empire on the condition of maintaining the iniquity of a minority Church establishment in Ireland, endowed with all the ecclesiastical revenues of that kingdom. The alien Established Church is too heavy a load to sustain. Protestant Ascendancy in Catholic Ireland scandalizes the British government to that extent that, in deference to the moral reprehension of the world, England is fain to preserve her character at the expense of her cherished Protestant institution. Again, it has now been discovered by the Whigs that the Church has miserably failed in its "mission." This mission was to uphold British power, by inculcating loyalty to the foreign throne, and to exterminate Catholicism. The reward of the Church was the plunder of the people. So far as plundering the people went, it showed great activity and skill; and if it did not fulfill its mission, it surely reaped its reward—and that, too, in advance. After taking care of number one, the Church wrought hard for the State. It did its best to carry out England's state policy of exterminating the Catholic faith. If it failed, it is because Irishmen love their lives less than their religion, and God is stronger than Satan and his English political tools.

The dead weight of the Irish Established Church has grown to be too mighty a load for the British government to carry. Every year piled up the mass of its iniquities, and bent still more the back pressed by this burden. At length it is resolved to free itself from its Atlantean task. The British State grows old and grows decrepid, its knees tremble, its foothold is unsteady, its heart fails it, as ponderous pile of sins threatens to crush it to the earth, and bury it beneath the heap—a ghastly monument! Therefore, the statesmen haste to loose the load from the down-sinking shoulders, and trust that then their Atlas may stand upright once again. It is a desperate undertaking. It is a leap in the dark. It is a perilous experiment. But the case is desperate, and men will venture any hazard rather than tamely perish. And so it comes to pass that the Established Church of Ireland ceases to enjoy its pernicious ascendency, not because England is strong enough to maintain her domination in Ireland without Irish props, not because England is willing to abandon her hateful domination, but simply because England is *not able*, in the face of the gathering dangers to the very existence of her State, to maintain the burden of this gigantic injustice any more. By discarding the support of the Establishment and alienating the support of the Secret Society, she weakens her Irish garrison. But her statesmen believe that this weakening is more than compensated by the advantage of escaping the heavy, self-forged fetters of the Irish Establishment, which England to her cost and deep disgrace has worn so long. It is not justice but expediency which dictates the overthrow of Ascendency. The garrison church of Ireland falls, not that justice to Ireland may be done, but THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE MAY BE SAVED!

In a word, it is FEAR which has dictated this tremendous sacrifice. It cuts England to the heart to make it. But, in the Punic wars, when fate frowned on the Carthagenian arms, the citizens despairing offered their most prized riches to propitiate the gods. And when the supreme hour drew near, and dire destruction cast its baneful shadow o'er the town, the children dearest to their hearts were not spared from the reeking altars. But nothing could avail to expiate their crimes! And so THE MODERN CARTHAGE, as disasters come and dangers thicken, desperately tries to save herself by similar expedients. No sacrifice in her great terror will she deem too great. Her cherished child, on which she lavished all her savage love for many years, like the maternal tigress, giving Ireland to the Church to sport with and to mangle, she now abandons to the furies of God's Justice, and fain would save herself and hold her poor, ensanguined victim still, in lieu of this much-prized oblation which she makes. But it is all in vain. The victim must be torn from her red clutches. The sacrifice is made, but it is useless. Ireland must be set free, or England's empire perish. This is the awful choice. This is the dilemma of the situation. This is the stern decree of just but long-enduring Heaven. This is the unrelenting purpose of the Irish Revolution: THE SALVATION OF IRELAND, OR DELENDA EST BRITANNIA!

England concedes through fear. England gives up her ecclesiastical engine, which she created with such diabolical ingenuity, for the oppression of Ireland. She gives it up, yielding to Irish pressure. She surrenders, because her cursed garrison church has rendered itself intolerable to the present generation of Irishmen. There are no more dead corses whelmed with the deluge of their thrall. Upon the pallid lips the vivifying fire of freedom has been placed. The Fenian Prometheus stole the vital spark from Liberty's celestial altar into the hearts of Ireland's sons. The DIVINE AFFLATUS [illegible] "Why are we Slaves?" now takes possession of the whole Irish nation. The answer to the question gives them hope. They are slaves because they are divided. That is to say, in order to be freemen they must be united. Division enthralls; union emancipates. Dissension makes slaves; harmony makes freemen. The penalty of hatred is slavery; the reward of love is liberty. Irish discord means Ireland's perdition, Irish unanimity means Ireland's salvation. Hate riveted our fetters; love shall break them. Mutual hatred keeps us captive, mutual love will set us free. We are brethren: let us act as brethren! Fraternity will give us liberty, and "Liberty makes brothers of us all!"

England concedes religious equality because she dare not refuse it. The national sentiment has so unified the Irish people—has so well succeeded in subduing the demon of partisan bigotry—that the Irish people begin to feel themselves strong enough to demand [illegible] conquest, in their midst. They will [illegible] the State Church grievance no longer, and, under the threat of civil war, the State Church falls. Gladstone may speciously pretend that it is through a conscientious scruple, through a tender regard for justice, that British statesmen consent to disestablishment. But nobody believes him. They know that it is fear—sordid, selfish, and ignoble alarm for the safety of the empire which has forced Great Britain to surrender. England is not conscience-stricken but *panic-stricken*. No one believes that the perfidious hypocrite has any conscience left. England yields because Ireland grows powerful. She trampled on us while we were weak; but she will truckle to us when we are strong. So we shall have our day, for thus the whirligig of time brings its revenges. The first serious difficulty into which England falls will give us our opportunities either to win our independence, or drag the empire with us into national perdition. For this we wait, we watch, and we prepare!

Now any one who is candid will acknowledge that the great fact of the overthrow of Protestant Ascendency is due to the revolutionary movement which is every day accumulating force in Ireland. It is to conciliate Ireland that Disestablishment is granted. Irish disaffection imperils the empire. The government of the empire cannot be carried on in any critical time if Ireland be disaffected. British statesmen admit all this. They scarcely attempt to veil their motive in conceding disestablishment. Their object is to pacify Irish discontent—to remove the basis of Irish disaffection. And, while disestablishing the alien church, they promise that this is not the measure of their "justice to Ireland." There is no finality about it. It is only the first of their conciliatory concessions. If the pressure be kept up, they will further yield. If it be increased they will eventually yield all that we demand—the self-government of Ireland.

But who or what has propagated this revolution? Whence came the ideas, who sowed the seeds, what carefully tends their growth? The answer to all these questions may be given in one word—FENIANISM. The English ministers have declared that Fenianism is the author of the movement—the greatest national movement in the annals of Ireland. There are some enemies of Fenianism who, from sinister motives, which will ere long be revealed, take every opportunity to deny that Fenianism had anything to do with it. These same parties, to serve their bad ends and to gratify their unpatriotic spite, would be just as ready to deny that we owe our daylight to the sun. Let us not heed their snarling, further than to note that what they say is false, anti-national, and malicious.

[illegible]
Ma guardia e [illegible]

I will go further. I will say that Organized Fenianism is the author of the revolutionary movement and the cause of the British panic. And, to be exact, I would state that what I mean by Organized Fenianism is those revolutionary societies into which the professors of the Fenian Faith have organized themselves in America and in Europe. Fenianism is an organized conspiracy to revolutionize the government of Ireland. The government of Ireland is at present an alien domination. Fenianism aims at changing it into an autonomy. The Fenians are all pledged to establish an independent government on Irish soil. There can be no mistake about what Fenianism is, and who the Fenians are. To discredit the Fenians is to disparage Fenianism, to deny that the Fenians have effected anything is to assert, in the face of the great accomplished fact of Disestablishment, that there is no revolution at all.

Every Irish nationalist is not a Fenian. Every professor of the Fenian Faith is not a member of a Fenian organization. These are patent facts. And we glory in it that our influence extends far beyond ourselves, and that the glorious band who dare all the dangers of a revolutionary conspiracy are assured of the full sympathy, and no little of the earnest support, of the great majority of the Irish race. It would be an unnecessary and unwise policy to swell the ranks of the organized Brotherhood too much. In a national war, the whole population does not go into the field. So, in this national war of ours we do not call on all Irishmen to expose themselves to the weapons of the enemy. This is the self-imposed duty of the most devoted. But we cheerfully acknowledge that there are places outside of the ranks of our organizations for good Irish patriots to fill, and that there are many men working well and effectively for the advancement of the cause who have never formally accepted the Fenian pledge.

We also recognise the fact that there are more Fenian organizations than one or two. Every Fenian circle is a complete organization. But circles, like the States of this republic, for mutual support and the better to aid their common cause, unite in a federal union, called a Brotherhood. There are two Fenian Brotherhoods in America; and there is an Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, now happily united, in Ireland and Great Britain. But these three have taken the same pledge. They have a common object. And they have now resolved to emulate each other in advancing the cause, rather than foolishly and unpatriotically waste their resources in attacks on each other, through the vain ambition of attaining supremacy over the movement, or the mad jealousy that cannot tolerate any existence but their own. This monopolizing and jealous disposition has subsided. We are now disposed to let each other alone. We are now unwilling to obstruct the patriotic exertions of each other. We do not arrogate to ourselves all the honors of the glorious work. We recognise the fact that there is room enough for all. There is outside of all organizations a wide field of Irish nationalism to be cultivated, and an abundant fund for recruits, without trenching on the grounds of each other or seducing members of another organization from their circles into their own. We live and let live. We labor side by side. We offer help and good will, instead of hate and antagonism. We each work in our several ways for the same great end. And our common end, common pledge, common faith, common work, common sacrifices, and hoped-for common triumph, make us truly one in heart and spirit and principle. Liberty makes brothers of us all. So long as Irishmen hate each other and keep up their partisan quarrels and dissensions, there is no hope for Ireland: but so soon as they unite and love each other, their cause is won.

It is not in our stars but in ourselves that we are slaves.

[illegible] another, [illegible] the Fenian Brotherhoods be *Brotherhoods* indeed. What care we whose is the best policy, so that Ireland is saved? No one organization can absorb the whole mass of Irish patriotism. No one policy can commend itself to every judgment alike. Let there then, since it must be so, be two organizations and two policies, and let each win over from the unattached class of our countrymen as many adherents as it can. Thus the prosperity of one organization will not interfere with the weal of another, and the progress of our own work will not be impeded by the operations of our neighbors. Ireland wants "all hands" to help. There cannot ever be one good man too many engaged in the national work. There is a fit position and task for every patriotic laborer, and we call on every nationalist to seek his proper place and fill it. For the revolutionary work draws to an end. Its success is now as certain as the rising of the stars. The difficulties of England press her sore. The salvation of Ireland is a prize within our reach. The victory of Fenianism will be decided by ourselves. Therefore, we must be on the alert, be resolute, be prepared. For Ireland's opportunity will soon be given, and our time is near!

TANAISTE.

Fenian Lessons.

Those who choose may express their dissatisfaction with the great triumph gained by Fenians in the passage of the Church Bill. That Bill is not all that might be desired by those who wish to see Irishmen enjoy the fullest freedom and the fullest civil and religious equality. This much of it is true, however, it is the largest and the completest measure of justice ever given to Ireland since the first hour of our unfortunate connection with England. Nay, more, it exceeds the benefits derived from all other acts of the British Parliament put together, while its good effects in the chance now given us of having our countrymen in future amalgamated together, are beyond comparison.

Yet this Church Bill is an undoubted triumph of Fenianism. Not alone that we ourselves know so much, and knowing, claim the triumph, but that the Premier statesman of England has avowed it publicly in the face of the British nation.

We may consider this triumph a bloodless one or otherwise just as we feel disposed. No blood was spilled during the passing of the act, but God knows enough blood was spilled before. It was the spilling of blood and the determined efforts of our brothers at home to create an insurrection that forced the English minister to one of the boldest parliamentary strokes of policy that [illegible] the present century in any nation of Europe. Englishmen would not believe in the disaffection of Ireland. It was all mere sentiment, the allegations of demagogues and nothing more. The sudden appearance of the men on Kerry hills, the rising at Tallaght, the death of the men at Manchester, all these and more, opened the eyes of the English nation to the now acknowledged fact that Ireland is disaffected to the very core, and that such a thing as a loyal Irishman, that is an Irishman loyal to the throne and constitution of England, and to her right to rule in Ireland, is an exception and not the rule.

The question now arises, are Irishmen feel satisfied with what has been done? There is but one answer to that query—No. Emphatically no. Irishmen never can, and never shall be satisfied with the condition of their country so long as England has the slightest connection, legislative or otherwise, with Ireland. We have not the least objection that England should do the work that we ourselves are sure to do if she should feel inclined. Every act of justice will just save us so much the more trouble, and we are quite willing to accept Ireland off her hands, with her chains struck off, or with them on; in fact, we prefer a pure and regenerated Ireland before we take possession. It saves us a great deal of trouble, and, in fact, fits us better for ruling purposes hereafter.

What will be the next step taken by the English Government in regard to Ireland? The general opinion is that the present government, with Gladstone and Bright at its head, will next year propose a land scheme for Ireland, and, if we are to judge of these men by their antecedents, it is fair to assume that, so far as they are concerned, the Land Bill will in many respects be worthy of the high character of its authors.

As a rule I have no faith whatever, not even the slightest, in the action even of the best of English ministers, especially when that action concerns Ireland. But situated as we are at the present moment in Ireland, I consider it both just and fair to give Gladstone and Bright an opportunity of showing to the world how far it is possible for the English Government to emulate the Russian Government in the matter of freeing serfs.

The Irish tenants-at-will—and these are three fourths of all the tenant farmers in Ireland—differ only from the late serfs of Russia in name. All things examined, it would be found that the Irish landlords exercise a far greater power over their tenants than did the Russian landlords over their serfs. It is right, therefore, to state that the intentions of the British Government are to emulate the late acts of the Russian, which made freemen of the serfs.

It is more than probable that the Orangemen of Ulster will join with the tenant-farmers of the south and west of Ireland in demanding a good land code. They are not above knowing and feeling what is due to their interests, and if ever the Orangemen of the North are to make common cause with the country [illegible] parts of Ireland, surely the present [illegible]. This question is one of life and death for every tenant farmer in Ireland. The Orangemen are sensible of their own position in this respect. They acknowledge as much. The Independent Orange Association have written a letter on this subject to Mr. Gladstone. In that letter they assure the Premier that the Association and the farmers and citizens of Ulster feel a deep interest in the rectification and settlement of the land laws of Ireland, of Ulster, as well as the south and west of Ireland, for the former is fast "becoming depopulated by the avarice and oppression of absentee landlords."

This is a good omen so far, and it only requires a continuance of the same bold spirit, together with united action on the part of all concerned, to bring such pressure on the law-makers of England as to make them give to Ireland a Land Bill worthy of acceptance at the hands of the Irish people.

The [illegible] of the Church Bill will speedily allay all sectarian bitterness among those whose divisions heretofore have been the curse and the bane of Ireland.

The question of the land is the question of food, of independence of landlords. It concerns the present and future generations, their well being and prosperity, and no class of men are more widely awake to their material interests than the Orangemen of the North.

Such being the case, it is to be hoped that an Irish national organization will be speedily formed to urge on Messrs Gladstone and Bright the vital necessity of a Land Bill such as will create a peasant proprietary. Any attempt at compensation for improvements and such like, should be strongly resisted as inadequate and trifling on a great national question.

Neither should any effort be made at the construction of a Land Bill similar in character even to the best that has ever heretofore been brought forward by any member, friendly or unfriendly, to Ireland. What is wanted is "disestablishment and disendowment" of landlordism. A gigantic and sweeping measure, striking at the very root of land [illegible] if necessary, but commencing from an early date and dying from that moment forward.

There are only some three thousand landlords in Ireland altogether. The majority of these hold their estates in entail, and the greatest cry that was ever raised before, concerning the rights of property [illegible] heard. Let there be another heard, that of our three and a half millions of people whose lives are rendered worthless and miserable.

The fundamental basis of all law is the happiness and well being of the greatest number. This is true of all lands and of all times and places. It has not been recognized heretofore, but the world's progress proclaims it in louder tones than ever, day after day.

Let not the interests of such a miserable minority stand before the interests of a whole nation of people. Neither is it necessary that landlords should suffer in this revolution. Their interests may and should be watched carefully, but the [illegible] people.

Let me refer the reader, in [illegible] Ireland for the [illegible] woes and suffering [illegible] can never be known. We all recollect the [illegible] some thousand of the Irish people [illegible] present day the dying screams and [illegible] unfortunate two hundred and [illegible] and children which this Scotch [illegible] ringing in our ears.

The latest picture of landlord oppression is probably—I say probably, for these things are happening every day—to be found in connection with what are called the "Nurney Evictions." In this [illegible]

[illegible] Kate Byrne [illegible] four in family; Patrick Kinsella, two; John King [illegible]; Daniel McLean, three; Patrick Murphy, five; [illegible] Murphy, two; Kate Joyce, Anne Moore, M. Rogers, two; Margaret Storey and son; John Tuite, wife and daughter; Thomas Walshe, five; John Carey, wife and two children; Anne Clarke, James Tuite, three; and Gregory Byrne, two. The entire of the above belong to the laboring or cottier class, some of their families have occupied for upwards of three generations the same houses from which they have now been driven. One poor woman—the widow Kinsella—had about three acres of land for nearly four years, but, to use her own words, "it was always in the family." All the houses belonging to those people are now levelled to the earth, although some of them tendered any rent which might be required, and one woman's son in the army offered to build a house at his expense, but would not be permitted, on the principle that "no one would be allowed to remain on the lands."

This is landlord's rights with a vengeance. No one allowed to remain on the lands. The lands given by God for man to live on, to work on, and to [illegible]

If ever the laws of God and nature were perverted to the lowest and most oppressive of purposes, that perversion has surely taken place in Ireland.

Legislation to meet this terrible evil must be as complete, as sweeping, and as effective as if a bloody revolution had cut up the whole system of landlordism. Nothing short of this will prove effective, and for that purpose the Fenians of America and the Irish Republican Brotherhood of Ireland must see to this business. Threats are unnecessary; they are vain and idle, but preparation and work, whether considered in the light of threats or otherwise, must go on. Irishmen of both countries are sure to watch the schemes proposed for Ireland's amelioration and freedom. English legislators should watch the attitude of the Irish nation and understand it, both here and at home. It will be a guide for them in their efforts, and a lesson as to results.

Fenianism is the guardian of Ireland, the accepted and acknowledged guardian, and as such its desires must be carefully attended to, if not all legislation is worthless, and the work of a bloodless revolution must [illegible] over again.

PETER MCCORRY.

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 923 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August [illegible], 1869.

"A Secretary shall be nominated and elected by each Circle. It shall be his duty to make a faithful record of the proceedings of each meeting. He shall keep the financial reports, and sign the official reports of his Circle; and shall, in all things, comport himself in accordance with the established duties of a secretary. (Art. V., Sec. 6.)

There are three kinds of secretaries recognised in societies: Recording, Corresponding, and Financial. The secretary of a Circle in the F. B. is a recording secretary. The correspondence of the Circle is sent through the Centre. The business of Financial Secretary is performed by the Receiver in large Circles. The duty of the secretary is to assist the Centre, to keep a record of the members, the revenues, the expenses, and the transactions of the Circle, and to prepare a monthly report of the strength of the Circle, and the attendance at meetings, for transmission to the Executive. The Secretary also keeps a memorandum of the business to be brought before each meeting, and promotes the transaction of it.

When a new Circle is formed, it is the duty of the Secretary to send the first report of its formation; but after the Centre and Circle are recognized, the Centre must be the medium of correspondence with headquarters. When a new Centre is elected, the Secretary reports the election—his report being countersigned by the other officers.

In small Circles, the Secretary collects the constitutional weekly dues, and gives them into the custody of the Treasurer. In large Circles an officer, called the RECEIVER, should be elected to assist the Secretary. The duties of the Receiver are to collect the dues and to keep the financial reports of the Circle. He should also act under the orders of the Secretary, assist him, and supply his place in his absence. The Receiver is the fifth officer of the Circle.

To insure greater accuracy in the accounts of Circles, subscription cards are given to every member in good standing by the Receiver, on which that officer marks the sums paid, by the holder of the card, from time to time. This rule came into operation on the first of February, 1869. One cent is charged for each card. Members of Circles should carefully preserve these cards, as they are receipts for their [illegible] good standing, and may [illegible] admission tickets to Fenian meetings.

The name of the member to whom the card is [illegible] Secretary or the Receiver, and, when [illegible] at the end of [illegible] quarter [illegible] compares it with his [illegible] and returns it to the [illegible]

The Receiver should be elected for three months by the Circle, and he should be nominated by the [illegible] are all auxiliary to the Secretary.

[illegible] of the L. S. P. [illegible] with them, will regard the [illegible] in the Captain's absence, of [illegible] of the Circle, under the [illegible] and will allow [illegible] meetings of the Circle [illegible] are admitted—such as [illegible] to be held monthly, to discuss [illegible] the Circle. At the [illegible] of the Guard [illegible] the entrance to the [illegible] If the Captain [illegible] will act in his [illegible]

[illegible] quarterly [illegible] Circles [illegible] make regular [illegible] promptly.

[illegible] NEWS [illegible] —HAVANA, July 30.—A [illegible] correspondence is reported to have taken place [illegible] between Quesada and Lesca, the substance [illegible] Quesada sent an officer, under a flag of truce [illegible] the names of a [illegible] in his power, and [illegible] equal number of [illegible] prisoners by the Spaniards. Lesca's reply was to the effect "that Spain would indeed compromise her pride were she to accept such a [illegible] proposition, trusting to the fact that she counts upon the loyal hearts of seventeen millions of people to defend her, and that [illegible] persons was of but [illegible] a matter of [illegible]." Besides, he said, that [illegible] of Quesada's men as prisoners [illegible] hands, he had ordered [illegible] he should continue to pursue the same course.

When this answer was [illegible] Quesada, he called the Spaniards [illegible] and said: "Senores, I hold in my hand a death warrant issued against you, drawn up by your own chief, Lesca. The reading of it inspires me with horror." So saying, he handed the paper to one of his aids, who read it aloud. Seeing that the prisoners were full of indignation at the sentiments contained in Lesca's note, Quesada then said to them: "Senores, tern Quesada is not a tern Lesca. I pardon you all. You can leave when you will, and, to effect a safe exit for you, I will issue the necessary passports." When the General had finished speaking, the liberated Spaniards burst forth in shouts for Quesada and Free Cuba. Only two of them asked the necessary protection papers to go to Havana, where they had families, and all the others immediately incorporated themselves with the liberating army.

SONGS OF THE BRAVE.

THE NIGHT WE WENT TO DRILL.

AIR—*Wearing of the Green.*

The bright moonbeams were glancing
Down on forest, bog, and brake,
And elfin like were dancing
In the waters of the lake,
As o'er the purple heather,
That with blossoms crowned the hill,
All silently together
Our brave comrades came to drill.

There were Mick, and Pat, and Thady,
With their cousins half a score,
And gallant Phelim Brady,
Mustered twenty pikemen more,
Brave little Maurice [illegible]
Brought fifteen our ranks to fill
And Captain Ned O'Donnell
Was our teacher in the Drill.

[illegible]
[illegible]
With "Attention [illegible]
And "Be silent number nine!"
And though our looks were solemn,
Sure our hearts with pride would thrill
As we formed in square and column
And went joyous through our drill.

Ah! many years have vanished
Since that happy summer night
And we are exiles, banished,
For the love we bore the right!
Brave spirits now are cheerless,
And gallant hearts are chill,
That throbbed with courage fearless
The night we went to drill.

Brave Maurice [illegible]
In a dungeon [illegible]
And Ned O'Donnell's lying
In an English felon grave
Poor Phelim Brady [illegible]
Where he fell upon the [illegible]
And many a fond heart [illegible]
For the boys who went [illegible]

Yet [illegible] of all we cherish
Still a hope to break our chains,
A hope that ne'er can perish
While one spark of life remains
Then [illegible]
Who strive on and struggle [illegible]
To raise our flag anew, when [illegible]
They have finished learning Drill.

ARTHUR M. [illegible]

MICHAEL DWYER,

THE INSURGENT CHIEF

OF THE

WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER VIII.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Dublin in disguise, and got employment in a carpenter's shop, under an assumed name. There was, however, a large reward offered for his apprehension—also by the Hume family and an equal sum by the government. This tended to hasten the retribution which generally follows the commission of such crimes as his. One of his men (Neill) turned informer, giving to his pursuers so accurate a description of their accomplice, that he was readily dogged to his carpentry shop, and, the whole house being carefully surrounded by military, was seized in the very act of making his escape over a high wall which surrounded the yard where he was working.

He was now tried by court martial as a deserter; but, at the instance of the government, was handed over to the civil law, to be arraigned for murder. Being found guilty, he was condemned to be hanged on the spot where the crime was committed. For this purpose he was conveyed from Dublin to Baltinglass the day before his execution, and lodged in the guard house for the night. Moore was not so utterly hardened but that now he began to make some preparation for eternity. He asked for a prayer-book, and was supplied with one by a soldier who heard his request. He spent the short time left to him in meditation and prayer, and the next morning, still holding his book in his hand, and with a calm air, he stepped down the stair steps which led from his prison into the street, and was immediately hurried away to the place of execution. This was at Kilbalatgan, at the foot of Garry-mountain, and the gibbet was a large tree which overhung the blessed well of Tubberman—for it was at this place that Mr. Hume met his fate. Here the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Blanchfield, called to see the convict, and at once afforded him the consolations of religion, of which the penitent availed himself fully. But the Orange sufficiency, however, could not permit the solemn ceremonies of preparation for death to proceed without offering insult. Not satisfied with having the holy well desecrated by making the tree overhanging it the common gibbet—they now insisted upon hearing from the priest the confession of the poor wretch he had [illegible]

[illegible]

with, and threatening [illegible] of his refusal. Mr William Hore Hume, son of the late Mr. Hume, who was sitting on horseback, with other gentlemen who came to witness the execution, perceiving the tumult and confusion, rode up and inquired the cause, which, when he learned, he reprimanded the yeomen severely, commanding them instantly to withdraw, and desist from demanding from the clergyman that which he had not the permission of his church to divulge. Nobody but the soldiery and gentry was permitted to approach the place of death—and indeed very few were inclined to come at all within ken of the [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER IX.

[illegible]

In the quiet little hamlet of Donard, sheltered by the [illegible]

[illegible]

Scibirsige 'gā ruagen le nirh,
S gan luċt neirt le teaċt 'n a g-ceann

O Giḋ tāim-se anois gan flaiṫeas
'Gus me iar g-caṫaṁ m' aoise
A Pātraicc na tabair aiṫis
Do ṁaiṫiḃ clanna Baoiscne

Dā m-biaḋ agam-sa Conān,
Fear mī-laḃarṫa na Fēinne
Do ḃrisfeaḋ se do ḃaṫas
Astig a lār do ċlēire

P A Beiṫ ag sīor ṫrāċt ar an b-Fēinn
A Ṡeanōir is baoṫ do cor
Cuiṁnig go d-tāinig do rē
Is guiḋ Mac Dē ar do ṡon

O Nī h-iongnaḋ mise trāċt ar an b-Fēinn
Is tusa 'g trāċt ar Mac Dē gan sos
Dā n-deārnainn-se leaṫ urread ar Fionn
Ba mōr ē a ċlēirig na g-c[illegible]

P Oisīn an aiṁḃfis ṁōir
Trēig an glōr a ḃeiṫ g[illegible]
Ēist le trāṫa clēire Dē
Is beiḋ tu a b-Flaiṫeas g[illegible]

O Dā maṙḃfeaḋ Conān Maol
Do ġeḃaḋ rann taoḃ gan [illegible]
Būr d-trāṫa leis nīor ḃinn
A ċiar Pātraicc na g-clog [illegible]

P Oisīn nāċ binn glōr,
Glac mo ċoṁairle is dēan do [illegible]
Is beiḋ tu a n-dūn Rīġ na n[illegible]
S na muintire is fīre [illegible]

O Nī binn liom do ġlōr gan sult,
Giḋ tā tu glic an do rann
Nī cloinim fēin fead an [illegible],
Breac ar sruṫ nō muc a n-gle[illegible]

P Nā meallṫar ṫu a g-coṁairle a[illegible]
Is maiṫ leo-san teaċt a d[illegible]
Raiṫ na coda mōire ar an g[illegible]
b[illegible]g
Ō nāċ m-beannuiġtear [illegible]

O Dā m-biaḋ Scolb Sceine agam,
Nō Oscar glic na g-caṫ tea[illegible]
Nī ḃiaḋmaois gan feoil a[illegible]
Ar ċoṁairle ċloig na seaċt[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAM OISĪN IS PATRAICC

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

TRANSLATED BY [illegible]

P Thou art doating, old, silly [illegible]
A worse fate than thy b[illegible]
Cast [illegible] obstinate folly away
And [illegible] Heaven thou'lt sh[illegible]

O I have slept on the hill in th[illegible]
With no roof but the spread[illegible]
tree—
But I never slept supperless [illegible]
W[illegible] deer on yon hill I [illegible]

P T[illegible] old, thou art g[illegible]
Without knowing the right [illegible]
wrong
From the crooked select the [illegible]
And the angels will help [illegible]

O Were Fergal [illegible]
Or were Diarmid beside me [illegible] day
Where our pleasures suggested we'd dine
Without caring what clerics might say

P Hold, Osheen, and blaspheme not the priests
Who are spreading God[illegible]
the world
Should'st thou die without faith [illegible]
the beasts
On thy head shall His ve[illegible]
hurled

O Oft with Finn was I hunting the boa[r]
Far away where broad valley spread[s]
If I saw not the the chase I'd deplore
It far more than thy clerics' lost heads

P Thou art garrulous, senseless and sour—
A misfortune beyond loss of sight
Were to see thine own heart in the power
The commandments of God would be light

O I would take more delight in the bound
Of the badger or deer through the vale,
Than in all the enjoyment that's found
In yon heaven—if true be thy tale

If the Fians were once more in their prime
With their swords flashing out on the hill—
Whether here or in whatever clime,
Spite of clerks we'd be conquerors still.

P They were but as the murmuring rill,
Or of grass as the flickering flame,
Or as whirlwind on crest of a hill—[1]
Every Fiann that e'er boasted the name,

O I have been in the front of the fight,
With the flower of the Fianns by my side
And would calculate more on their might
Than on clerks who now round me abide.

P Well I know where the Fians tarry now,
With their follies and crimes on their heads
Where the furies of Hell won't allow
Them to rest save on poisonous beds

O Though I'm guerdonless, feeble and old
And my valor and dignity fled,
Dost thou dare, wily cleric and bold,
To insult the Clan Baescna's proud head?

If beside me to-day stood Conan
Though the carp at the Fianns he was given—
He would tear thee as wolves tear a fawn
[illegible] the face of thy clerks and high Heaven

P It is painful, old man, to behold
How the Fianns alone run in thy [illegible]
P[illegible] to God—for thy days are n[illegible]
And thy sway and thy com[illegible] dead

O Is to talk of them wondrous the while
Thou art preaching of God's Son always?
Had he won half their fame cleric of guile
Thou might'st boast till the end of thy days

P Silly m[illegible] w[illegible] nothing cont[illegible]
One reproach of thy blasphemous [illegible]
T[illegible] attend and thy sou[illegible]
[illegible] the bless[illegible] among [illegible]

O W[illegible] Conan the bald-headed to hear
[illegible] Conan who could [illegible]
[illegible]
This discourse would sound harsh to his ear.
C[illegible] Patrick of bells and of chimes

P O misguided Osheen of sweet voice
Hear my words and secure thy own fate—
Of the King of the spheres [illegible] choice
And his glories thy sou[illegible]

O Now thy words a[illegible]
[illegible]
Although cunning [illegible]
[illegible]
Th[illegible] blind no longer I hear
Nor of trout nor wild boar [illegible]

P Of thy carnal suggestions take heed—
They would fain ever run in thy head
Whether greater or less be thy meed
Tis the same when God blesses the bread

O Were Scolb Scena but present with me,
Or bold Oscar, accustomed to quell
Foes in fight, we'd not supperless be,
When they ring the septagonal bell.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

1. *Whirlwind, &c.* A whirlwind is called in Irish *Sidh Gaoithe*, literally "Spirit of the Wind, or "Wind Spirit." It is pronounced *Shee Gaothe*. When a whirlwind takes place modern Irish superstition will have it that the fairies are making a raid in force upon the productions of the earth, in which human beings (especially young women and children) are often borne off by them to their aerial dwellings. A fairy is called *siabhra* (sheevra), plural *siabhraidh* (sheevree) in Irish. *Daoine Sidhe* (Deenie Shee), "Spirit Folk," is also applied to them. During the prevalence of Druidism the *siabhraidhe* (sheevreeye) were the *Genii Loci* or *Dei Terrestres* of Celtic mythology. The Four Masters attribute the death of Cormac, son of Art, to the vengeance of these sprites. A. D. 266—Forty years was Cormac in the sovereignty of Ireland when he died at Cletech, the bone of a salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the *siabhraidhe*, whom Maelgheann, a Druid, incited at him after Cormac had turned against them by his adoration of the true God in preference to them. Wherefore a devil attacked him and gave him a painful death."

THE Paris *Patrie* says that 364 persons arrested in the French capital were taken to Bicetre on the 11th ult. and 421 on the following day, making a total of 1,025. Others previously sent made up the number to 1,100. Bicetre is a fort a little way out of Paris, and these prisoners are confined in nine of its casemates, so that there are about 125 in each casemate. No one is allowed to visit them without express permission from Marshal Canrobert, the commander of the 1st Army Corps. It is thought that a large number of the incarcerated were mere harmless spectators of the disturbances which took place in Paris, and that they will at once be set at liberty.

AT a recent trial in Wisconsin, "the subject of controversy was a demijohn of whiskey, which was ordered to be brought into court. The defendant was tried, [illegible] the whiskey [illegible] [illegible]

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is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts perfectly harmonious in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of [illegible] and destined to [illegible] from general use the nauseous pills and potions [illegible]

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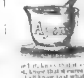

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OVERSACKS FROM $7 TO $[illegible]

IRELAND.

The Ulster Glebes. What are known as the "Ulster glebe lands" are very different from the ten and twenty acre glebe lands in the south and west. The former comprise 511,000 acres in the province of Ulster which formed the possessions of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, and were escheated to the Crown ... the flight ... [illegible] ... Of this property ... acres were ... to the maintenance of the Bishops ... would produce ... of money, but as they were principally good lands it is more than probable that at the present day their value is considerable ... [illegible]

Public Works (Ireland). The ... report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland has been published. It appears that the number of applicants for loans for ... of land within the year was 179, and the amount issued ... [illegible] ... At the close of the financial year, ending 31st March last ... for the erection of farm buildings have been issued since the passing of the act to the amount of ... [illegible]

Death of Lord Taunton. [illegible] ... Baron Taunton ... Chief Secretary for Ireland in 18... [illegible]

Murder of the late H. W. Bradshaw, Esq. [illegible]

that you will no longer be deceived by those whose interest and wish it is to deceive you, and tell our common enemy that

"IRELAND MUST BE FREE."

Do this, and you will bring joy and gladness to the heart of every true Irishman, particularly to the devoted men still suffering in England's loathsome dungeons; do this, and future generations will bless you, and the 12th of July, 1869, will be a glorious day for Ireland. In proof of our desire for Union, we call upon all who love Ireland more than England to wear on

"NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 11TH,

Whether in flowers or ribbons, the United Colors,

ORANGE AND GREEN."

In conclusion, we ask of you to stifle forever party cries, and let your watchword be

"GOD SAVE IRELAND."

Curious Discovery. — A writer dating from ... town says in a letter to the Cork *Examiner*: On this day, July 9, as some men were cutting turf in the Dublin bogs, which are situated about a mile and a half from this town, they came upon the body of a man in a remarkable state of preservation. From its appearance it must have belonged to a man of from 40 to 50 years of age, and about five feet high. It wore a moustache and whiskers, but the chin was without a beard. Near the body was a rude dish, which had been carved out of a ... On the bottom of the dish ... in rude characters, were the Irish words ... The police having heard of this strange case, proceeded at once to where the body lay and had it conveyed into town, where I am informed a coroner's inquest will be held ... The strange circumstance has caused great excitement in the town, and various conjectures as how the body could have been placed in this out of the way ... [illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

considered the shortest way to accomplish the journey, he was met half way by the ... mail from Dublin, and knocked down, the train passing over him. He was, of course, killed.

Derry.

The Magistracy. — Mr Francis ... of ... House, has been appointed, on the recommendation of Mr J. B. Beresford ... to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Londonderry.

The Rev. Laurence M'Keone, of New York, has arrived in Ireland on a visit to his friends, and honored us with a visit. ... He spoke in the warmest terms of ... the prosperous ... He has left for Londonderry to visit some friends of his in the "Maiden City." — *Derry Journal.*

Fermanagh.

Inquest at Enniskillen. — On ... an inquest was held before Samuel ... coroner for the district, at the ... workhouse, on the body of a ... found at Killmanure Lane, on the ... lying in a ditch, by two boys named ... M'Kernan. The inquest was adjourned ... to make a post mortem ... and give the constabulary an opportunity ... some information on the subject.

Galway.

Attempted Assassination of Captain Lambert. — On Sunday night, July 11th, ... Captain Lambert ... [illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

King's County.

[illegible]

Kilkenny.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Waterford.

It will be seen that the two members for this county, and one of the members for this city (Mr Delahunty) were absent on Mr Chambers' motion, to deprive the Roman Catholic children of Marylebone workhouse of the right of being sent to schools of their own faith. — *Waterford Citizen.*

The Lower Shannon Fisheries. — Twelve tons of salmon were forwarded from the Lower Shannon fisheries to London, via Waterford, on Saturday morning. We have been reliably informed that the run of peal has not been so prodigious for half a century. Several hundreds of fish were left behind for want of boxes.

Wexford.

The Herring Fishery. — The herring fishery this season along the coast of Wexford and Arklow has been the most productive that has been known for the past thirty years. The weight of the fish in some instances nearly carried away the nets. The prices commenced the season at ... per mease, and such is the abundance of fish ... per mease. The Wexford and Arklow boats, a fleet numbering nearly two hundred, have now gone to Howth, as the shoals of herrings are moving northward.

MONSTER INDIGNATION MEETING IN MALLOW.

THE ORANGE AND GREEN — ... "... " SULLIVAN ... INTERFERENCE — GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The meeting ... for Sunday ... at Mallow, was ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE EMERALD.

The Third Volume of this interesting publication is now ready.

The Emerald is the only illustrated Irish Literary Journal in the world. Its copious contents will give the reader some idea of the value of this most popular journal. The price per bound volume only $1.25. See the following

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ILLUSTRATED STORIES.

Arran Harrow, or The Blacksmith's Daughter. By D. Holland, Esq. ... 241, 257, 273, ...

The Romance of Irish History. By ... F.L.D., M.R.I.A. ... 1, 17, 33, ...

The ... By ...

Jasper Dutton's Daughter. By D. Holland, Esq. ...

HISTORICAL & POETICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

Battle of Bannockburn

Battle of Lexington

Cavalry Charge at Waterloo

Clergyman Receiving Shot

Emigrant Ship

Execution of the Duke of Northumberland

Gathering Roses

Irish Brigade at Gettysburg

Landing of Columbus at San Salvador

May

O'Connell and the Catholic Association

Peter the Hermit Preaching the First Crusade

Presentation of the First ... to Louis XI

Sack of Magdeburgh

St ... Transcribing the Gospels

The Last Mass ... the Altars of Donegal

Well Cost Old Ireland "Dear Old Ireland"

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Carleton, William

Callen, Abraham, M.D.

... Charlotte

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Duffy, Charles Gavan

Burton, Robert

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Greatrakes, Valentine

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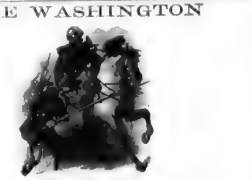

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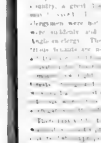

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8 -No. 188. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

TANAISTE

MICHAEL DWYER,
THE INSURGENT CHIEF
OF THE
WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER I.

[illegible]

AILEEN HIGGINS.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

[illegible]

country for whose freedom he fought so long and so well.

A certain farmer had a little holding on the mountain's side, and it was hither that our hero was now bending his footsteps. The farmer, too, was looking out for him, from his own door, which commanded a view of Imale, and all the country around. At this moment he espied a flash of light spring up from the bosom of the valley, and sparkle again and again—now in one spot, and again in another. At first he could not perceive how, or what it was, but, shading his eyes with his open palm, he looked steadily and long in the direction of the object, and soon ascertained that it proceeded from the sunlight glinting off the helmets of a large troop of mounted yeomanry, who were steadily and swiftly advancing. To dart down the beaten path, by which Dwyer was expected, was but the work of a moment, for he well knew if the gallant captain were once surrounded on the heights, his career and his days would end at once and for ever.

With furious speed, therefore, he fled at [illegible]. The thought even crossed his mind that Dwyer might think he betrayed him. [illegible] suffer to be torn limb from limb [illegible] guilty of such an act.

Thinking, fearing, [illegible] farmer plunged down the precipitous [illegible], until at length [illegible] like a [illegible] between jets of hills, here he lay down flat, and looked below on a ledge of rock, broad and bare, and flanked on either side with wild briar, brushwood, and clumps of ferns. On the rock stood Dwyer, his musket grounded, and supporting his folded arms upon which rested his [illegible] apparently idle gaze [illegible] toward the [illegible] with other power.

The farmer, believing that Dwyer could not possibly see the coming danger and take the matter so carelessly, cried out to him at the top of [illegible]. The rebel chief turned round, looked up, nodded to him, and smiled, then coolly, once more resuming his former attitude, again contemplated the gallant red coats with the most provoking tranquility. The farmer on the height shouted and warned. Dwyer leant upon his gun. "The yeos!" screamed the farmer, "they are just on you, just under your feet." Dwyer's broad shoulders shook. The farmer knew he was laughing. "You don't believe, Dwyer, but, O Lord of heaven! I see them from where I lie. Fly! fly! into the ferns, down the gulley, into the old quarry, Michael, darling, and you'll get into the valley still in spite of them." The warning was absolutely shrieked down to the stubborn captain by his agonized friend, but Dwyer leant upon his gun. "Dwyer is mad," cried the poor fellow, "and I will not stay here to see him a prisoner with the bloody yeomen. Dwyer! Dwyer!" he roared, in the last [illegible]

[illegible]

chapel, where two or three farmers were leaning against a pillar.

He spoke to them for two or three minutes, and then they slid away noiselessly and in different directions through the assembled people.

The yeomen rode up to the chapel door, and with a tramp of horse hoofs and clank of spurs and sabres, that startled the very priest on the altar.

Some of the people rushed out of the building, and were permitted to pass through the horses, but not without the closest scrutiny. Amongst the rest, the farmers before mentioned made their way. Dwyer stood calmly near the sanctuary rails, with his arms folded on his breast, his two comrades stood beside him, but their ears drank in every sound, and each man grasped a brace of heavily loaded pistols.

Some half dozen of the yeomen entered the chapel with drawn sabres, but the utter stillness of the people seemed to startle them, and they stood irresolute.

The women flocked around Dwyer, and effectually concealed him from view, and the priest having finished the Mass, left the altar and retreated into the vestry. The yeos advanced, but the peasantry obstructed their passage as much as possible, and only awaited Dwyer's word to disarm them in a twinkling. [illegible]

[illegible] a step in advance of his companions. At this critical moment a trumpet sounded suddenly and shrilly, and the yeomen as suddenly turned and rushed for the door, with one simultaneous rush at Dwyer's [illegible] command the people rushed after them, [illegible]

[illegible]

They sprang after the chase, and off pulled the whole congregation to see the result of the yeomen's human hunt.

The yeos were well mounted, and the game was not remarkably swift of foot. Indeed it was strange to see the gallant captain make so bad a run of it.

In the space of fifteen or twenty minutes all was over, and a knot of people, who were near enough to witness the inglorious issue, did not affect to conceal their disappointment.

[illegible]

frightened Rowley, I am only going to be a little more neighborly with you."

Rowley paled abit, but still sate stately in his saddle, without budging an inch.

"I only wish I had your king here instead of yourself, Rowley, and I'd teach him a lesson that would serve him and his, and us and ours, for the rest of our days. There's no harm in that simple wish, anyhow?"

"Neither harm nor good, Mick."

"Ye hanged poor Case, too, I understand?"

"Yes, he died the death of a rebel and a——"

Here Dwyer pushed up closer to Rowley on the horse, which caused the speaker either intentionally or of necessity, to leave the sentence unfinished.

"Ye spiked his head, too, I believe?"

"Oh! yes, sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander."

"And Captain Dalton was served in the same way?"

"No doubt of it!"

"One Michael Dwyer, I suppose, is expected to be the next gooseberry on the same bush?"

"Get down from behind my back, Mick, and I'll give you an answer to that question."

"Not yet, Rowley—I'm better where I am, besides I want to whisper in your ear a few facts that I hope you will live to see come to pass."

"What are they?"

"They are one apiece for the heads in Baltinglass."

"How?"

[illegible] poor fellows strangled [illegible] money, or both.

I never did any business after that fashion.

"What fashion?"

[illegible] for blood money."

[illegible]

Rowley Valentine shuddered a [illegible] what the insurgent chief said [illegible]. This, and the consciousness of being [illegible] enemy's power, rendered him [illegible] indeed.

[illegible]

"By G— I won't breathe a word of it, Dwyer."

"Well, I believe you, Rowley, and more than that, I will trust you, and that is more than I would either do or say to any other yeoman in Wicklow."

"Thank'ee."

"You're welcome, Rowley, and a good day to you, and never mind looking behind you."

So saying, the enterprising captain dropped off the yeoman's horse, and, cocking his carbine, [illegible] quietly on the high road until Valentine [illegible] turned into the Leitrim road, but was fully and entirely out of sight amid its windings.

It is only fair to state that Rowley kept his word sacredly, although he spent that day at the barracks [illegible]

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

'Na Fionn flait, ríg na b-Fiann,
Duine fial do bí gan čáim

Gać a n-abar tusa 's an čliar
Do réir riagal Ríg na reann,
Do bí sud a b-Fiannaib Finn
Is tháid a b-Flaiteas Dé go teann

Da m-biad áit ann tíos ná tuas
Do b-fearr ná Flaiteas Dé
Is ann do raćfaó Fionn,
S raib aige de 'n b-Féinn

A deir tu nać d-téid na fial
Go h-Ifreann na b-pian go brát
Ní raib aoineać 's b-Féinn
Nać raib fial a measc cać

Da b-feicfea-sa a čléing čaid
An Fiann lá ar an d-tráig ud tear
No a Nás Laigean na sioltán sínte
Ar an b-Féinn ba mór do dhear

P Da b-fe clea-sa muintir Dé
Ag suide go gléasta cum fleid
Is fairsinge bíos aco gać sóg
Ná ag an Fiann gé [illegible]

O A Patraicc fiosruig de Dia
An cuimhin leis an Fiann do be [illegible]
No a b-faca sé [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

[illegible]

Did I but see Oscar and God
Hand to hand on the Deer Hill new mown,
And that Oscar first measured the sod—
That thy God were the stronger I'd own

Is it possible, then, that thy God,
With thy clerics and clerical briefs
And the spell of thy pastoral rod,
Could o'ermaster our chieftain of chiefs?

Since the achievements thy clerics proclaim
As the measure of God of the spheres
By the Fianns have been equalled in fame
In His Heaven they mingle their spears

And I believe me if elsewhere a spot
Were superior to God's high abode,
Or the Fianns have their valor forgot
Or [illegible] they have strode

Thou hast said that no generous man
By thy God is e'er doomed to Hell's thrall
Then no Fiann can be under His ban
For the Fianns were most generous [illegible]

Had it chanced thee, O cleric! to see
Of the Fianns on yon strand the array
Or at Naas on the broad-spreading lea
Their great prowess thou could'st not gainsay

P And for the did st thou see the Elect
When enjoying the banquet of Heaven
More with gladness and holiness decked
Than to Fianns howe'er gifted were given

O But go ask of thy Deity, priest
If the Fianns He remember aught
Did He e'er in the West or the East
[illegible] the match in the shock of the fight

Or did He in His own and below
How exalted soever it be
Chief so noble, so wise and so bold
As was Fionn [illegible]

[illegible]

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IRELAND.

A Pertinent Question.—Military preparations go on in Ireland, and rumors of insurrection are rife, and the question is being put—what is the meaning of all this? [illegible]

Parliament.—[illegible]

The O'Donoghue.—[illegible]

Mr. Gladstone—The Dublin Hospitals.—[illegible]

Social Phenomena.—Ballymoy, July 17.—In consequence of rumors that the strangers in this place are collecting information for the Government, and subsidising certain active agents of our Sacred Mother (Romanity), to be in readiness, on the outbreak of an Irish Revolution, to impale on pikes, and shoot down with rifle balls, the members of an attempt to raise funds for turf for a mess, which, more [illegible]

Getting Inside "The House."—Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Serjeant Ball, [illegible] Mr. Moore, which is only another proof of good taste and gentlemanly feeling and therefore [illegible]

Queen's Bench.—[illegible]

Commission on Fenian Outrages.—Mr. Moore had the honor and pleasure of announcing to the prisoner Mr. Ryan, [illegible]

Queen's Bench in Ireland.—[illegible]

Manslaughter.—[illegible]

Commission on Primary Education.—[illegible]

Mr. Bright.—[illegible]

Mr. Bright.—[illegible]

**Mr. Bright

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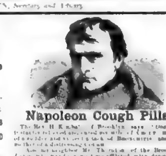

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 188. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Revolution.

THE LITERAL TRUTH.—REVOLUTION IS THE AIR—THE MODERN MEANING OF "REVOLUTION"—WE, IRISH, SHIRKED THE USE OF THIS TERM—FENIANS ARE REVOLUTIONISTS—THEIR OBJECT IS REVOLUTION—AND IT IS A JUST AND HOLY ONE—FENIANS LABOR FOR ALL—THE DEFINITION OF FENIANISM IN A WORD—NO CONNECTION WITH COMMUNISTS AND "RED" REPUBLICANS—THE AUTONOMY OF IRELAND IS THE GRAND OBJECT OF THE REVOLUTION—WHEN THIS IS CONCEDED, THE FENIANS' TASK WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

THESE are revolutionary times. In every country in the world we find great reforms and changes taking place. And one thing to be noticed is, that they are swift beyond precedent in attaining their accomplishment. No doubt the great improvements which have been introduced into the means of communication, the enormous growth of the press, and the more highly instructed public opinion which constitute the points of contrast between the present and former times, no doubt all these things facilitate revolutionary changes, give increased potency to the popular voice demanding reforms, and work out extraordinary social and political changes with ease, with rapidity, and with the minimum of suffering to those affected by the novel state of things.

The word Revolution has, therefore, changed its significance in modern times. Fifty years ago it meant a tremendous cataclysm, whose remedial effects were counterbalanced by its disasters, and which, as a remedy for a political malady, was judged by many to be worse than the disease. But the present generation has changed all this. We have managed now to shun the evils while securing the benefits of revolution. We find Europe full of dethroned monarchs, but it presents no example of a decapitated [illegible], a guillotined Louis, or a Napoleon pining to death in a British jail. Italy has had her revolution, [illegible] and [illegible] and Spain will soon perform the last act on her programme. These revolutions have been swift, literal, thorough, and cheaply attained. They have disarmed the word "revolution" of its terrors. It no longer pales the cheek to hear it uttered. It is [illegible]. Reform ceases to mean any thing more than the sequitur of revolution. Revolution comes first, reform afterwards. First, we overthrow, then we rebuild. The effete, bad, incurable state of things must, in the first instance, be swept away, and, then the creation of a new and better state of things becomes in order.

We, Irish nationalists, have for many years been trying [illegible] the nature of our work. We kept talking of Ireland's [illegible], of Ireland's nationality and independence, of liberty, of an Irish republic—but we always timidly shirked the word REVOLUTION, which is the only term that appropriately describes the work we are about. We disguised in the pretty masks of [illegible] generalities the genuine objects of our operations. We gave the "Irish Revolution" a very wide berth, and, by acting in this timorous and disingenuous manner, we showed the world that we were distrustful of the worthiness of our aims, and deceived not our enemies but only our own consciences by talking of republicanism and liberty, when we really meant revolution. It is time now to throw off the unmanly mask. The hour has come when, on the principle of calling a spade a spade, we should call a revolution by its right name. Our object, let us tell it to the world, is to revolutionize Ireland. We aim at the overthrow of an alien domination there, the removal of countless abuses created and fostered by British despotism, and the restoration of [illegible] to our beloved land. There is no term but one in the English language which can express all that [illegible] is Revolution. Therefore, our work is Revolution. We are every one of us Revolutionists. Who fears to mention this grand word? "Who blushes at the name?" Let us be sure of this, that truth is a mighty power. That candor conciliates the respect of those who watch our actions. That the clear definition, and the bold enunciation, of our [illegible] a powerful tendency to effect its realization. Let England know, let friend and foe unmistakably comprehend, the nature of our business, and then, for the future, we shall be protected against the calumnies of the one and the inconsistencies of the other.

Not only do we now boldly and plainly declare ourselves to be Revolutionists, and our object the revolutionizing of Ireland, but farther we assert that our object is a good and holy one, and our Irish revolution is entirely justifiable on moral, legal, and political grounds, as the only wise and worthy means to accomplish that good and holy end. Our cause is a just and sacred one, we all insist. Nothing can shake our firm conviction on this point. That is settled with ourselves and the God of Justice to whom we appeal. Our consciences are at rest about it. We feel that it is a work altogether befitting a Christian and generous people to labor for the moral and material welfare of their own nation. We know that the great and only obstacle to Ireland's moral and material welfare is the alien domination by which she is oppressed. Therefore, we labor to subvert that domination, to redeem our country from the perdition which is its consequence, and to make Ireland a nation once again as the only condition on which her people's welfare can be attained.

Consequently, our revolution, to our minds, is a just and holy and patriotic labor, and we can with confidence commend our cause to Heaven and offer up our prayers to God to help the Irish Revolution. We do not take our notions of the morality of our work from the law dust of an English attorney-general, nor of any other mercenary minion of a tear-stained, blood encrusted crown. We heed not English Manning when he tells his Irish flock that nationality is a sin. No hell-manufacturing Moriarty, nor gorgeously bedizened Cardinal, can convince the poor, starving, down trodden, persecuted people of Ireland, among whose ragged crowds they drive their gilded chariots, that it is God's will that British chains should rankle on our limbs for ever, and that it is a hell-deserving sin to break those fetters with the sledge called Revolution.

Thus, we come boldly forth, naming our object, and declaring, IT IS JUST! We are not ashamed of being Irish Revolutionists, working out an Irish Revolution. We are not afraid to own our work, and to add our designation to our name. "ROBERT EMMET, IRISH REVOLUTIONIST," "MICHAEL BARRETT, IRISH REVOLUTIONIST," these are the models for our signatures. Cast the term "Irish Nationalist" to the dogs—for it means milk and water, and let "I. R." always take its place.

Now as for the Fenians they are not only Irish Revolutionists, but they are actually and actively working out the Irish revolution. There are millions of Irishmen who are not Fenians. Of these a large majority are revolutionists in heart and soul, but they do nothing to aid the revolutionary work. They stand aside, sympathetically perhaps, or perhaps [illegible], and allow the Fenians to bear all the burdens and run all the risks of the revolutionary enterprise. The Fenians labor for all. All will be benefited by their work, and yet the men who stand aloof are as little disposed to give them a good word as to lend them a helping hand. But Fenians have [illegible]. Neither the bitter opposition of their foes, nor the shameful apathy of their fellow countrymen can daunt them, discourage them, or drive them back. Forward they go, and the progress of the [illegible] is not checked.

FENIANISM IS AN ORGANIZED CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE DOMINATION OF ENGLAND OVER IRELAND. It is a conspiracy. It is a revolutionary conspiracy. It is an Irish revolutionary conspiracy. We, Fenians, are conspirators, as well as revolutionists. There is no need to mince matters, or use any but the plainest words. In plain words then, we are Irish conspirators, and the [illegible] is revolution—the purpose of the Fenian conspiracy is to revolutionize Ireland.

Our revolution is a political one. We do not propose to upset society. We have no socialistic, or communistic schemes. We are not "red republicans." We have no connection with the [illegible] of Blanc, Mazzini, Blind, and those other social disturbers who make London their nest, and whom England takes to her bosom. The Fenian conspiracy [illegible]. The [illegible] of this grievance is a revolution, and nothing but a revolution [illegible]. But the grievance is a political one, and, therefore, the remedial revolution is also a political one. Society will remain undisturbed. But British domination must be overthrown.

[illegible] cannot be all summed up in a big fight. The revolution may be accomplished without a fight at all. Physical force is only a last resort and reliance. But every day the revolutionary movement is advancing. Concession after concession is forced from England—for it is only to *force* that she ever surrenders. And every year we draw nearer to the great [illegible] of the revolution, IRELAND'S AUTONOMY. Self-government must be conceded to Ireland in the end, and then the object of the Fenian conspiracy will be won. We shall never cease to conspire, and work, and threaten, and use force until the Irish Concession of Ireland's Autonomy be attained.

When that is granted there is nothing to prevent England and Ireland being friends, allies, joint partners in the government and comfort of the Anglo-Irish Empire. Would it not be better for England to secure us as loyal allies, than hold us as rebellious subjects? Would it not be wise for her to concede now what must be conceded in the end? Our demand is very simple. We ask for an independent Irish legislature and administration [illegible] located at Athlone. We will agree to let the imperial parliament in London manage our international affairs, provided that our Irish government have the independent control of all local matters. We will form a Federal Alliance with England, if she concedes Irish autonomy, without putting us to the necessity of fighting for it. This concession [illegible] on which our New Ireland may be erected. Were this conceded, misery, poverty, heart burnings, and [illegible] appear in our people's eyes no longer as their despot, their plunderer, their jailer. The past and all its persecutions would be forgiven. Seven centuries of oppression would be obliterated from our memories by this great act of justice. The billows of passion would subside, the barriers of mutual prejudice would be broken down, England and Ireland would be sisters in very deed, and for the new Federation would dawn an era of greatness, prosperity, and glory, unsurpassed in the annals of the world, while our long night of strife and slavery and sorrow would fade from history's page, and be forgotten like some horrid dream.

TANAISTE

Fenian Lessons.

WHEN injustices are perpetrated only on poor people, and when those who suffer most by them are unable to make known their sufferings to the world, it too often happens that the generality of mankind remain ignorant of them, and, when nothing but isolated cases come under their knowledge, they are permitted to pass by with an exclamation, or some momentary [illegible] of dissent, and there the matter ends.

We need not attempt to conceal from ourselves the living truth that a great deal of poverty exists in Ireland, and that said poverty is not the result of any act whatsoever on the part of those who suffer. Irish poverty is abnormal, and is the result of landlord oppression. When the majority of a people are in a helpless condition, we may safely assume that the system of government under which they live is the real and undoubted cause.

There is, perhaps, no people on the face of the earth more devotedly attached to the land of their birth than the Irish people. This is not alone confined to those who left Ireland in their days of manhood and womanhood, nor to those who still cling like martyrs to the old sod, but it is also evidenced in the case of those whose memories scarcely enable them to call back the hours of childhood.

The moment an Irishman conceives the idea of emigrating he has to sustain a battle with himself as to the propriety of expatriating himself from those he loves and from the land of his birth. This is the very first trouble that arises to torment him and unsettle his mind as to future action.

It not unfrequently happens that after months of preparation, when land and house are sold—that is if the intending emigrant possessed the like—he forgoes his intention at the last moment, or postpones it till the old father or old mother have been laid in the grave. Sometimes a compromise is effected, and he proceeds to England or Scotland to be within easy distance of the old land should anything happen to a relative.

[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]

THE FENIAN MONITOR.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 871 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 16, 1869.

[illegible]

DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, July 21, 1869.

[illegible]

THE CASSIDY MANUSCRIPTS.

[illegible]

MICHAEL DWYER,
THE INSURGENT CHIEF
OF THE
WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER XV.

WHAT MRS. VALENTINE DID, AND WHAT HAPPENED TO HER IN CONSEQUENCE.

In one of the many skirmishes which occurred between the yeomanry and the insurgents, from 1798 to 1802, and in all of which, chiefly in Wicklow and Wexford, the celebrated guerilla chief had taken some part, a young man named Kavanagh was severely wounded [illegible] Dwyer used the utmost [illegible] from falling [illegible] he was utterly helpless, and had to be carried bodily from the field, on his captain's back. On this hapless occasion [illegible] pluck and perseverance, so much so, indeed, that his gallant protector was reduced to the alternative of either sacrificing both their lives, or else, of leaving the wounded man to the protection of some chivalrous friend, [illegible] Wicklow. In this emergency, Mrs. Valentine came in the way, and Kavanagh knowing her very well, and having the most implicit confidence in her as a friend [illegible] yeomen and military pressed fast behind, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

"Biddy Valentine, where is your guest, William Kavanagh?"

Biddy trembled, and was silent.

"Where is the poor young boy that was left in your charge, helpless and wounded? His mother is waiting for him at home, and his newly-wedded wife sent me to you for him."

Biddy trembled more and more, but never uttered a syllable.

"Did you kill the young husband, Biddy, and the widow's only son? Where is he? Where is he?"

"Mercy!"

"Woman, informer, murderer!"

"Mercy, mercy!"

"On your own hearth! On the bed you were going to press to-night, his blood still staining it."

"Ha," shrieked the wretched woman, in a burst of mad terror, "I know you now! You are—"

A red flash in the darkness—one long loud [illegible] the ball had sped—the deed was done—and Biddy Valentine was a corpse.

The stranger quietly turned away. His tall gaunt figure slid into the shadows, and the dead body remained where it was until the following morning.

CHAPTER XVI.

TEMPTATION.

We will now take a trip to Baltinglass, on the [illegible] waters of the Slaney, the grand Baltinass of the southern slates of Leinster, with its Druid altars and heather monuments, and the [illegible] and pillared ruins, in the midst of which lie the [illegible] remains of Diarmid MacMurrough, whilst down upon all, from the high hill, frown the prominent forts of Rathcoran and Rathnagree.

[illegible] distinguished society of Captain Airly, and his lady, who are entertaining in their hospitable mansion [illegible]

[illegible]

"Oh, yes! I know Michael Dwyer very well."

[illegible]

"Ho! ho! ha!" laughed the woman, in her gratified vengeance. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Come out!" said a voice abroad.

Biddy stood up instantly and walked out into the night. A woman stood there, wrapped up in a large dark mantle.

let no man die on my account. He will fare worse with you."

Daniel never went to Kilranelagh after, as he himself has assured us more than once. [illegible] the matter of all written about the gallant Dwyer [illegible] daring chivalry [illegible] he stood up—often alone and [illegible] the enemies and vile oppressors of [illegible]

The hardy hero grown to old age in the world only died the other day—[illegible] last—Irish to the last—anxious to the last that this tale should soon see the light, and that every justice should be done to the hero of his heart's warmest affections. It was his last wish, and we have carried it out with all the sincerity and [illegible] that the subject must always command in the breast of a true Irishman.

The great Atlantic separates the last resting places of the two friends—the two big hearts that were filled [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER XVII.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF YEOMANRY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Joe Hawkins, of Baltinglass, was a model yeoman—a mere private, to be sure, but then he had merits, according to the yeomanry standard of excellence, to fit him for a captaincy at least. If he loved blood-money, that was rendered venial in his eyes by the [illegible] more upon the facility of obtaining remuneration for his services after that fashion, than any inherent affection for his brother's blood.

Arguing in this way, Joseph became a United Irishman, took the prescribed oath, attended the [illegible] tees, and finally possessed himself of almost every secret and of almost every name connected with the [illegible]

[illegible]

into the service of Captain Saunders, as will also as his uncle, both living for many years afterwards in that gentleman's employment.

Many are the ballads written by the peasant poets years after the tragic occurrence on "The Murder of the Saunders' Men." Some fragments of these still remain to be gleaned here and there through the Wicklow and Wexford hamlets, rude and rough enough to be sure, both in metre and matter, but sufficiently expressive still to keep the inhuman tragedy alive in the minds of the people, and to enable them to point out to each succeeding generation, where the thirty-two Irishmen were shot to death, for the pure love of their native soil. Many of those successive generations still bear into time the same names as the immolated patriots.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAṀ OISÍN IS PATRAICC

(CONTINUED.)

O Do scaoileamar ann míle cú,
Do b' fearr luaṫ 's do b' garg
Do ṫuit leis an g-coin dioḃ dá fiaḋ,
Sul do cuireaḋ iall 'n a h-anaḋ

Do scaoileaḋ linn cú beag eile
Ba lór a treine 's a treise,
'S do ṫuit léi sin dá ḟiaḋ
'S uireaḋ leis an ḃ-Féinn uile

Is amlaiḋ coṁtromaḋ iad
[illegible]
Gaċ ian-con 'n a g-ceart a n-gleann
Is maiṫ na Féinne as na h-aiḋ

Dá ċoin ar Sliaḃ Luaċra
Dá ċoin a m-Beárnain Éile
Dá ċoin a n-iaṫar an Eoḃain
Dá ċoin a n-aiḃnn Banna

Dá ċoin a g-Caingin na g-cloċ
[illegible]
Dá ċoin a b-Formaoil na b-Fionn
'S dá ċoin ar Sliaḃ na m-Ban Fionn

Seaċt b-fiċead le dualḃ ....
Seaċt b-fiċead luoċ ... teann
Seaċt b-fiċead miol muighe ...
[illegible]

Seaċt b-fiċead ...
Seaċt b-fiċead ...
done
Seaċt b-fiċead ...
Do ṫuit le Bran ...

Cosa buiḋe do ḃí ar Bran
Dá ṫaoiḃ duḃ 's a tár geal,
Drom uaiṫne ós ceann sealg,
Is dá cluais corcra cóṁdearg

[illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST. PATRICK.

(TRANSLATION BY MR. MARTIN O'DUNN.)

O One thousand swift hounds we let free
As strong as could ever be chased
By each one few two deer on the sea,
Ere the leash on the necks was replaced

Then unleashed we another small hound,
Full of mettle and bottom and speed,
Who likewise brought two deer to the ground,
And each Fiann had two more for his meed

We were wont thus to order the chase
In the vales stood the gay ones as was right,
With the hounds held in leash in due place,
Whilst each chief took his stand on a height.

With twelve hounds we had our array in
We unbound on Benn Eas twelve more
Twelve hounds on the banks of the Bann
Twelve hounds on the west of the Nore

Twelve hounds in rough Avongowra's vale
Twelve from the ... Loch Inchicore
Twelve hounds ... mail
Twelve hounds ... Sliabh na Ban ... vale

[illegible]

Were the spoils of fierce Bran in one sale

And of hounds reft of bones ... score
Seven score brawny boars from the fen,
Seven score ... geese, gum and hoar,
Fell of prey by her feats in that glen.

Bran's legs were of bright yellow shade,
And her sides were of glossiest black,
Purple ears over a white neck were laid,
With dark spots on the loins and the back.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

1. Four of the stanzas in this are found in only two of our manuscript copies, and there they differ very much from each other. The whole episode appears fragmentary and very incoherent and unsatisfactory.

2. *Luacra.* The mountainous district called Slievelogher in the County of Kerry. *Sliabh Luachra*, the Gaelic form, means literally "the Mountain of Luachair." MEADHA.

GAELIC CORRESPONDENCE.

An dara lá de chead mhí'an Fhoghmhair, 1869. Lawrence, Mass.

Ċum Páipéir na n-Éireannaċ

Atá gáirdeaċas orm mar tá do ṗáipéir osgailte do le h-Gaedhilge. Do ċeannuig mórán é mar do ḃí an leitir-sin ann go deireannaċ ó Mac Uí Ḃraonáin. Tógaimse é gaċ uile t-seaċtṁain. Bud ċeart do gaċ Éireannaċ a an tír do ċoṁairle do [illegible] teanga a ṫuiḋċe [illegible] labairt. Tá mórán ar a ḃ-fuil náire [illegible] gan an dara focal aco mar is eile. Ní mar sin do ḃí Diarmaid Ó Donnaḃáin Rosa agá raḃ a [illegible] a d-teangainn a ḋúiṫċe féin. Oċ! go m-beoṫaiġeaḋ Dia an lá go m-biaḋ sé [illegible] do na Fianníḃ do ḃ-[illegible] Monuar é féin agus an ċuid eile do 'n ḃ-Féinn [illegible] an t-Sasanaċ!

[illegible] no fear éigin eile foglamṫa san Gaedhilge scéal [illegible] do páipéir. Atá mílte [illegible]

[illegible]

SEAGAN O SUILLIOBAIN

AN ANGLO-SAXON SPECIMEN.

The French delight to relate stories of English eccentricity [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

[ORIGINAL POETRY.]

THE FENIANS.

Who are the men of sixty nine?
The Fenians.
Whose cause is sacred, just, divine?
The Fenians.
Who nobly stem oppression's tide,
Though pressed by foes on every side,
The [illegible] that would divide?
The Fenians.

Who rose to strike for Ireland's cause?
The Fenians.
Who trampled on oppressive laws?
The Fenians.
Who braved the tyrants to the child?
Who spurned the Saxons and their gold,
Like Ireland's faithful sons of old?
The Fenians.

Who prayed in words, sublime and grand?
Three Fenians.
That God would save their native land?
Three Fenians.
Who stood upon the scaffold high,
Before the gaze of thousands nigh,
Proud [illegible]?
Three Fenians.

Who boldly breathe the same defiance?
The Fenians.
And [illegible]?
The Fenians.
Who forced the Commons and the Peers
To crush amidst a nation's cheers
That compact of three hundred years?
The Fenians.

Who pine in fetters far away?
True Fenians.
Still longing for the "coming day"?
Brave Fenians.
When Ireland's warriors shall resound
O'er foemen on the battle ground,
Then will the victims be unbound
By Fenians.

May thou, O dearest Isle, be freed
By Fenians;
From England's hated laws and creed,
By Fenians.
May every land throughout the world
See Freedom's [illegible] unfurled
And tyrants to the dust be hurled
By Fenians.

A SWINFORD MAN.

JUSTICE TO THE PRISONERS—JUDGMENT ON THEIR PERSECUTORS.

Sooner or later governments must yield to the will of the people. That is an axiom of good hope. It is also a truth calculated to strike terror into the evil-disposed haters of popular liberty and rights. Let them tremble, for the very government which [illegible]

[illegible]

let torture drive them mad, and harsh treatment make them paralytics or corpses. They shall have no mercy from us.

That is the plain meaning of their conduct in slinking away like two cowardly cruel poltroons, and refusing to support Mr. Moore's motion for enquiry into the treatment of the suffering Irish prisoners.

Men of Limerick! do you endorse this cruel, cowardly conduct? Have you no hearts for the sufferings of your fellow Irishmen? The brave Sarsfields of the present day are chained in English dungeons, tortured in English dungeons—do you, like your "Members," stand over them with the jailer's fetter lock in hand and doom them to more agony?

No, a thousand times no! There is no stain on the bright honor of Limerick men. Sure we are that they will start forth to the rescue, and condemn these wretched Luttrels who pretend to represent them to infamy. Remember that the case of these tortured prisoners might be that of any of your brothers. Remember that you are heirs of gallant Sarsfield—whose imitators are now tortured.

Stand forth, then, to the rescue. Show that in its [illegible] Limerick knows well how to honor its ancestral glory, to denounce traitors and to stand faithfully by its Native Land.—*Flag of Ireland.*

DEATH OF HUGH O'NEILL.

ROME.

In Rome the mighty lies great Hugh,
Beside him lies his sword;
And in his eye there is no light,
And on his lip no word,
Saving the faintly muttered prayer
For peace to Christ, our Lord.

In Rome the mighty lies Red Hugh,
The battle god lies low,
[illegible] the blood runs pale,
Save for the hectic glow
That blazes on the wild rose-bell,
When east the roses blow.

In Rome the mighty lies great Hugh
Quickly the [illegible] beat [illegible]
He strives, with pained and pallid hands,
His weakened grasp to fix
Round the last hope that earth has left
[illegible]

In Rome the mighty lies great Hugh:
And, through his agony,
Come murmurs of a far off land,
A castle by the sea,
The Red Hand flaring from its crown,
The wild wind roaring free.

In Rome the mighty great Hugh lies,
He hears the passing blast,
He sees, upon the yellow foam,
The battling sail, and mast,
The grating keels upon the sands
[illegible]

[illegible]

Miscellany.

[illegible]

n—" in the singular, preceded by a [illegible] changed into "ies" for the [illegible] "y" is preceded by a vowel, [illegible] for the plural. If the spelling in [illegible]

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

[illegible] ranks of our army of independence. The present position of any Irish patriot who wears a British constable's uniform is a degrading one, and we most heartily approve of any organization that may facilitate his throwing it off.

P. S. JONES, Bridgeport, Conn.—Thomas F. Bourke is the way he spells his name.

[illegible]—We are forced to postpone the insertion of your Gaelic communication to next week. The appearance of your friend [illegible] has caused a great excitement among our Gaelic speaking readers. If it continues we will have to devote part of our space each week to contributions in our native tongue. The time may come when it may be advisable to publish a paper [illegible] in that language. The fact of not knowing the received spelling of words should not deter any one from Gaelic composition. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, August 17, 1869.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It will be a long time before the subject which heads these remarks shall become used up. The Britishers cannot afford it, and so [illegible]. It is high time that the world should understand that America lives and has its being, as a free country, simply by the good will and pleasure of England! [illegible]

[illegible] ment as indispensable. For this unpardonable crime we are treated to a homily proving that the Canadas are not in so unprotected a state as we imagine. This is followed up by the assurance that the English want no more territory in America. That is friendly and good, and raises England very high in our estimation. We are next informed that if the Canadians wish to throw off their allegiance to England that there is not a statesman in that country who would deny them the right to do as they like. That is very kind and very considerate of said English statesman, whoever he may be. Of course if the Americans chose to overrun Canada they might do so; but then only think what England would do on America. While Canada would be invaded and a Sebastopol made of Quebec, a diversion would be created by making a descent on California. The people of the Golden State would in all probability, not look on such a descent in the light of diversion; in all probability they might view it quite seriously. Then the Pacific railway, of which we pride ourselves so much—and may we humbly venture to add so deservedly—can be cut in pieces by the Indians, and so if we venture to protect [illegible] England will have spies along the line inciting the Indians to tear up the rails and keep them as a matter of course.

California, we are assured, [illegible] allegiance to the North and had the fortunes of war gone [illegible] California would have declared its independence of both parties to the strife.

Ah! There is the disclosure of the cloven foot. [illegible] and England could have compensated herself for any future action on the part of Americans toward the Canadians if the South had been victorious at the time of the rebellion.

It was not that England loved the cotton-growing lands of the South so much as that she hated the Federal Union more. [illegible]

[illegible]

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Never despair. [illegible]

D. HOLLAND.

A SOP TO FENIANISM.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

DEATH OF COL. NAGLE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

that there is not a man in it but would follow you to death. Why should they not, when you have been ever true to Ireland, the land which we have sworn to free, or to perish in the attempt."

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.—This firm, which has its place of business at 20 Broadway, New York city, is fast advancing, as it deserves to advance in popularity. Besides acting in the important capacity of bankers, Messrs. Cooke & Co. are General Agents for the State of New York and Northern New Jersey, of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America. At present they have one thousand policies issued, representing an amount of no less than [illegible]. The annual premiums cover [illegible] and are [illegible] on the increase. This company has therefore [illegible] claim on the attention of the public. [illegible]

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF AUGUST.

The Fenians of Manhattan are determined to make the Twenty-fourth of August [illegible]

[illegible]

REVIEWS.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

TO JUDGE McCUNN,

OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW YORK, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

To the Fenians of Manhattan and Elsewhere:

It is now several months since an attempt had been made by John O'Mahony to recover from the hands of August Belmont & Co. a certain amount of money deposited by said John O'Mahony in the banking house of Belmont & Co. for the purpose of transmission to a party in Ireland. After considerable litigation, this money was recovered from Belmont and lodged in court by order of Judge McCunn.

Without going back into the history of the details concerning this fund, the great part of which are well known, I propose in this letter or address, to state [illegible]

[illegible]

ing to O'Mahony's slanderers. These things right themselves in time, and the infamous injustices that surround the case of the Fenian funds but serve to restore the estimation in which O'Mahony was held by the Irish people in America.

I speak in behalf of thousands of my countrymen, and let all who wish to know hear it—John O'Mahony at the present time is the only man in America in whose judgment they will rely. To him, and to him only, do they look forward as the man who is destined to lead them to victory in their country's cause.

Let Judge McCunn and his satellites keep this fact before them. It is not, therefore, John O'Mahony alone who is present to them, but the Irish people in America as represented by O'Mahony, a man who is beloved and trusted by them all, and who is worthy of all the love and trust reposed in him.

Let Judge McCunn also bear in mind that it is not so easy a job to defeat O'Mahony as he may suppose. O'Mahony is hard to defeat while living, and the principles he has sown will be harder to defeat when he is gone. Already he has cost the British Government more money, more legislation, more trouble and anxiety than any one man ever caused that government before him.

[illegible]

Let them think of it.

[illegible]

Is it or is it not true, that a meeting was held [illegible] in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which Judge McCunn, Mr. Barr, the receiver, and a [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER McKENNA.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

MY DEAR COLONEL: [illegible]

[illegible] colonel I may have a word or two to say to you next week.

Your affectionate friend,

D. HOLLAND.

A FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

The following letter appeared in Monday's issue of the *Tribune*:

"SIR: In answer to the article in your issue of this day, touching the Fenian fund, I wish to state that you have been misinformed. I have received nothing from that fund. I was directed by his Honor Judge McCunn, when he appointed me Receiver, to deposit the whole sum in the Irish Savings Bank to abide the final decision of the Court. I have deposited the same pursuant to the order. I will state further that the only sum paid out of the funds in my hands was $1,000 granted to Mr. O'Mahony individually, to cover his alleged disbursements, and $1,500 [illegible] counsel, to Mr. Page, the counsel of O'Mahony. Other applications were made to Judge McCunn for counsel fees and disbursements by other litigants, and he peremptorily refused.

"THOS. J. BARR, Receiver."

The following answer to the above was sent to the *Tribune* yesterday:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

NEW YORK, August 16.

SIR: I have just seen with some surprise in your issue of this morning a letter signed "Thomas J. Barr, Receiver," wherein the following statement is made in reference to the deposition of the money which has been paid into the Superior Court by Messrs. Belmont & Co., in answer to my claim against that firm: "I will further state that the only sum paid out of the funds in my hands was $1,000 GRANTED TO O'MAHONY INDIVIDUALLY to cover his alleged disbursements, and $1,500 to counsel, to Mr. Page, the counsel for Mr. O'Mahony."

Now I beg leave, through your columns, to contradict, in the fullest and strongest terms, every word in that allegation which refers "to Mr. O'Mahony individually." I NEVER RECEIVED ONE CENT OF THAT FUND FROM MR. BARR, EITHER INDIVIDUALLY OR THROUGH ANY OTHER PARTY ACTING IN MY BEHALF. Furthermore, I never will apply one cent of the fund in question to any private use of mine, whether to cover my personal disbursements or otherwise. With respect to the $1,500 given to my counsel, all I have to assert is, that I have no knowledge of its truth or falsehood. [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN O'MAHONY.

THE FENIAN FUND.

[illegible]

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The Most Rev. Dr. Kane in Fermanagh.

Barren Honours.

A Curious Coin.

Ancient Irish Coin.

The Irish Militia.

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

Cavan.

Clare.

Cork.

Derry.

Dublin.

Limerick.

Fermanagh.

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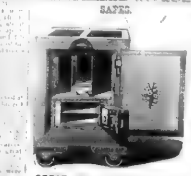

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1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.

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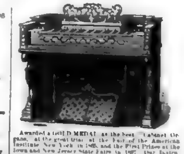

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SILK AND FELT HATS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co., [illegible] Street, NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:

COGNAC BRANDIES. [illegible]

ROCHELLE BRANDIES. [illegible]

SCOTCH WHISKEY. [illegible]

HOLLAND GIN. [illegible]

RUMS. [illegible]

WINES. [illegible]

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR REJUVENATING ELIXIR

CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS. RESTORES THE SYSTEM, AND GIVES LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO ALL WHO USE IT.

[illegible]

INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION. IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] YOUTHFUL VIGOR, AND OLD AGE WITH A NEW EXISTENCE. IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Bryan's Life Invigorator IS THE REMEDY [illegible] PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS. BRYAN & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICE, 61 CEDAR STREET, NEAR THE POST OFFICE. [illegible] BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR [illegible] UP-TOWN DEPOT IS AT C. N. CRITTENTON'S, No. 7 Sixth Avenue.

HOUSE KEEPING WILL BE GIVEN TO HOUSEKEEPERS. TEN MONTHS' TIME. OIL CLOTHS, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND. BENDALL & CO.'S, Corner of CANAL & HUDSON Str., N. Y. Pay taken by the Week Or Month if Preferred.

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STEAM TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 286 West st., N. Y. [illegible]

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Steamships Weekly to and from NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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BRADBURY'S PIANOS are made of the BEST THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIAL. He employs the BEST MECHANICAL SKILL and TALENT of the City.

PECULIAR CHARMS OF THE BRADBURY PIANO. [illegible]

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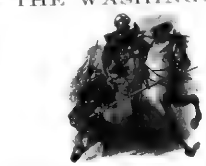
THE WASHINGTON



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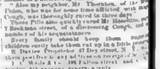

The Highest Cash Price PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, [illegible] JOHN C. STOCKWELL, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8 —No. 189. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

IRISH REBELS AND IRISH REFORMS.

THE Right Rev. Dr. Butler, of Limerick, a Catholic prelate of national instincts, has become very enthusiastic about the passing of the bill for the disendowment of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland. He prophecies that it will serve to promote harmony among all classes of Irishmen.

In point of fact if you [illegible] the worthy bishop, the golden age is now near at hand, when the lion shall lie down in peace and affection with the lamb, who shall [illegible] between the terrible claws of the royal brute.

This is a very charming vision of the future, truly, if you and I could only have any faith in it.

How easily the woes of an oppressed country are cured according to the opinions or statements of some worthy people! The Episcopal rivals in Ireland of Dr. Butler and the Catholic hierarchy are being lowered from their high estate, and therefore the excellent divine assumes that Erin's halcyon days have come at last.

Let us see what has really been done, and how it is likely to advantage Ireland. Funds hitherto enjoyed by the bishops and parsons of the Protestant Establishment to the tune of four or five million dollars a year have been taken from them [illegible] to the State. But this [illegible] will not affect the present generation whose incomes will be capitalized, and who will live as snugly and luxuriously as ever. Now, where is the great physical prosperity which is to result to our native country from so insignificant a sum [illegible] whole Irish people [illegible] pounds a year being transferred from one class of persons to another. Will it give security to the oppressed tenant? Nonsense. Will it cause a reduction in their [illegible]? Not a reduction.

To be sure [illegible]

[illegible]

Ah! I would have them remember how vainly they have written and talked for a quarter of a century—how they have been laughed at, buffeted, derided or denounced by English editors and English statesmen—how signally every effort of theirs for more than a quarter of a century has failed—what a miserable flash in the pan, that pretentious association turned out which they had organized under the leadership of the twin scoundrels, Sadleir and Keogh. Aye, with all their meetings and committees and councils, the Irish prelates have never influenced the English Government, never produced any result except the election of some knaves and fools to the British Parliament.

"Merit to whom merit is due." To whom then is merit to be given? To that association of gallant young Irishmen, at home and in America, which the prelates have again and again denounced as enemies of country and creed—those young men of whom a time-serving prelate, whose relations were the paid hirelings of the English Government, declared with blasphemous irreverence, from the altar steps, that "hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough" for their damnation—that noble band of young Irish patriots who, denounced to the enemy by those who should shield them, and cursed by those who should bless them, sacrificed life and liberty for the land they loved. Yes! I assert it was no vain and disregarded talk from episcopal lips which [illegible] the English enemy. No, those who struck [illegible] into their hearts and compelled them [illegible] to fear what they would not grant [illegible] were those noble fellows—

[illegible]
For happy homes and altars free,
Their only talisman the sword,
Their only watchword, LIBERTY.

It was [illegible] of the FENIANS, I say, which forced the English [illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

MICHAEL DWYER,

THE INSURGENT CHIEF OF THE

WICKLOW MOUNTAINS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

[illegible] LEGISLATION—CONTINUED.

IT was usual with the counties surrounding Wicklow to send their cattle and sheep to [illegible] the rich verdure of the mountains of that [illegible]. The yeomanry often killed and eat them [illegible] seized them, and even the insurgents, where hard pressed, did not scruple to treat themselves to a meal of beef or mutton, when nothing else offered. However, these forays upon private property were not so very frequent as to prevent the owners from still sending their stock to the hills, and [illegible]

[illegible] were met near Hacketstown by [illegible] who, as usual, immediately [illegible] and brought them before [illegible] Eagle Hill, county Carlow. Upon being examined the [illegible] and those of [illegible] and the [illegible] appeared straight [illegible] an immediate [illegible] Lieutenant, wishing to [illegible] at the instance of [illegible] remand them until [illegible] haste for Clonmore, [illegible] of the conceal[illegible]. Accordingly, giving the men in charge to a yeoman named Ned Valentine, a brother of Rowley's, he departed on his [illegible]

[illegible] another named Jackson, [illegible] by Mr. Henry [illegible]. They made [illegible]

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO. [illegible] CLOTHING! 290 & 292 BOWERY.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER XX

THE COMBAT DEFERRED.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XXI

CONCLUSION OF HOSTILITIES.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MRS. DANIEL MALONEY, MAIDEN NAME Mary Jackson, and her brother Jackson, who left Ireland for Boston, about twenty years ago. Any information will be thankfully received by her sister Letitia Morris, No. 30 Cherry street, Bal. Md. Address Morris, Bal. Md.

OF THOMAS AND BRIDGET FRENGHURST, natives of the Township of Ballyhaise, County Meath, Ireland, who left Ireland about 30 years ago and lived in Prescott, Canada, for a time, afterwards in the United States. Any information will be thankfully received by their nephew, Thomas Frenghurst, Brooklyn, Queens County, N. Y. Address Harassing Post office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OF JAMES BLACKLEDGE WHO LEFT BOSTON about 3 years ago, for Philadelphia, since then will be heard of in Philadelphia, he was last seen in Philadelphia, Address Mary Blackledge, Boston.

OF DANIEL MALONEY, MAIDEN NAME Mary Jackson, and her brother Jackson, who left New England, Massachusetts, about 20 years ago, for her sister Letitia Morris, No. 30 Cherry street, Bal. Md. Address Morris, Bal. Md.

OF THOMAS AND BRIDGET FRENGHURST, natives of the Township of Ballyhaise, County Meath, Ireland, who left Ireland about 30 years ago and lived in Prescott, Canada, for a time, afterwards in the United States. Any information will be thankfully received by their nephew, Thomas Frenghurst, Brooklyn, Queens County, N. Y. Address Harassing Post office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OF JAMES BLACKLEDGE WHO LEFT BOSTON about 3 years ago, for Philadelphia, since then will be heard of in Philadelphia, he was last seen in Philadelphia, Address Mary Blackledge, Boston.

OF EVERY KIND PAID FOR

Pay taken by the Week Or Month if Preferred.

P Scur dá' béal a leanúr fuaire,
Nár bheisteas ghlaid na bhFiann
S go mbeadaidhe hat mar an gceo
S go mbiadh go deo a glas na
Bpian.

O Nár bhain sin a Pátraic ghc
S nár éaigh ar bhfiadh ar Neamhas
nugha
Aon lach le a mbeartaibhe buidh
Ar éeann an t sluaig Fionn an laig

Muna m-biadh na geanas fá ar Finn,
S nár fhan leis gan tuitim tríd
A Bhfuil ar Neamh's a raiúr a lár
N éanóidhidis liath mo rúg

Leighead iomarbhaí gan dóil
Duán féidh na dí-teas d-téan
Fionn na gcreat 's a mibdor a Bh-
Fénn
N comhrag [illegible]

[illegible]

O [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

CONTROVERSY OF OSSIAN AND ST PATRICK

TRANSLATED BY JOH MICHAEL CONNY

O Has thou heard [illegible] Cáilleas
pleasing
O that hast [illegible]
chanted
By a spirit that would yield no relation
In the lake by the Sorrows haunted?

P I have heard it not Ossian of spears,
Noiless famed for the proesss than
skill
Twill be music, old bard, to mine ears
But no he tell thy measure to fill

O. Tell a lie' never yet in the song
Of the Fiann's [illegible]
Tuas because they were [illegible]
strong
They were [illegible]

Never [illegible]
Though he [illegible]
thing
Who more in the truth did abound
Than the Fiann's [illegible]
dread rust

Nor as yet upon [illegible]
Wrycrath and [illegible]
One more truthful [illegible]
grand
Than was Finn [illegible]

Were the Irish [illegible]
Gallant Goll [illegible]
Or O-Dyna, [illegible]
Who would [illegible]
fold

4 Could I Fergus [illegible]
Who daughter [illegible]
Or yet [illegible]
From [illegible]

5 Or loved bandy Mac-Gaual, whose hand
Never lagged in the death-dealing
fight
Or Mac-Renan or Oscar, thy hand
Of dull chanters no ear could delight

Or I wed Finn's son, young Ach Beg the
fair,
Gemal Faelan the open of hand
Or grim Conan, benefit of his harp
But I weep for the pride of our band

6 Could the dwarf Cno to the earth had
return,
Who to sleep laid our chiefs with
his lyre
For one note from his reeds I would
spurn
All the clerks of this land in full choir

And were Finn and his Fiann in power
Mid the [illegible] angered [illegible]
And thy bell's [illegible] fair
And thy staff, I would tear from thy
shrine.

Since the Fiann's no longer remain
And since Finn has gone down to
the tomb
Thy harsh bellowing tortures my brain
And thy psalm-singing sadders my
gloom

7 Quoth a wanting dull bard, and he sat
These wild saints of the Fiann's now
gone over
They have fled like the mist from the
hill
And in pain shall lie bound evermore

O Oh! say not so, Patrice the wise,
For not Heaven nor earth could e e
boast
Of a [illegible] who lie at off the price
From the chief of our valorous host

And were he not by solemn vows bound

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AGALLAM OISIN IS PATRAICC

(CONTINUED)

O. A Pátraic a gcuala tu an t-seaig
A dhúl Caílfhionn na saidh sáidh
Do rinneadh a mainnarte Fionn
S gan aon neaḋ ann d' Fiannaibh
Fail?

P. Ní [illegible]
Onán gur na [illegible]
Aíbhe dúinn's nár [illegible]
Cumhachtanneadh leanan t-seaig

O. Na [illegible]
Bídaig [illegible]
Te Finnne a le neart a lúth
Do tigidis slán as gaé ghall.

Nior fuil [illegible] a gcill,
Co bonn i Sé do Zanad Salm
Do b' fhaingíde na an Finn
Fo nár bo a n-gleo n-gaeh

Nior fuil aon duine a gcéd
A Pátraic éaorb is binn glór
Do b' fhe'rra na Fionn féin
Fearr ná Caol do Broinnad Sí.

Dá marbhad Mc. Móirna mear
Goll ca mar dár seaḋ
Na Mac Ui Dh-fine na mbéan
Laoc do ghéall i cat ar éagl

Do [illegible]
Fear [illegible]
Na Dá [illegible]
A ngul do dlong ní dúrfinn sgéal

Dá marbhad Mac Gaual na [illegible]
Fear nár geanaig [illegible]
Oscar na Mac Ronáin gním
Do [illegible]

Dá marbhad Aoh Beag mac Finn,
Na Faolán grinn nár dar neaḋ,
Na Conán Maol do Bí gan ḋnaeg—
Siad d' Tagíme fós gnúaim le seaḋ

Nó an t-athac beag do Bí ag Fionn
Do dá neaḋ gad dtong éun suas
Ba bhinne i'm sa lua na a dhear
Na b-fhuil de [illegible] a gcoill a
ditoar

Dá marbhad [illegible]
Agamsa [illegible]
Sin bhadhbra na [illegible]
Na éagam t-fiáin [illegible]

Ó anoḋt na [illegible]
Na Fi[illegible]
Do Bodhar [illegible] na salm,
Is gile gad na g-ceolg ro éisus

Fugan Irish were respectively the opposition of what they were among the Greeks and Latins.

II. Cheu This game, called in Gaelic *Ital-ball* (Ball) is of the very highest antiquity among the Irish. It is referred to in the very oldest civilic and historical tales extant. In the preface of the Book of Rights Dr. O Donovan has quoted the following passage in reference to it from a tale called Tachmont Finlaen, found in a manuscript transcribed in the twelfth century. "What is thy name?" said Eneid. "It is not difficult, said the other, I am 'Midir of Bridh Leith.' 'What brought thee hither?' said Eneid. 'To play *Ital* with thee' replied the other. 'Let us have game of it,' said Midir. 'The Queen is asleep, and the house where she slept is belongs to her.' said Eneid. 'There is here a no worse *ital-ball*,' said Midir. 'This was true, indeed; it was a board of pure silver and gold, and every man who was there beyond had a silver stone, and a man bag of women trees wise. Midir then arranged the *ital-ball* and said, 'Eneid will not, except for a wager,' said Eneid. 'What wager shall we make?' said Midir. 'I have not what,' said Eneid. 'I have what,' said Midir, 'fifty dark gray steeds if thou win the game.'" Minnagh.

SEPARATION.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

The editor of the Cincinnati (Kentucky) News, in making an appeal to his subscribers who are in arrears, concludes his appeal with the following: "Without delay! Without delay! Without delay! Do not let the sun go down upon your indebtedness. Do not let your wife or children go without the bread and butter you owe us. Be it cooks or washing, or washing or ironing, or a mother or a sweetheart, and be sure their counterparts, we will take them, if they will send it immediately."

The following is said to be a bad spell as well as a bad pun: Lyrics. Five are plain to behold for the lady of Shalott. Tennyson's lyrics are good, and we've sent him to Patagonia to recover it. Indeed, we have sent a good many lyrics to Patagonia, specifically, and it is our duty to Bombay, of they bring us a lyric, we'll send it to Patagonia, and the fall begins. Ed they look kinds to die in the mountains, and we can't stand it and we don't 'em in the next world.

Just the Heaven—an American manufacturer. Our descriptive power was too [illegible] to describe the beauties of the Exposition of Paris. Nor can we do justice to our visit to the Exposition of Paris. Nor can we do justice to our visit to the Exposition of Paris. Nor can we do justice to our visit to

IRELAND.

Effects of Disendowment.—Our zealous neighbor, the *Irish Times*, is steadily advancing to a position which has long been unoccupied. The want of a daily Irish organ, thoroughly independent and national, is felt by all classes of Irishmen, but our honest and spirited contemporary bids fair to supply that want. We shall always feel much pleasure in directing our readers' attention to such patriotic sentiments as these:

"The Rev. Professor Galbraith has raised a timely and an eloquent protest against the acceptance of English alms. * * * We can do very well without English alms. We want from England nothing but our own. We want, and we will have it, ... drained from this country ... We cannot, and we will not, afford to keep up great houses and estates in ... for the spirit which has dictated ... to Irish Churchmen. But ... Through all her ... Ireland never yet forfeited the ... or haughty Spaniard, want ... Siberian waste will not learn to die ... over all the world, and you will find ... a civilized or semi-civilized community ... self respect, so reckless of its honor ... as need for the endowment of its religion."

[illegible]

Meeting in Galway. GALWAY, SUNDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.—A great open-air meeting was held today in Eyre square, under the presidency of the High Sheriff, in behalf of the liberation of the political prisoners. The meeting was most numerously attended, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we, the people of the town of Galway, in public meeting assembled, ...

General Valuation of Ireland.—The following are the terms on which the select committee appointed to inquire into the constitution and management of the General Valuation of Ireland have reported:

"That owing to the late period of the session your committee are unable to present a report embodying their opinions ...

[illegible]

Trinity College Examinations for Women.

[illegible]

The Political Prisoners.

[illegible]

The Political Prisoners.—We understand that there is reason to believe ...

John Brady, Esq., M.P., D.L.

[illegible]

From Liverpool to Ireland for Three pence!

[illegible]

A New Q. C.

[illegible]

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

[illegible]

The Magistracy.

[illegible]

Ireland Last.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Fermanagh.

[illegible]

Visit of Mr. Gladstone to Ireland.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Kilkenny.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

Wicklow.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE.—The House of Lords has for the present declined to decide the dispute regarding the succession to the Wicklow Peerage, and have adjourned it *sine die*.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident, which resulted in the death of a fine young lad named Louis Birney, occurred on Wednesday evening, Aug 3. It appears that the deceased, in company with other children of his own age, was playing together in Mr Gregg's yard, in Wicklow, when he got on top of a hay stand, one of the fixtures of which gave way, and he fell to the ground a distance of some twelve or fourteen feet. As he reached the ground, the plank of the hay stand, which fell after him, struck him on the forehead, causing immediate death. The deceased was son of Mr Birney, of Dame street, Dublin, and was on a visit with some of his friends in Wicklow for the summer months.

Waterford.

The Waterford Corporation have passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for their generous, earnest, and successful advocacy of the cause of religious equality in Ireland.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON THE HIGH SEAS.—WATERFORD, Friday evening, July 30.—At the Petty Sessions to-day the first mate of the Waterford Steamship Company's steamer Camilla, named Kirwan, surrendered to his bail, charged by a man named Thomas Larkin with violently assaulting, cutting, and wounding him, three weeks since, while a passenger on board the Camilla from this port to Liverpool en route for America. The facts of the case, as stated in the *Freeman* at the time, are briefly these: Kirwan had a young woman in charge on the passage ... Liverpool, and one of three foreigners, a Dutchman, also a passenger, ... with her, when Larkin interposed, and he and the Dutchman had a row below decks. The mate, Kirwan, went down to ascertain the cause of the row, and without more ado violently assaulted and beat Larkin. They then repaired to the deck of the vessel and again it is alleged, Kirwan grossly abused Larkin, treading on his neck and stamping on his chest, bursting the blood out of his mouth and nose, and kicking him in the head. The mate subsequently had Larkin put in irons and lashed to the ... The informations as sworn by Larkin ...

[illegible]

WEBER IN FIFTH AVENUE.—This practical combination of German thrift with Yankee enterprise, ...

[illegible]

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
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SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

We had ... your valuable and ... CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, and ... reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected ... heat, and it affords ... that after recovering them from the ruins ... upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 18, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel Herring & Co., ... Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 15th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for ... hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor of the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris; and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great International contest ...

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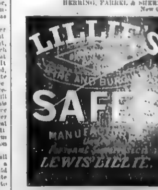

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They Are Not a Vile Fancy Drink.

Made of poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits, and refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE-GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell. $100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. SUCH DISEASES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

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R. H. McDONALD & WALKER & CO.,
Proprietors.
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GENERAL AGENCY OF THE
National Life Insurance Co.
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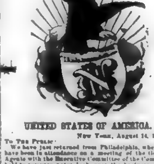

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
New York, August 14, 1869.

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BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
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COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, ... cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
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DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD,
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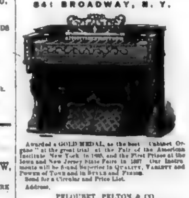

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New Instruments to Let and Sold in Instalments.

A Bradbury in the White House.

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SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURE
AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES.
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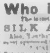

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The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
[illegible]

NOTE

The issues from September 4 to October 16, 1869 (Vol 8, Nos. 190 - 196) are not available for filming.

OUT ON THE HILL FOR IRELAND.

A FORTY-EIGHT SONG.

"Out on the Hill for Ireland!" oh, what glorious memories spring,
What burning thoughts of grief and pride the simple words will bring!
What tales of centuried sorrow, borne bravely by the Gael!
Whose life-blood dyed each green hillside encircling Innisfail.

"Out on the hill for Ireland!" the words convey a host
Of mem'ries and of triumphs that a "rebel" well may boast;
They tell of maddening struggles against England's monstrous might,
And well they show a braggart foe we certainly can fight.

"Out on the Hill for Ireland!" Yes, since Brian swept the Dane,
We've striven 'gainst invaders, but resisted them in vain—
Yet not in vain our martyrs' blood, for every drop they shed
In mind we keep, to dye more deep the blood polluted Red.

[illegible]

"Out on the Hill for Ireland! . . . Yes, I'm prouder to have been
Than live a . . . [illegible] traitor to the . . .
Out to the hill for Ireland . . . [illegible] . . .
Can proudly fly—may God on high give us the chance again.

IRELAND'S ULTIMATUM.

Magnificent Meetings at Inchicore, Cork, Clonard, Roscommon, Emly, Lisarrell, Clonakilty, &c.

200,000 PEOPLE PRESENT.

[illegible]

. . . and temperate speech, proposed the last resolution as follows:

"That this meeting, anxious for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland, and believing that the . . . of Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, of justice to this country, carried out, [illegible] . . . that the time has arrived when an amnesty for the political prisoners should be granted, and that their unconditional release would be hailed with the utmost satisfaction by all classes in the country."

Mr. Edward Carey seconded the resolution. He said: The committee have deputed me to second the resolution so ably proposed by my old and esteemed friend, Mr Reilly. I, too, am of the "Old Guard," for I have mingled in every organization for the advocacy of justice to Ireland since the days of the national Trades' Political Union. The Irish people say and feel that the barbarous treatment of the Irish political prisoners is the abomination of God in Ireland and in England. An opportunity exists for a British minister to earn the gratitude of the Irish political prisoners, but should he falter he shall win and receive the [illegible] of the people. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr C B. Mahony, in proposing the second resolution, said—Your committee has suggested, and in my opinion most wisely, that we should on this occasion eschew "mere speaking," and confine ourselves to practical work. Mr. Mahon concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That the English people, whose professed love of liberty is proverbial, are compromised by the incarceration and banishment of Irishmen for political offences, and that their further imprisonment and torture must be considered . . . [illegible] . . . instead of justice."

Mr Henry Burke had great pleasure in seconding [illegible]

[illegible]

. . . to arrive from different parts. Banners were in immense profusion, and bearing the inscriptions . . . "'Tis treason to love her and death to defend," "God and our Country," "God Save Ireland and her People," "Open the Prison Doors," "Honor to the Brave," "Forget not our Imprisoned Heroes," "Erin wants her Heroes."

The most remarkable body that appeared was the contingent from the town of Tipperary and its immediate vicinity. Their number was estimated at about seven thousand. They did not arrive till near two o'clock, and as they filed into the field they were most lustily cheered by the vast number that had already assembled. There must have been between thirty and thirty five thousand persons present. One remarkable feature in the meeting was the number of mounted men that were on the ground. At the very lowest computation there could not have been less than three hundred sturdy tenant-farmers present on horseback at the meeting, and as they formed in lines round the outskirts of the crowd they made a very fine body of cavalry. In the centre of the field a small platform was erected for the speakers. It was very nicely decorated with green banners, flags, and evergreens. On the front there appeared the words, "Oh, how long, oh, how long."

Among those present were: The Rev. Mr. Rafter, P. P., Emly; Rev P. Henny, P. P., Kilteely; Rev. Mr O'Connell, C.C., Golden; Rev. Mr. Prout, C.C., Cahirconlish; Rev. Mr. Ryan, C.C., ——; Rev. G. Barry, C.C., Cappawhite; Rev T. McIlrath, C.C., Latten; W. Bolster, Chairman Limerick, Clare and Tipperary Farmers' Club; M. O'Flaherty, V. C., ditto; J. H. Barry, Secretary, ditto; W. J. Carroll, J. Ryan, . . . Tipperary; J. Kelly, Mitchelstown; R. Cahill, J. W. Cleary, J. Slattery, W. H. O'Sullivan, Kilmallock, J. Gubbins, P. L. G., M. Carroll, J. O'Grady, . . . T. Ryan, Tipperary, W. . . . M. Carroll, J. O'Grady, . . . Walshe, &c.

Mr W. H. O'S[illegible] moved that the Rev. Mr. Rafter, P.P., do take the chair.

Mr. . . . had great pleasure in [illegible]

[illegible] . . . every Irishman. (Cheers.) They assembled there to ask firmly and determinedly for the release of the political prisoners. (Hear and cheers.) Who were there present at that great meeting who would willingly make the sacrifices those men did? (Hear.) After the sentiments of those men, expressed by many, even on the brink of the grave, their countrymen were in justice bound to do everything they . . . [illegible]

MEETING IN CORK.

[illegible]

GREAT AMNESTY MEETING AT EMLY, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

MEETING AT ROSCOMMON.

[illegible]

MEETING AT LISCARROLL.

[illegible]

MEETING AT CLONAKILTY.

[illegible]

. . . ceeded. Towards two o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the fine brass band belonging to the town, and composed for the most part of young men, with various national insignia, and marshalled four deep. Having paraded the principal streets the procession arrived at the Fair Green, where a substantial platform had been raised. When the proceedings commenced the number present could not have been less than five thousand, and the crowd exhibited a quiet and orderly disposition calculated to give the highest effect to their demonstration.

The chair was taken amid applause by M'Carthy Downing, Esq., M. P. Among those on the platform were: W. Allen, J. P.; M. Donovan, P. P., Clonakilty; P. Kingston, C. C., do.; P. Madden, C. C., do.; J. Mulcahy, C. C., Ross; J. O'Brien, C. C., Kilmeen; ——O'Leary, P. P., Ardfert; —— M'Carthy, C. C., do.; ——Lucy, Administrator, Leap; C. M'Carthy, T. C.; Maxwell Irwin, T. Donovan, T. C.; J. O'Sullivan, T. Casey, T. C.; D. O'Brien, T. C.; P. Hess, M. D.; T. Lansley, P. Spillane, E. Dwyer.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, was received with loud cheers. He said they were assembled here to-day for the purpose of asking the British Government to release the political prisoners, no matter where imprisoned—whether in England or Australia. (Cheers.)

He (chairman) owed nothing to the Ministers of England. (Cheers.) He wanted nothing from them. (Cheers.) If he wanted anything he should have had it long ago, but he had rather have the good will and affection of the Irish people than the brightest place in their gift. (Cheers.) In continuation, the chairman went on to refer at some length to the contrast offered to England's present position by the conduct of the Emperor of the French recently, and of the people of the United States after the great rebellion, and asked was England alone to retain her political prisoners? He said she would [illegible] (Cheers.)

Mr W. D. Allen, J. P., in an appropriate speech, proposed the following resolution:

"That the release of the political prisoners would be a measure of sound policy on the part of the government of the day—an act of justice as well as a true message of peace—calculated to assist in promoting friendly feelings in the hearts of the Irish people."

Mr. F. Donovan seconded the resolution, which passed with acclamation.

Mr F. D. M'Carthy, J. P., Glencurragh House, Skibbereen, proposed the next resolution:

"That, as the offences for which the political prisoners suffer were sprung from no sordid motives or criminal passions, they should not be treated, as . . . [illegible]

[illegible]

MAGNIFICENT MEETING AT CLONARD.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE CROPPIES' GRAVE.

[illegible]

From Edenderry came a troop of cars followed by several hundred pedestrians, from Longwood about 800 more, &c.

Exactly at twenty minutes to two the whole assemblage at the bridge formed into line—the men leading, the ladies following, and started off to the place of meeting amidst deafening cheers, and followed by a long line of vehicles. At various parts of the route the procession was met by other contingents who, with remarkable military instinct, fell into their proper places in the procession. Among these were a body of 1,500 fine fellows from Killucan, and one of about 2,000 from the neighborhood of Mullingar. As the vast body neared the Croppies' field the processionists were welcomed by ringing cheers by the enthusiastic thousands who thronged the roads and even the trees along the roads. As the procession entered the field they all uncovered as they passed the Croppies' grave, and when all had assembled round the platform there were certainly not less than about 18,000 persons present independent of those who still thronged the roads. Among those present were—Rev. J. Bowman, C. C., Longwood; A. J. Boxtin, Esq., R. M.; J. Robinson, Esq., P. L. G., Ballyboggan; P. Justin O'Byrne, *Irishman*; J. Macnamara, Esq., Castle Pollard; J. Robinson, J. O'Rourke, B. Ennis, Rhide, Messrs. Dunne and Lacey, Edward O'Dwyer, Killowen; O'Connor, Kilshilien; S. R. Sale, Edenderry; J. and M. Macnamara, Spring Park; Conlan, Leger, Cleary, M'Goffney, Kinnegad; Thomas Geraghty, Clonard; Messrs. Horgan, Grady, Longwood; Murphy, Kerrigan, J. Downey, Mullingar; Messrs. Carberry, &c.

The speakers and others having taken their places on the platform,

Shortly after three o'clock the chair was taken, amidst great applause, by Mr James Robinson. Mr. John M'Namara and Mr J. Downey were appointed honorary secretaries. The chairman said he felt proud of the position he was placed in, and trusted the meeting would be conducted with moderation and good order and good humor. He regretted that a more worthy man was not selected to take the chair than himself, and hoped the result of their peaceful but earnest action would be the release of the brave hearted and high minded political prisoners. (Cheers.) The honorary secretary read letters of apology, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting, from several gentlemen, among which the following received great applause:

"BARRYSTOWN, ENNIS, Sep. 21, 1869.

"DEAR SIR: It would afford me great pleasure to be in your midst next Sunday aiding the ennobling work of patriotism and mercy, but parochial duties prevent me. Let no power on earth curb or crush you in your career in standing up fearlessly for Ireland and her martyrs. You are obeying the imperishable instincts God planted in the human heart, and had you been indifferent to such sacred impulses . . . [illegible]

PETER LYNCH & CO.

"J. M'NAMARA, Esq."

Mr. James M'Namara proposed the first resolution:

"That the immediate and unconditional release of the political prisoners will be hailed with satisfaction by the Irish nation at home and abroad."

Mr. J. Justin O'Byrne, of the *Irishman*, on coming forward to second the resolution, was received with enthusiastic and long-continued cheering. He said that the resolution which they had done him the honor of placing in his hands declared that the immediate and unconditional release of the political prisoners would give satisfaction to the Irish nation at home and abroad.

[illegible]

A Bradbury in the White House

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 80 cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, 15 to . . . cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and
Salad and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in town.

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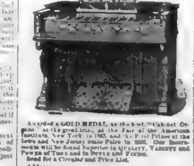

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Offers for sale to the trade a large stock of his celebrated copper distilled, O. K., pure White Wheat Bourbon, together with over 5,000 barrels of his choice and selected favorite brands, distilled in Kentucky, warranted pure, now here, in bond, or tax paid. Prices low and terms liberal. Depot and Office, No. 68 PEARL STREET, near Broadway, New York.

JOHN T. McKNIGHT,
Brewer of the celebrated
MALT WINES
XX, XXX, AND STOCK ALES AND PORTER
17 and 19 DOWNING STREET;
New York City.
Country orders promptly attended to. Families supplied regularly.

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LIQUOR DEALER,
NO. 5 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Two doors from Front Street.)

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BRANDIES, WINES, GIN &c
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEYS.
No. 86 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.

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Commission Merchant,
47 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
AGENT FOR
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia.
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Our Establishment, Gibsonton Mills, on the Monongahela River, with its extensive Malt Mills, gives us unequalled facilities for distilling Pure Monongahela Rye, Wheat, and Bourbon WHISKIES of superior quality, from Kiln dried Grain and Barley Malt. We have on hand the largest and best stock of Choice Old Whiskies in the United States, all of which is highly improved by age.
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO.,
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Importers of Fine Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Holland Gin, and Scotch Malt Whisky.

H. B. OGDEN,
Distillers of
CIDER BRANDY,
MIDDLETOWN, New York.
Orders from City and Country promptly attended to.

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LATE
James McCormick & Co.,
[illegible]
Offers for sale from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, of his own importation, the following merchandise:
PELLEVOISIN HIGHLY FLAVORED
ROCHELLE BRANDY,
from the old established house of Messrs. Pellevoisin, Aine & Co.
HOLLAND GIN, IMPERIAL CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCHIEDAM
BURGUNDY PORT WINES, FULL FLAVORED.
DUFF GORDON SHERRY,
PALE AND BROWN.
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JAMES C. KELLY,
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For Shipping and Family Use.
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300 WASHINGTON St., cor Hubert,
And 300 GREENWICH St., cor Harrison,
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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OLD BOURBON WHISKEY,
. . . DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.
Nos. 290 & 292 BOWERY,
CLOTHING!
MADE TO ORDER,
290 & 292
BOWERY,
[illegible]

STOVE SPECIALTIES.
ECONOMY—DURABILITY—POWER.
Sanford's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable or Set in Brick,
Sanford's New York Fire-Place Heaters,
Sanford's Mammoth or Globe Heaters,
BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS,
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BEACON LIGHT PORTABLE RANGES,
MUTUAL FRIEND COOKING STOVES,
The product of men of experience and scientific attainments.
UNSURPASSED, EACH OF ITS KIND.
DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM.
Made only by the
NATIONAL STOVE WORKS,
239 and 241 Water street, New York.
Manufacturers also of a great variety of other Stoves.

REAL ESTATE.

A Home for the Poor,
AND A
Palace for the Rich!
Lots only $25.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC
6,000 LOTS
IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF
ISLIP, LONG ISLAND,
Only one and a half hours' ride from the
Cities of New York and Brooklyn,
BY TWO LINES OF RAILROAD,
Long Island and South Side Railroads.
FARE BY COMMUTATION, WITH FERRY TICKETS,
$83 Per Annum.

This HEALTHY and FASHIONABLE WATERING-PLACE cannot be surpassed for SEA BATHING and HEALTH, and convenience to the City. This neighborhood is universally admired for its healthful and beautiful location. The lands consist of sloping plains and meadows, varied by thick groves of trees and under-shrubs, running streams are frequently and plentifully interspersed. The ponds (or lakes they may be called) are very extensive, and immense quantities of trout and other fresh water fish are taken from them; fishing, skating, and sailing in their season. One very great attraction to this place is the splendid drives and walks for many miles through forests of trees, the branches of which meet together above, and form a complete shade from the rays of the sun. The water of this region, from wells and springs, is incomparable for pureness and healthfulness. The fishing about Fire Island Inlet is not surpassed, shell fish of all kinds. The land is rich and very productive, game of all kinds in abundance, fruit and vegetables of every kind very productive.

The LOTS are 25x100 feet, in fee and title indisputable . . . Persons wishing to have a Farm of 10 to 20 Acres, can also be accommodated in and adjoining the same Village.

Maps and Plans can be seen at my Office where all information can be had.

Apply at No. 96 WALL ST., to
M. H. KEITH,
Real Estate Agent.
. . . all good Citizens, rich or poor, and . . . a Town (or City if you will) that shall be the envy of all non residents.

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GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & Co
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NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD,
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

WHAT ARE
DR. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.
They Are Not a Vile Fancy Drink.
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. . . $100 . . .
[illegible]
R. H. McDONALD & CO., J. WALKER, Proprietors.
San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and . . . Commerce street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

SLÁINTE RÍĠ ṠÉAMUIS.

Eoġan Ruaḋ O Súillioḃáin ro ċan.

[illegible]

A HEALTH TO KING CHARLES

TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

Source of lamentation!
Bitter tribulation,
That I see my nation
Fallen down so low!
See her sages hoary
Once the island's glory,
Wandering without story
Or solace, to and fro,
Milesh's offspring knightly,
Powerful, active, sprightly,
They who wielded lightly
Weighty arms of steel,
Left with no hopes higher
With griefs ever nigher
Worse woes than O'Dwyer
Of the Glens could feel!

Last night, sad and pining,
As I lay reclining,
Sleep at length came twining
Bands around my soul;
Then a maiden slender,
Azure-eyed, and tender,
Came, me dreamt, to render
Lighter my deep dole.
Fair she was, and smiling,
Bright and woe-beguiling;
Vision meet for wiling
Grief, and bringing joy
None might e'er compare her
With a maiden fairer
O'er the plains more rarer
Than the Maid of Troy.

[illegible]

Thickly did they cluster
In a dazzling muster
[illegible]
The red berry's brightness,
And the lily's whiteness,
Comeliness and lightness,
Marked her face and shape
She had eye-brows narrow,
Eyes that thrilled the marrow,
And from whose sharp arrow
None could e'er escape

Her white breasts were swelling,
Like the swan's white dwelling
Where the waves are welling
O'er the stormy sea,
And her fingers pat in
Broidering upon satin
Birds of many matin
Warbling on the tree
Fishes, beasts and flowers
Fields and camps, and towers
Gardens, lakes, and bowers,
Well so fine and white!
Wandering through the mazes
Of her lyric phrases
I could chant her praises
All the day and night!

"O thou land of slavery
[illegible]

[illegible]
Could I, think you, waver?
No!—these words I gave her—
"O, thou fair enslaver,
Thou hast won my heart.
Speak on, I entreat thee,
I may never meet thee,
Never more may greet thee,
Speak before we part!"
So then she related
How our land was hated,
Cashel devastated,
And its chieftains slain.
"But," she said, "we are striving,
Hosts are now arriving
Who will soon be driving
Tyrants o'er the main!"

O! Thou who inspirest
Erie's bards, and firest
Heroes' breasts in direst
Woe through bitter years,
Unto Thee each morning,
Who didst dree such scorning,
Scoffing, scourging, thorning,
I cry out with tears!
Send him back, and quickly,
Who now, sad and sickly,
Roams where sorrows thickly
Press and crush him down!
And disperse and scatter
All who in these latter
Times have striven to shatter
Erie's rightful Crown!

O! the French and Spanish
Soon our foes will banish;
Then at once will vanish
All our grief and dread,
City, town, and village
Shall no more know pillage,
Music, feasting, tillage,
Shall abound instead,
Poetry, romances,
Races, and "long dances,"
Shouts, and songs, and glances
From eyes bright with smiles!
Our King's feasts shall Fame hymn,
Though I may not name him,
Victory will proclaim him
Monarch of the Isles.

"*Sláinte Ríġ Séamuis*" is written to the famous air which is best known as "*Seaghan O Duibhir an Ghleanna*" i. e. 'John O'Dwyer of the Glen.' The air and the original words, said by Dr. Hardiman, to have been composed for a Col. John O'Dwyer, who commanded in Waterford and Tipperary in 1651, but who after the defeat of the Irish armies, sailed from Waterford Harbor with 500 of his followers, to Spain. MEIDOLA.

THE LAND QUESTION

THE LONDON AND DUBLIN "SPECIALS" ON THEIR TRAVELS, AND WHAT THEY SAY

(*From the Twelfth letter of the Times Commissioner.*)

THE LANDED SYSTEM OF WESTMEATH.

Compared with some other parts of Ireland Westmeath [illegible], its agricultural area [illegible], and, notwithstanding the excellence of its pastures, the increase in the returns of its live stock is not so great as I should have expected; and it should be observed that this coincides with a large decrease in the population. It would not, however, be safe to draw a sweeping conclusion from these facts; I reserve this and similar topics for a subsequent stage of this inquiry. The landed system of Westmeath is essentially the same as that I have already described, except that the number of absentee landlords is comparatively small in this county. In other respects it presents phenomena identical with those I have previously noticed—the same divisions of classes by religious distinctions; the same widespread insecurity of tenure; the same creation and growth of equities in the land not protected by positive legal sanction, and vindicated only by local usage.

HOW IT WORKS.

[illegible]

... of the bankruptcy of the Dutch race, as evidence that the benighted Irish tenant prefers vague custom to definite contract.

THE CONDITIONS OF TENANTS-AT-WILL.

Westmeath presents in a marked form the distinctions of occupation and tenure which I adverted to in a previous letter. The greater part of its fine lands is now held by substantial farmers, or by graziers of a superior class; many of these have, of course, the security of a lease, and in most instances the landlords have either put the lands in good order and built farmsteads before the commencement of a tenancy, or else the lands, being admirable pastures, require little or no outlay. By far the largest portion of the county, however, is still occupied by small farmers, who legally are merely tenants-at-will, though they have added much to the value of the soil by building, enclosing, fencing, and tillage, and though they have purchased their interest in numerous instances, and it is probable that they will long maintain their ground, though the area they hold is being diminished. The existing law is not a rule of right to this body of men in their actual position: it exposes, what is in truth their property, the benefits they have added to the land, to be confiscated by a summary process; it sets at nought the equitable right acquired by a transfer for value with the assent of the landlord. It is idle to say that poor tenants-at-will ought to have secured their claims by express contract, and that law accordingly may disregard them; equality, not dependence, is the sphere of contract, and these claims, in truth, are supported mainly by usage, forbearance, and acquiescence, without any compulsory sanction.

THE JUSTICE OF REVENGE.

Can any one wonder that, in this state of things, hatred of our institutions should grow up, and that agrarianism should step in to shield by terror the natural rights which law will not recognise? Can we not perceive what must be the feeling of the poor peasant in this situation, when he sees that law refuses to affirm his title to what is justly his own, and as he imagines, by its one sided operation, assists the wealthy capitalist to supplant him? May we not translate his thoughts into language like this: "I and mine have tilled these fields for generations, I have made them what they are, have, perhaps, bought them, I cannot compel my landlord to grant me a lease, yet the law leaves me naked and defenceless, while the large man who is converting my land in the revolution going on around me can make for himself an excellent bargain. Your law is double faced and unjust. I turn to a code of a very different kind in order to protect my legitimate property."

TENANT REPRISALS.

The agrarian spirit prevails in Westmeath, and has prevailed for years in extreme intensity. Within a period comparatively recent many outrages of this kind have occurred, and, as usual, they remain undiscovered. Within the last few months two agrarian murders have been committed; but there is nothing very peculiar in them, save that, as usual, they show traces of system, and were done under more or less provocation. The first was that of Mr Featherston, and some of the facts are in dispute, though I have endeavored, if possible, to reconcile them. Mr. Featherston, it is said, was rather a hard man, and in 1868 resolved to raise the rents of a moorland which, I have been informed, had been reclaimed by the adjoining tenants, and on which some had made improvements. They refused to pay the increased rents; and, notices to quit having been threatened, the ill-fated gentleman was murdered. In the second case, a Mr. Anketell, a station master on the Midland Railway, was assassinated because, having made himself unpopular by the dismissal of servants, he afterwards entered on a small piece of land, from which, I hear, he had advised that the occupier should be removed. Such is the state of this fine county, and from testimony which I can rely on, I have reason to believe that the Ribbon Society is more or less organized in Westmeath at this moment.

(*From the Irish Times Commissioner from Lisdoonvarna.*)

MAN AND TENANT [illegible]

* * [illegible] a tenant at will. His holding varies from four to seven or eight acres of arable, with the use of "mountain land," as it is called, for as many cattle as he possesses, and access to a bog, on which he is permitted to cut turf for his own use. The mountain land is always very poor, and some of it, at its best, would hardly feed a goat. Some proprietors charge ten shillings extra for the use of mountain, and the tenant pays this even where the mountain can serve no other purpose but to give standing room to his cattle. The only manure used here is stable manure and sea wrack. The stable manure is made in the cabin itself, the cattle being housed—some of them at least—along with the pig and the rest of the family. The sea wrack is of two kinds—black wrack, which grows on the rocks, and the red wrack or drift, which in stormy weather is washed in, toward but not to the shore. To get the latter kind, the men are obliged to go out in the sea up to their [illegible]

[illegible]

... think he has omitted the true solution of the mystery. It was owing, in my opinion, to the great military talent displayed in Lord Lucan's operations against the peasantry of his native county; operations the more creditable to his genius, because many of them were carried out in the most rigorous season of the year and in the heart of a country destitute of food and other supplies. The British press made very free with the policy of a famous charge of the Light Brigade, and the brief commentary of a French officer on it, has become matter of history. But surely that policy stands in no need of justification. Is not a general as well as a landlord entitled to do what he likes with his own? And in applying the Frenchman's comment to Lord Lucan's territorial exploits, I would freely translate it into "It was magnificent, but it was not landlordism—according to Drummond."

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Who are the Irish People, say—
What claims on history's page have they?
The oldest Europe's soil can show
Amid her living races, we;
The first that, westward moving slow,
Beheld the vast Atlantic flow;
Who, ere the names of Greece and Rome,
Which now but epitaph a tomb,
Sounded across eternity,
Possessed this Green Isle of the sea—
Erin the noble, halt between
What is to be and what has been!

What have the Race of Ireland wrought
On Time's wide stage with force and thought?
For thousand ages, while its sword
Of conquest wrecked the nations round,
Guarded their freedom and adored,
And spread o'er earth Christ's sacred word,
And, while the west in dark was drown'd,
Fed Learning's Lamp upon thy ground,
Erin, old shrine of light divine—
True Fortunate Island of the brine!

What have the Irish done afar
In fiery fields of foreign war?
Saved kingdoms for the ally—saved
From overwhelming storms of fate
Beyond the oceans, many waved,
This empire, but for them engraved;
And now are founding, south and west,
Grander than fancy could have guessed,
Republic free, and wealthy State,
Yet to be—greatest of the great;
Where, dowered with wider liberty,
The Race will reach maturity.

What has the race of Ireland done
For the Earth's civilisation?
Wherever flows the Celtic blood—
In Italy, France, England, here—
The noblest genius has imbued
And glorified each nationhood;
For all where Genius is the art
That springs spontaneous from the heart
Its lights immortal y appear
To guide, exalt, illume, endear,
Developing in fullest flower
The soul of man in Light and Power.

Hail then, O Celtic soul divine!
Hail, Race of Erin, it is thine!
Enlighten, strengthen, and expand,
Where'er upon the earth ye be,
The nature of your native land;
Connect, with labors that command
The genial genius which displays
Affection blent with beauty's rays;
And yet, 'twill be the destiny
Of nations branching from thy tree,
To crown with wreaths of liberty,
Their cradle in the Western Sea.

T. C. IRWIN.

NOTE.—The Celts were the first wave of the Indo European race which reached Europe, as the Greeks were the last. At what remote period the earlier colonies reached Ireland remains a matter of conjecture. Thirteen hundred years before Christ is the date assigned for the landing of the last, or Milesian colony, with whose traditions authentic history begins, and which antedate those of the Hellenic and Latin races. It has been long since remarked that the Celtic genius combines the revolutionary element which arises from the origination of new ideas, with those venerative instincts which conserve the sacred harmonies of life. This would be easily shown by a list of the names of the eminent personages of such European nations as have a Celtic basis. [illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

DEATH AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELFAST.—Yesterday, Sept. 26th, a woman named Ritchie died at the above institution from the effects of injuries which she sustained some time back by a horse and car running over her. An inquest will probably be held on the deceased to-day.

FOOT RACE.—Yesterday morning, Sept. 27th, a match for £7 a side was run between a Mr Walls and Mr. James Murphy on the Shore road, Belfast, over a mile, the start being from the three mile-stone, and the finish at the two mile stone. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the contest, although the race was fixed to come off as early as five o'clock in the morning. The friends of either pedestrian backed their man with great spirit, and a good deal of money changed hands on the event, five to one being freely laid and taken on Murphy. They got away well together, and Walls [illegible]

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

... found dead about a month since, on a Sunday, between the villages of [illegible]. The event was [illegible] Timothy O'C. Cahill, of [illegible], county of Limerick.—*Cork Herald.*

We understand the public business [illegible] the Lord Chancellor [illegible] London and prevented from attending the civic banquet, is connected with the release of the Fenian prisoners. His lordship was to have been the guest of Alderman T. Lyons in the event of his having visited Cork.—*Cork Examiner.*

The brave men of Cork—good and true as sterling gold—issued a placard, of which the following is a copy, and had it extensively posted upon the occasion of the visit of our Chief Governor to their city. We are proud to say that the advice it gave was very generally adopted:

"NO FLUNKEYISM!

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The sufferings of our imprisoned Brothers call on you for

SILENCE

during the stay of Queen Victoria's Representative in our city.

Let those who could not afford an hour to plead our cause on Sunday, bow and cringe to the

REPRESENTATIVE OF ROYALTY;

but you will show you know how to maintain your dignity and respect yourselves.

Mayors and M. P.'s may play their part in the farce, but it shall not go forth to the world that it has been shared in by

THE PEOPLE.

REMEMBER ROSSA!"

—*Flag of Ireland.*

Down.

WARRENPOINT AND ROSTREVOR.—These beautiful watering places are now almost entirely deserted by visitors. The sudden change [illegible] in the state of the weather drove them away [illegible] but some of the parties belonging to Newry and other places near these villages continue to occupy houses in them. [illegible] trade is dull. Indeed "the season" may be said to have finally closed.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Mr. Robert Smith, of Warrenpoint, has an apple tree of the early Lammas kind growing in his garden, which bore an abundant crop of fruit this year, and is now in full blossom again!

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.—It is rumored that, in consequence of the stagnant state of the linen trade at present, the extensive spinning mills at Bessbrook are about to be worked on short time. A number of the workers have recently emigrated to America. The mills in town still continue to work full time. Anything else would have a sad effect on the humble workers.—*Newry Telegraph.*

Dublin.

At the Southern Divisional Police Court to-day, a man named Matthew Boyce, a harness maker, residing at 50 Bride street, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having two rifles in his possession without a license, between three and four o'clock yesterday evening. The rifles were found concealed in a back room at the prisoner's residence. [illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Carysfort [illegible] a [illegible] improvements he has made on his [illegible] the same amount was [illegible] in respect to the same. This is as it should be, and we hope we should that, if other landlords in the country would act in a similar manner towards their tenants, it would go far to produce [illegible] between both themselves and their tenantry.—*Sligo Champion.*

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—SALIS, [illegible], Sept. 28.—A very melancholy case of self-destruction occurred at a place called [illegible], near Ballygawley, on Thursday last. A young man named Tobery left his father's house apparently in his usual state of mind, but his lifeless body was afterwards found suspended to a tree, he having deliberately hung himself. It is stated that he was [illegible] crossed in love, and that he felt it very much.

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Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Rosin, Oil and other Stills, High Chimnies, Cisterns and Vaults, Grates, Cooking Ranges, etc., built or put up in any part of the United States.
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GAS [illegible] FITTER,
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.
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Ayer's Ague Cure,
For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.
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PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

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MANUFACTURE
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DR. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S
LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE
is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts perfectly harmless in themselves but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury and destined in this pleasant form to supersede [illegible] from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than

One Thousand Experiments
were made by the inventor of this [illegible] remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. [illegible]

It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried DR. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill.
Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College Place, N. Y.

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Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
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Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
[illegible]
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
[illegible]
Eruptions on the Skin.
[illegible]
Female Complaints.
[illegible]
Piles and Fistula.
[illegible]

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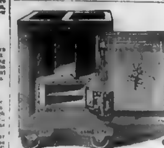

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 19, 1869.
Messrs Farrel, Herring & Co. No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN. On the night of the 15th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise No. 603 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
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Yours very respectfully,
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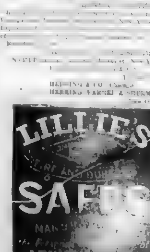

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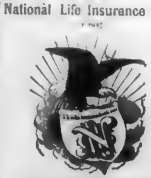

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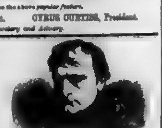

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 198. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

The Irish Land Question.

BY W. H. C.

I HAVE nothing new to say on this much hackneyed subject. Nevertheless there are a great many true things connected with it which may advantageously be re stated, in a very few sentences, and so, the main facts being summarised, or ranged in an orderly manner, or placed in a new point of view, some additional light may be thrown on the controversy, its confusion be in some measure dispelled, and its rational issues be asserted with the greater force. Just as we spread out the cards in our hand, and sort them that we may the better play our game, so I shall try to display the principal points of this great question, taking it up where it stands in this present year of grace, and directing it part by part.

THE GRIEVANCE PART.

To the Irish tenant the Land Question presents itself as a grievance of the most monstrous kind. And it is one of the misfortunes of Ireland that she is an "agricultural country"—that is, that she is divided into enormous plantations, stocked, or overstocked, with the veriest slaves. These slaves are in Ireland called "tenants at will." THE LAW has made them slaves. The rich and despotic planters are called "landlords," and the Irish landlords—sustained by THE LAW—conduct themselves towards their tenants precisely as the feudal barons of medieval times treated their vassals. In one word, THE LAW enables the landlords to act as if their tenants have no rights which they are bound to respect, and the same LAW is extremely tender and conservative of the rights of landlords, which are held to be sacred, indefeasible, and inviolable.

Yet the tenants are the many, and the landlords are the few. The Irish tenants number three millions, the Irish landlords amount to three thousand. But the law cares for the few, not for the many. "The greatest good of the fewer number" is the maxim of political economy which applies to Ireland. THE LAW ordains that a thousand poor devils of tenants must exist in poverty and serfdom all their lives in order that one landlord may live at ease in plenty on the proceeds of his "property."

It is a huge monopoly, which is aggravated by the fact that almost all the channels of industry are closed by THE LAW to the Irish people in their own country, and thus the mass of the population are compelled to "delve or die," that is, to seek the means of subsistence in the lowest kind of employment on which human intelligence can be expended, and sell their birthright of liberty for a mess of landlord's pottage.

The Irish tenants are the victims of the most flagrant injustice which the world has ever seen. They are oppressed, but not ILLEGALLY oppressed. That is the worst part of it: THE LAW is against them! They suffer heinous injustices, but these injustices are crystalized into LAW, and to resist THE LAW is a crime! "Law" and "Injustice" are synonymous terms to the Irish tenant. Injustice is legal; justice is illegal. To do justice to the tenant is to incur the displeasure of THE LAW, to do injustice to him has the full sanction and assistance of THE LAW.

THE TENANT'S ENEMY.

Thus, the enemy of the Irish tenant is THE LAW. It assails him all his life, in every way, and with impunity. But if he rises against his foe, tho' but in self-defence, it is a crime! and he is punished without pity as a malefactor. Hence we see that the poor tenant receives no fair play, whether he smites or is smitten he is certain to be wounded. The law and the tenant combat in the lists; but the former is armed cap a pie, while the latter, all defenceless, wields a wooden lath; and the Marshal's benediction is, of course, "May God defend the Might."

What is this Law—the very essence of the Irish tenant's grievance. It is not an Irish law. It is not a law in the framing of which the tenant has had a hand. It is not a thing of home manufacture. It is an English law: an alien law, a conqueror's law, a robber's law, the law enacted by the persecuting power which has carried on a smothered warfare against the natives of Ireland for three hundred years.

This is our answer, but not all of it. This LAW has been enacted by an alien legislature, in the interests of the landlords and adverse to those of the tenants. The landlords themselves sit in this alien legislature, and have a commanding influence over all its acts. But the tenants have no seats in it—no representation there. It is the parliament of the few, of the rich, of the landlords. And this landlords' parliament takes good care of the landlords. One of its members confesses that "he knows of more than two hundred acts passed by parliament in favor of the landlords, as a class, and of not one passed in favor of the tenants, as a class." The most unblushing selfishness characterizes this landlord's parliament, and its legislation is unjust because merely "class legislation." It exhausts all its arts to protect the landlords. It recognizes claims for legal protection *from the rich only*. Its canting watchword is "The rights of property, that is, the interests of those who have wealth, must be protected." Its cardinal maxim is, "Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor"—which they do, as kites take care of lambs, "covering and devouring them." Can the tenant look with hope to parliament, and expect any justice from it? He might as well expect to gather grapes on brambles!

THE DIABOLICAL CAUSE OF LANDLORDISM.

In this discussion it must never be forgotten that Parliament represents the conqueror, and the Irish tenant represents the conquered. THE LAW is the yoke under which the Irish people have had to bow. The feudal landlordism of Ireland is a system created by the conquest and developed by centuries of alien domination. During the reigns of the Stuarts the soil of Ireland was confiscated and transferred to foreign occupants. Woe to the vanquished! was the guiding principle on which these extensive confiscations and transfers were carried out. And laws then became necessary to secure the new settlers in their places—that is, to guarantee them their "violently acquired property." Law after law was passed for this purpose, every law another nail in the coffin of Irish liberty!

For here is one of the great causes of the tenant's misery—that there was no fellow-feeling between his landlord and himself. The Irish landlords have remained to this day, in relation to their tenants, "aliens in race, aliens in religion, and aliens in feeling," invoking all the power of England to aid them in keeping down their tenants, and, in return, giving to England every assistance in their power *to keep Ireland in chains*. There is the key to the whole position! The British Government set up in Ireland three garrisons besides her armed forces, to hold that country in subjection—one is the Ecclesiastical garrison; the Landlord garrison is another. The business of the landlords is to maintain Ireland's subjection to England. The reward of the landlords is to be protected by England. Therefore the business of the Westminster Parliament is to maintain the tenants' subjection to their respective landlords—not to make tenant-right laws in anywise.

The Irish tenant is ruined by the English law. THE LAW is the child of the landlord's parliament. The business of the parliament is to protect the landlord's interests, which are incompatible with those of the tenants. Lord Palmerston asserted that "tenant right means landlord wrong." Therefore, on the same principle, landlord right means tenant wrong. The Irish tenant has been for generations deliberately sacrificed to his landlord's rapacity through the necessities of English state policy. England is determined to hold Ireland even if the last Irishman must be destroyed to make her grasp secure. The landlords are one of the instruments of this fatal policy. They do their duty, they receive their wages. If they were left alone they would soon make their peace with their tenants, and manage to live on good terms with them, as landlords and tenants live together in England. But they are not left free to become "more Irish than the Irish themselves," like the Geraldines. They are held to their duty—their odious, unnatural, and execrable "garrison" duties, by the English Mephistopheles that they serve—who instigates and legalizes their misdeeds—and whom Heaven and Earth shall hold responsible for each "agrarian crime" and all the tenant's wrongs.

THE REMEDY PART OF IT.

The only remedy for the grievances of the Irish tenant at will is tenant right: the only tenant-right worth the name is FIXITY OF TENURE. "Fixity of Tenure" means that no tenant shall be evicted except he owes more than a year's rent. If he be in debt to this amount to his landlord he is not entitled to remain in possession of his holding. Compensation to outgoing tenants is all illusory. If the outgoing tenant has made improvements, and the farm is indebted to him, he should be allowed to sell his good will to another man, or to claim compensation from the landlord. If a tenant who has made improvements becomes insolvent, he should not be evicted until the value of these improvements, mortgaged in lieu of his rent, has been exhausted. But compensation for improvements is only an incidental matter. TENURE is the vital point of the Land Question.

Suppose it was enacted that so long as a tenant pays his rent regularly he or his successors shall not be evicted; that would be Fixity of Tenure. But it would be incomplete, for there would be a loophole left to the landlord to creep through the literal obligations of this law. The rent may be raised to such an excessive figure that the tenant cannot pay it, becomes a defaulter, and renders himself liable to be evicted. Clearly then to have real Fixity of Tenure there must also be Fixity of Rent. That is, rack-renting must be forbidden. The lands used for agriculture might easily be classified according to value into, say ten classes, and there should be a legal value put on each. If the landlord should improve a farm and raise its value equal to that of a higher class, the rent of the higher class might be charged for it, but if the tenant improved the land the rent should remain unchanged.

There are serious objections to periodical valuations, and if the value of lands rises without anything being done by the landlord to improve them, the benefit should go to the occupier only.

Leases would be unnecessary with a law establishing Fixity of Tenure. And leases always give an undue advantage to the landlord, for the simple rustic is very likely to be outwitted by the wily agent who draws up the covenants.

Wanton injury done to land should be punished as a misdemeanor. Subletting could be forbidden. And tenants should be required to actually occupy their farms.

These changes would reduce the landlord to the position of an annuitant on his estate. He would no longer have a right to the slavish adulation of his tenants—a right to dictate how they should vote, whom their daughters should marry, where their children should go to school. Such "rights of property" as these would be abolished. But then the cares and anxieties of a landlord's precarious existence would be changed for ease and security. And there is nothing that I know of to prevent the "annuitant" engaging, with the aid of an ample income, in some profitable industry, like his neighbors, or following the example of those illustrious persons of whom it is sung:

> "Lord Derby deals in coal and salt,
> The Duke of Norfolk deals in malt,
> And Douglas in red herring."

The annuitants are not much to be pitied. The "disestablished landlord" who has a snug annual income from his property, for which he has nothing to do beyond holding out his hand to his thriving and happy tenants, is not a subject for condolence. If he be not satisfied with his regularly paid rents, let him turn farmer himself, let him turn merchant, ship-builder, manufacturer—and no doubt he will succeed as well as other men in the chase after fortune.

THE THREE GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

All this might be if parliament could be *forced* to consent to pass a law establishing true fixity of tenure in Ireland. The questions for us to consider are the amount of force to be used and the best method of applying it. We are on the eve of a serious, a bitter, and doubtless a violent parliamentary struggle, and it behooves the tenants and their true friends to shrink from nothing necessary to subvert their enemy, THE LAW.

Through this sharp and perhaps sanguinary struggle the people of Ireland must keep ever in mind these three great facts, from which may be derived the principles to guide them to a satisfactory settlement of the Irish Land Question:

Fact First.

That Ireland is an agricultural country, and that the Land Question is a vital one for a large majority of her people, who are debarred from any other source of subsistence when cut off from the soil.

Fact Second.

That the land, even in the present state of the law, belongs to the whole nation collectively and is not the "property" of any individual; and that "landlords," as they are called, are really but the tenants of the Head Landlord of all—viz., the Nation; and that the nation has a right to prescribe the conditions on which its tenants in chief may sublet their holdings.

Fact Third.

That the tenants-in-chief of the Nation, commonly called "landlords," enjoy their holdings in perpetuity—that is, they enjoy Fixity of Tenure; and it is equally the right of the sub-tenants of the Nation, commonly called the "occupiers," to enjoy a similar perpetual tenure, or Fixity of Tenure; and that, if THE LAW refuses to protect this tenant-right, and suffers cruel evictions to continue, on THE LAW must rest the responsibility of whatever troubles may occur, even if for every unjust eviction in Ireland an Irish landlord should be lynched.

Fenian Lessons.

"THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF THE LAW AND OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE SHAKEN IN IRELAND." Such is the declaration of an English authority, one of those authorities that watch the beatings of the national pulse in Ireland with an eye of terror and alarm. DEO GRATIAS. This declaration is founded on the recent exhibitions of Democratic strength in Ireland, as witnessed at the monster amnesty meetings in behalf of the Fenian prisoners.

The progress of those meetings, and the progress of the national spirit of which they are the living exponent, continues unabated.

There seems to be a national rivalry with the towns and counties of Ireland as to which shall be foremost in their demands on the English government in favor of the unconditional release of our countrymen. The North tries to rival the South, and makes the valleys and glens to ring with their enthusiastic cheers at the mention of Tipperary and Cork. The South proclaims the glad tidings that its people are united, heart and soul, from the Causeway to the Cove, while East and West join hands in brotherly national love.

The sufferings of our martyred countrymen have produced their fruit, and Ireland to-day presents a more glorious picture of national life than has been witnessed ...

... the English authorities to cry out, the foundations of the government in Ireland are shaken to the centre.

The time has gone by for praying and cringing to the Throne. The people will have none of that in future. They feel that they have been outraged too long, and made to bear the insufferable humiliations that follow petition and prayer. They feel, and know, too, that no greater insult could be offered to the honor of the men whose release they seek, than to beg for an amnesty as an act of mercy. They are right in that. There is not one of the Fenian prisoners who would accept his release at such a sacrifice of honor. They will continue to suffer rather than accept their freedom at such cost.

This, then, is the exact situation of affairs in Ireland. The moment a chairman or other prominent personage at one of these meetings ventured to give expression to the thought of mercy, that instant the attentive listeners made known their minds unmistakably. The words had to be retracted, no matter by whom uttered. They would not be listened to, and so the speaker had to eat his words and substitute a manlier doctrine in their stead. This happened on more than one occasion, and the good example has doubtless a deterrent effect on others.

Orange magistrates from the North have waited on the Dublin magistrates with a view to prevent the demonstration in that city. They were ready and proposed to swear informations that a breach of the peace was inevitable. This is the class of men of whom the *London Times* speaks, when it writes against the Amnesty, and speaks of it as a discouragement to those who helped to crush the Fenian outbreak.

All such are as English in their notions and aspirations as the *London Times* itself. True there are many such in Ireland, but what are they and their adherents as opposed to the expressed will of the nation? They are as nothing, and must count for nothing. That is their value.

Such cheering news should surely find an echo in breasts of Irishmen in America. And Fenianism did this, and will do more, please God, in future.

PETER McCORRY.

IRISHMEN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—FENIAN LESSONS.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

SIR: It is a very serious act, if not really an ungracious presumption, to stay for an instant the pen of a public writer in his political exhortations to the people, in order that he or they, or both, may glance anew at some of the points he has promulgated. ...

JAMES DORAN.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

The following telegrams appeared during the past week:

DUNNE'S OF NEW YORK—ATTEND.

J. McGEORY, R. C. G.

THE RISING.

BY GALTEE MOR.

"What shouts are these I hear to-night?
  So fierce, so wild, so shrill;
What means that burning, blazing light—
  What forms are on the hill?
Why, Shemus, run you now so fleet?
  What flame is in your eye?
The wings of wind are in your feet,
  What game is up my boy?"

Hush, Shane, speak not above your breath,
  My heart is mad with joy,
To-night we'll freedom's sword unsheath,
  The green flag is on high.
The tyrant's chain will feel the thrill
  Of freedom ere the day,
That fire that lights on yonder hill
  The signal for the fray.

You waited for the hour to strike,
  Your sword you now can draw,
Go draw your true, but rusting pike,
  From out the stack of straw
I've orders here from Captain John
  That you, without delay,
To the [illegible]
  With [illegible] away.

[illegible]

Then [illegible]
  [illegible]
And tell [illegible]
  The [illegible] at last
Oh, tell them [illegible] they'll know the place
  When last we met to drill,
To smite the tyrant of our race
  To-night upon the hill.

So now, good bye, for I must go
  Where Aara sweetly sings,
Thro' Golden town, to Boherbo,
  To Cashel of the Kings
We'll tear that cursed, crimson rag,
  That caus'd our country's ills,
And furl our own immortal flag
  O'er freemen on the hills."

The harvest moon is shining bright
  On Galtee's rugged brow,
Oh God! it is a glorious sight
  To see this hill-side now
Beneath the banners, green and grand,
  Those hearts of iron will,
To dare to do for fatherland,
  Or die upon the hill.

What, though they failed, their cause was just,
  They struggled for the right,
And to succeed that cause also must,
  Oh, [illegible]
Oh, God of freedom grant the day
  That we their vows fulfil,
And stand in battle's proud array
  On some old Irish hill.

The Amnesty Movement.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

A meeting of the members of the Ancient Order of Foresters was held on Monday evening, Oct 4 in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting resolutions and an address to the Government, calling for the speedy release of the political prisoners. The advertisement convening the meeting was signed by Mr Daniel Kennedy, Honorary Secretary Foresters Branch of the Central Amnesty Association. There was a large and respectable attendance. The Foresters appeared in the regalia of the order and were accompanied by many of their male friends. [illegible]

[illegible]

On the motion of Mr Briscoe, seconded by Mr Wm. Francis St. Leger, the chair was taken amidst loud applause by The President of the Dublin district of the order.

[illegible]

Mr. Edward Collins, in proposing the first resolution, said—

[illegible]

AMNESTY MEETING IN THE COURT-HOUSE, CORK

[illegible]

GREAT AMNESTY MEETING IN BELFAST.

[illegible]

maintain during the evening the credit they had won during the day for their conduct.

The proceeding then concluded.

THE NEWRY DEMONSTRATION.

The splendid example set by the "Gap of the North" has been spiritedly followed by Newry. In the demonstration of Dundalk the men of Newry did their duty by attending to the number of several thousands, and in the procession of that day were generally remarked for their fine military appearance. The deep sympathy which moved them to march long miles to Dundalk has expressed itself still more nobly in the demonstration which they held on Sunday, October 3.

At half past one o'clock a procession of the several trades, each headed by a flag, carried between two standard bearers, was formed in the field, and, preceded by brass bands, the several trades marched up the field. During the progress of the procession the air was rent with cheering.

Arrived in the field, in front of the platform, it was found that there were about fifteen thousand persons present, but the number in town could not have been less than twenty thousand.

Amongst those present were—T D Hoey, J P, Hill Irwin, J P, Newry, J J O'Hagan, J P, Chairman of Town Commissioners, Newry; Thomas Cardwell, T C, Dr [illegible], T C, Richard Dawney, T C, [illegible], T C, A J Small, T. C.; Felix O'Hagan, T. C.; Joseph Lupton, T. C., J. P. M'Nally, T. C.; Thomas Irvine, T.C.; Rev. Mr O'Hagan, Administrator of Newry; Rev. Mr. O'Neill, P. P., Rostrevor, Rev. Messrs. Lowry, Walsh, O'Brien, Mallow and Mooney, Joseph Carvill, Esq, H J Kean, M D, Newry, F. W. M'Kee, Esq., Armagh, E. A. Magennis, Patrick M'Elroy, Thomas M'Cann, George Grey, John Quin, Newry, John M'Carten, Moygannon; Edward O'Neill, Armagh; Hugh Grant, Newry; Charles Russell, Esq., London; George Dennis, Hugh Campbell, Patrick Cronan, Arthur Killeen, Newry.

[illegible]

GREAT MEETING IN TIPPERARY

[illegible]

MEETING AT SWINFORD

[illegible]

MEETING IN ENNIS.

[illegible]

... I am already engaged to attend a meeting at Swinford, in my own county on that day—but believe me that my heart will be in both places, and fervently respond to the wish of the whole people of Ireland, which in both places will be fully, and I hope successfully, expressed.

"Believe me always yours and the people's faithful friend and servant,

"GEORGE H. MOORE."

Letters were also read from J Kenny, P P, Kilchreest, A Newport, P.P., Kilmurdunne, and James Bowles, P P, Tulla.

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ECONOMY—DURABILITY—POWER.

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BĀN-ĊNOIC AOIḂINN EIREANN.

Donnċaḋ Ruaḋ Mac Conmara ro ċan.

Beir beannaċt ó m' ċroiḋe go tír na h-Eireann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Ċum a maireann de ṡíolraċ Ír is Eiḃir
A m-bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann;
An áit ionar b'aoiḃinn binn guṫ éan,
Mar ṡáṁ-ċruit ċaoiṁ ag caoineaḋ Gaoḋal;
'S é mo ċás a ḃeiṫ míle míle a g-céin
Ó ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann.

Bíonn barra bog, slím ar ċaorn-ċnoic Eireann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
'S is fearra 'ná 'n tír-so díṫ gaċ sléiḃ ann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Do b' árd iad a g-coillte 's ba díreaċ réiḋ,
'S a b-áṫ mar aoḃar ṁaoṫinn géag,
'S tá grāḋ ag mo ċroiḋe, a m'intinn féin,
Do ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann.

Atá gasraiḋ líonṁar a d-tír na h-Eireann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Is fearaċom gro ḋe ná claoiḋfeaḋ céadta
A m-bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann
M' ladhuirse ċroiḋe is mo ċuiṁneaḋ scéal
Iad ag Gallapoic sois fá greim, mo léan!
'S a m-bailte dá roinn fá ċíos go daor
Ar ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann.

Is fairsing 's is mór iad cruaċa na h-Éireann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
A cuid meala 'gus uaċtair ag gluaiseaċt 'n slaod ann,
A m-bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann
Raċaiḋ mise 'r ċuairt, más buan mo ṡaogal,
Do 'n talaṁ mín t-suaire úd, is dual do Ġaoḋalaiḃ;
'S go m-b' fearra liom 'ná duais, dá uaisleaċt é ḃeiṫ
Ar ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann

Scaipeann an drúċt ar ġearhar is féar ann,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Is fásaid na h-úbla 's cúṁarta ar géag' ann,
Bān ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Bíonn biolar agus samha 'n a gleanntaiḃ ceo
'S na srota 's an t-Saṁraḋ 'g labairt um neoin,
Uisce na Súire 'g brúċt 'n á slóiġ
Cois ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann

Is oscailteaċ, fáilteaċ an áit ḃeiṫ a n-Eirinn,
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann!
Bíonn toraḋ na sláinte a m-bárr na déis ann
Bān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann
Ba binne 'ná méara 'r téadaiḃ ċeoil
Seinneas gé mreaċ a 'aog 's a m-bó,
Is taiṫneaṁ na Gréin orta, aosta 's óg
Ar ḃān-ċnoic aoiḃinn Eireann

THE FAIR HILLS OF ERIN, O'

TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

Take a blessing from my heart to the land of my birth
And the fair hills of Erin O!
And to all that yet survive of Eber's tribe on earth.
On the fair hills of Erin, O!
In that land so delightful the wild thrush's lay
Seems to pour a lament forth for Erin's decay—
Alas! alas! why pine I a thousand miles away
From the fair Hills of Erin, O!

The soil is rich and soft—the air is mild and bland
Of the fair Hills of Erin O!
Her barest rock is greener to me than this rude land—
O! the fair Hills of Erin, O!
Her woods are tall and straight, grove rising over grove,
Trees flourish in her glens below, and on her heights above,
O, in heart and in soul, I shall ever, ever love
The fair Hills of Erin, O!

A noble tribe, moreover, are the now hapless Gael,
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
A tribe in Battle's hour unused to shrink or fail
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
For this is my lament in bitterness outpoured,
To see them slain or scattered by the Saxon sword,
Oh woe of woes, to see a foreign spoiler horde
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!

Broad and tall rise the Cruachs in the golden morning's glow,
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
O'er her smooth grass for ever sweet cream and honey flow
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
O, long, I am pining again to behold
The land that belongs to the brave Gael of old.
Far dearer to my heart than a gift of gems or gold
Are the fair Hills of Erin, O!

The dew-drops lie bright 'mid the grass and yellow corn
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
The sweet-scented apples blush redly in the morn
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
The water-cress and sorrel fill the vales below,
The streamlets are hushed, till the evening breezes blow,
While the waves of the Suir noble river ever flow
Near the fair Hills of Erin O.

A fruitful clime is Erin's, through valley, meadow, plain,
And the fair land of Erin, O!
The very "Bread of Life" is in the yellow grain
On the fair Hills of Erin, O!
Far dearer unto me than the tones music yields,
Is the lowing of the kine and the calves in her fields,
And the sunlight that shone long ago on the shields
Of the Gaels on the fair Hills of Erin, O!

SEVERAL of our modern Irish poets have tried their hand at translating the foregoing song into English verse. Edward Walsh, Samuel Ferguson and Clarence Mangan have each given a version of it. But the copies from which the two first are translated, seem to have been imperfect and confused. Our Gaelic text is nearly that published in "O'Daly's Munster Poets" with Mangan's translation, which we have carefully compared with two manuscript copies in our possession. The author, Red Donogh Mac Namara, was a native of Cratloe, in the county of Clare, but he settled in the county of Waterford in 1743, as a schoolmaster, and continued there, with the exception of some years sojourn in Newfoundland, until his death in the beginning of the present century. Red Donogh was a classical scholar, having been educated for the Catholic priesthood. He is best known as the author of a mock Aeneid styled "Giolla an Amarain" i. e. THE APRIL FOOL, on the subject of his voyage across the Atlantic. The present song was written during his residence abroad. MELOOLA.

IRELAND.

Insolvents.—PETITIONS TO BE HEARD.—At Omagh, on Monday, the 18th of October, Thomas Charleston, of Dungannon, County Tyrone, not now in any business, previously of the same place, grocer and flax dealer, sued and arrested as Thomas Charleton, merchant. At Belfast, on Thursday, the 21st October, Abraham Bell, of Joy street, Belfast, County Antrim, cabinet maker, his wife trading also as Mrs. Bell, dressmaker.—*Dublin Gazette*

Additional Mail Between Downpatrick and Belfast.—We have much pleasure in stating that on Friday, Oct. 1, an additional mail was commenced between this town and Belfast, making three every week-day, which will be a convenience to the town and other people of both towns. This mail will arrive here by the first train, at 9.30 A. M., bringing such letters as are posted up to about seven o'clock A. M., and also the Scotch letters arriving in Belfast the same morning. Heretofore the Scotch letters did not arrive until the afternoon mail, for delivery about four o'clock. The dispatch will be by the 4.30 P. M. train, and correspondence for this mail should be posted before 2.45. Belfast letters will be delivered there the same evening.—*Down Recorder*

The Political Prisoners.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says the agitation to obtain a release of the Fenian prisoners is spreading over the country, and daily acquiring great strength. It has quite eclipsed the tenant-right agitation, and seems, in fact, so much more attractive for the multitude that the promoters of the tenant-right movement have thought it judicious, in some instances, to work in alliance with it in order to secure the success of their demonstrations.

Good Feeling in the North.—The following letter expresses itself.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEWRY.

October 2, 1869.

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I am quite aware that I have no right—at least in one sense—to address any statement or request "to the inhabitants of Newry," because I am only one of the Protestant clergymen of the town in which I live, still I do feel that what I am going to say will be candidly considered, and perhaps cordially agreed to, by an immense majority of our inhabitants.

What I wish to say, then, is, let us continue to have peace, quietness, and harmony in our town, and, if we cannot have unanimity of sentiment, (which, of course, we cannot,) let us retain the same unanimity of feeling that has, to my knowledge, prevailed in our town for the last forty years. There is an end of what has been called Protestant Ascendency. I say, let it be buried, and do not write "Resurgam" on its coffin. Our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen have been placed on the same level of political and social freedom from which the jealous and monopolizing exclusiveness of those who thought they could not trust them, so long kept them back. But I do hope that those whom I can address as my parishioners will agree in what I believe is the wish of all the Roman Catholic inhabitants of our town—let "bygones be bygones," and that we shall continue to live together in harmony and peace. The Roman Catholic Church is represented in our town by a pious, devoted, and I may say it too, charitable man, Dr. Deany, who is entitled to receive from every Protestant the most expressive intimations of complimentary respect. The Presbyterian Church could not possibly have better representatives than the four ministers of that denomination who reside amongst us.

My conviction is, that while we all know perfectly well the points on which we agree, and also, as well, the points on which we differ, we still consider that a difference of opinion on what might, perhaps, as some would call it, be abstract propositions, should not prevent or interfere with good fellowship or friendly feeling amongst us. I think that no one who knows that I wrote "The Protestant Catechism," or had something to do with the Belfast Unitarian Discussion, will misunderstand this letter. I write it simply because I have heard that there is to be a great demonstration in this our tranquil town to-morrow, with reference to those who are called the Fenian prisoners. I say nothing about the special or peculiar object of this demonstration except this

Let Justice hold the scales!
Let Mercy name her wish!

Yours, &c., DANIEL BAGOT, D. D., Vicar of Newry, &c.

Disloyalty at Birmingham.—The secularists of Birmingham have opened a room called "St. George's Hall." Mr. Bradlaugh "inaugurated" it on Thursday night with an address on the Land question. There were two Land questions, the English and the Irish. The Irish was to be considered first, because the people there had starved till they refused to starve any longer with becoming meekness, while the British people were only beginning to starve. The people had alone a right to the land, and must be put in possession of it. He commented upon the miserable state of the agricultural laborers in England, and finished by using language which the Birmingham *Post* refuses to report, with reference to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge. Words of a still stronger nature were used by a subsequent speaker, but were condemned by nearly everybody present. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Bradlaugh for his address.

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

DEATH UNDER CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday morning, October 2, a man named Craig, who is in the employment of the Gas Company, left his house in Cromac street, Belfast, at six o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to his work, leaving his wife asleep in bed. He put the key under the door, as was his custom, and on returning home for his breakfast in the morning was surprised to find that the door remained closed, and that the key was in the position in which he had placed it at six o'clock. He had the door forced open, and on proceeding up stairs he found his wife, a young woman about twenty years of age, dead in the bed. It was rumored that Mr Craig had some hand in his wife's death, and the matter having been communicated to the police, he was placed under arrest. A *post mortem* examination was made, and in the evening at seven o'clock Dr. Dill, Borough Coroner, empanelled a jury to examine as to the cause of death. The medical evidence was to the effect that death resulted from apoplexy, but the jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged. A second jury were sworn, who returned a verdict in accordance with the doctor's testimony. The circumstances connected with the young woman's death caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood during the evening.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—An old woman, seventy years of age or thereabouts, named Catherine Boyle, was found dead in her own house yesterday, under somewhat strange circumstances. The deceased, who kept a greengrocer's shop in Davis street, Belfast, convenient to the corner of Barrack street, lived alone in the house she occupied, and since Friday it appears that the shutters have been on the windows of the house. Her neighbors imagined that she had gone to the country, as she was occasionally in the habit of doing, and no notice was taken of the fact till yesterday, when, from her lengthened absence, the inhabitants in the locality suspected that something must be wrong. The police were communicated with, and Sub Constable Graydon went to the house, and on breaking in the door he found the old woman lying stretched upon the floor, quite dead. There can be little doubt that she had remained in that position since Friday, as she wore her everyday clothes, and there was no appearance of violence. Some twelve months ago she sustained severe injuries on the head from a brutal fellow who, taking advantage of her feeble condition, sought to impose upon her, and when she retaliated upon him he beat her, for which cruelty he was sent to jail for three months by the magistrates at the Police Court. The borough coroner was communicated with regarding her death by the police, but that worthy gentleman was not at home, so that no inquest was held on the remains, and the body has been allowed to remain in the position in which it was found. If the coroner can be found at home probably an inquest will be held to-day. Great crowds of people collected about the house yesterday, and the police have charge of the premises.—*Ulster Examiner, Oct. 7.*

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE WILLIAM HARBISON.—The people of Belfast are now pretty familiar with the brutal treatment which the Irish political prisoners have received in the convict prisons of England and Australia, and with that humanity which has always characterized our fellow-countrymen they have assembled in their tens of thousands all over the land to demand the release of the unfortunate exiles who have long since expiated the offences with which they were charged. But while we sympathize with the living, it is meet and becoming that we should hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the dead. William Harbison was arrested in Belfast on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian organization, he was thrust into jail, put upon his trial before he was prepared to defend himself, a Tory Attorney General came down to prosecute him, but, through the able advocacy of the attorney for the defence, the case was postponed till the following March Assizes. Three months afterwards William Harbison died in prison—a victim to the penal system. Although a sergeant in the Antrim Rifles, he was a very delicate man, and the treatment he endured in the County Jail, where, though he was an untried prisoner, he was kept in close confinement for the greater part of the twenty four hours every day, was too much for his weak condition, and death put an end to his sufferings.

The large concourse of people—amounting to some 10,000—who followed his remains to their last resting place in Ballinderry, evinced the esteem and regard in which he was held by his fellow townsmen of all classes. It is proposed to erect a suitable memorial to his memory, and we are sure the matter has only to be made known in order to insure a hearty response at the hands of his numerous friends in Belfast.—*Ulster Examiner*

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Yesterday, Oct. 1st, Mr Cramsie sold at his mart, Waring street, Belfast, a property, south side of Donegal Pass, fifty two feet front, and extending back one hundred and thirty feet in Pine street. On the latter there is erected two dwelling houses, producing £46 per annum, subject to £10 yearly, with building ground on which are foundations for further erections. Bidders—Mr W. Anderson, £840; Mr. Campbell, £825. Mr Anderson became the purchaser at £860. Mr. O'Rorke had carriage of the sale. Mr. Cramsie afterwards sold the interest of an unexpired time of three years of the Navy Hotel to Mr John Kerr for £30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Patrick Bailey, the quay laborer who fell into the water at the Glasgow steamer at Belfast on Tuesday evening, Oct. 5th, when shipping some cattle on board, died next morning at his residence in Chapel lane from the effects of the wetting he received.

Cork.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—The barque Acasta, belonging to North Shields, Captain Thompson, from Kustendje for London, at Queenstown on the 6th September with a cargo of maize. On Saturday, the 11th September, having received her orders, she left for London, and has not since been heard of. The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, of the 6th inst., contains a paragraph from a correspondent in North Shields which stated that there was reason to fear some disaster had befallen the vessel, as a piece of a boat, bearing some of the letters of the word Acasta, was picked up at Tenby, South Wales. It is supposed the vessel in the recent gales must have foundered and gone down with all hands. The owners are Rodocanachi & Co., London, and she was built on the Wear in '55. The barque Inheritance, Captain Howard, bound for Leith, left the harbor at the same time, and has not since been heard of.

At the meeting of the Mallow Farmers' Club on October 5, a resolution was brought forward, declaring that from the embarrassed circumstances of a large class of farmers no land bill would meet the exigencies of the country which did not include provisions for the advance of public money on easy terms to farmers for the improvement of the land.

ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Last night a sailor fell into the water at Merchants' quay. The man was drunk and not struggling or even calling out, would have been probably drowned had not a little girl ran up to some men at the corner of the quay, who immediately hastened down the slip where they perceived the sailor vainly attempting to grasp a step, the edge of which was just too high for his reach. The men pulled him out of the water fortunately before his immersion had incapacitated him.—*Cork Examiner, October 6.*

THE ANTICIPATED FLOOD.—The high tide which has been prophesied for to-morrow and the expectations of which have aroused so much apprehension in other quarters of the empire, is looked out for in the city with some curiosity not unmingled with incredulity. The fears of the danger seem, however, to have assumed palpable form in some timid minds. A merchant on one of the quays has had his premises made water tight by cement applied to the door, and it is stated that on the Marsh and other low lying districts several of the inhabitants have removed their furniture, &c., from the basements to the upper stories, as a preservative against the injurious effects of the deluge, while others have temporarily left their houses and taken lodgings in safer quarters till the dreaded date shall have passed over. Last night there was certainly an indication which some looked upon as an augury—the water in the river rising to over a foot above the ordinary level of high tide.—*Ibid.*

INQUEST NEAR KANTURK.—Mr. C. J. Daly held an inquest on Tuesday, October 5, on the body of an old woman named Carver, who died quite suddenly at Tour Quarries, beyond Newmarket. It appears the old woman got up about midnight to see what occasioned a noise on the table where the ware was deposited, and not being able to find out the cause, returned into bed again. A short time afterward her grandchild, who was sleeping with her, commenced to cry. The father of the child asked what was the matter, and not receiving an answer, he went to the bed of the old woman and found her dead. A verdict of sudden death through visitation of Providence was returned.

Down.

SCARLATINA.—This disease has considerably abated in Ballymacarrett, but we are sorry to say it is raging in other parts of the town. One cause of the extension of the disease is, that patients are rarely removed to hospital. Parties are extremely careless with respect to this malady, and we know some cases in which healthy children were allowed to sleep with their affected brothers and sisters. One instance has come to our knowledge where a healthy child was put to sleep with two others suffering from scarlatina, and died in the course of a week, while the two from whom he received the contagion are convalescent.—*Northern Star*

The Holywood Athenæum News Room, after just one year's existence, was closed on the 30th ult., the cause of its ceasing to exist being want of funds.

ALARMING DISTURBANCE.—NEWRY, TUESDAY, Oct. 5.—An affair of a serious and alarming character took place last night at about twelve o'clock. The origin is involved up to the present in obscurity, but it is certain that shots were fired. Some person having scaled the wall inclosing the cathedral, tolled the great bell, and the rumor having circulated that the convent was being wrecked, in about ten minutes every Roman Catholic in Newry, to the number of some thousands, appeared in Hill street and the surrounding localities, armed with weapons of all descriptions—cleavers, spade shafts, pokers, tongs—and, in one instance, I saw a gentleman armed with a saucepan. Mr. Butler, R. M., was immediately on the spot; all the available force of police were ready for duty at an instant's notice, under Sub-Inspector Black, and two companies of the military, under Major M'Pherson. The police charged the Roman Catholic crowd, and forced them back, while the military were drawn as a cordon across Trevor Hill, so as to cut off all ingress or egress from the Protestant localities. Notwithstanding all the precautions, there were some fierce hand to hand encounters, especially in Church and Cowan streets; and many of the crowd received serious scalp wounds in the charge made by the constabulary.

DOWNPATRICK NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Lord Dufferin has forwarded to the Rev. P. O'Kane, P. P., a subscription of £50 in aid of the building fund of the new Roman Catholic Church at present in course of erection in this town.—*Down Recorder*

Derry.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE NEAR MOVILLE.—On Tuesday last (Oct. 5) a man named John M'Lucas, living at a place called Cooley, near Moville, endeavored to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It is believed that disappointment at not getting his harvest secured during the past wet weather acted on his mind, which was before unsettled, led him to commit the rash act. He was removed on Thursday morning in a precarious state to the Letterkenny asylum where he now lies.

DERRY.—On Tuesday morning (Oct. 5) a couple of houses situated in the "Rookery," off Bridge street, fell in, but fortunately no person was injured; a man named O'Neill, having, a few minutes before the crash, got the inmates to the street.

Dublin.

An inquest was held in Dublin on Monday, Oct. 4th, by Dr. White, city coroner, on a man named Delany, who died at his residence in Church street, on Thursday night last, somewhat suddenly, after, as it was alleged, taking a draught compounded at the Apothecaries' Hall. The bottle containing the alleged fatal liquid had been thrown out of the window by his wife, and in these circumstances the inquest was adjourned to Thursday in order to admit of a *post mortem* examination being made in the meantime.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation, the Lord Mayor in the chair, it was resolved that a grant of two shillings per head per week should be granted in aid of the maintenance of the boys in the St. Mary's Industrial Training School, Inchicore.

Donegal.

OUTRAGE IN LETTERKENNY.—LETTERKENNY, Friday, Oct. 8.—At 7.30 P. M. last night an attempt was made on the life of Mr. James Ward, a bailiff who resides here. While sitting in his house, with the window blind down, a tin canister about the size of a half pint tumbler, filled with powder and pieces of iron, was thrown through the window, and fell beside him on the floor. Unaware of the explosive nature of its contents, he lifted it to throw it out, when it exploded in his hand, making a report somewhat similar to that of a gunshot, and fortunately causing him no further harm than a slight injury to one of his fingers.

Galway.

At 5 o'clock P. M., on the 7th inst., as Captain Adams, with his wife, was going into Galway in a phaeton, a stone was thrown at them from the top of the railway bridge, which struck Mrs. Adams on the head, and knocked her insensible. Information of the outrage having been given to Head Constable Shore, he at once discovered the perpetrator, who has been lodged in jail. Sub Constable Greene, of Newtownsmith barrack, obtained the information which led to the arrest of the accused—a mere boy, named Slattery.

Limerick.

THE CLERKSHIP OF LIMERICK JAIL.—The late clerk of Limerick Jail, Mr. Patrick J. Shiel, will appear as plaintiff against the several members of the Board of Superintendence of the city jail at the approaching Quarter Sessions, for "balance of a year's salary"—£35 odd—resulting from his summary dismissal.

LIMERICK UNION.—Several changes have been made in the list of *ex-officio* guardians of this Union, which are likely to lead to some inquiry. The names of eight gentlemen, six of whom are Catholics, have been removed from the list, and replaced by the names of eight Protestant gentlemen. This sub rosa revision will be publicly revised. Already the matter is causing some talk in town.

Louth.

MONTH'S MIND.—The month's mind of the late Mr. John Rafferty was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, Dundalk, on Thursday, October 6, when Office and High Mass was offered for the repose of his soul. A large number of his relatives and neighbors were present on the occasion.

APPOINTMENT OF CORONER FOR DROGHEDA.—DROGHEDA, Monday, October 4.—This being the day named for the appointment of borough coroner in the room of Dr. Ellis, disqualified for non-attendance, Mr. Gormley proposed Mr John Costello, editor of the *Drogheda Argus*, as a fit and proper person to fill that office, and in doing so paid a high and indeed well merited tribute to Mr Costello's ability to fill such an important office. Mr Cullen followed in the same strain of warm eulogy as to Mr Costello's qualifications. The question having been put from the chair, and carried unanimously, Mr Costello returned thanks, remarking that he felt his election more as a mark of the appreciation of the council than for any emoluments that might accrue from the office. (Applause.) Mr Costello was warmly shaken by the hand by many of the members near him, who appeared to know that they put the right man in the right place.

Meath.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—TRIM, Oct. 4.—On Sunday evening, about five o'clock, seven young gentlemen, Messrs. Blake, L. and J. Sheridan, Christopher Connelly, J. Collins, and M. Connell, took out a practice gig in order to have a row on the Boyne notwithstanding the swollen state of the river, which to say the least, was rather foolhardy. The various accounts from bystanders, and the party themselves, are not a little contradictory, but the following may be relied on as being accurate. On endeavoring to pass through one of the eyes of the bridge, against the current, one of the gentlemen, neglecting to unship his oar, pulled it half way across the boat. The consequence was, the oar was held fast in a rowlock, as if a crab was caught. The boat, twenty eight feet in length, was immediately swamped, dashed against the breakwater of the bridge, and smashed to atoms. The scene at this crisis was most appalling, but, thanks to Providence, no lives were lost. Messrs. Blake and Collins jumped on the breakwater and held a very slippery hold. The Messrs. Sheridan, Connolly, and Connell, all good swimmers, were swept under the arch in the midst of the debris and seething water, and landed at some fifty or sixty yards' distance.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JOHN NICHOLSON, Esq., D. L.—On Monday evening, Oct. 4, as John Armitage Nicholson, Esq., D. L., of Balrath House, Kells, County Meath, was driving in his carriage, (an open barouche,) accompanied by Miss Stapleton, an assassin fired from behind a wall at Mr. Nicholson. The shot struck the coachman in the chest, whose recovery is deemed hopeless, Mr. Nicholson receiving wounds from slugs in the side, and Miss Stapleton being desperately wounded in the arm and chest. Doctors MacDermot and Kellett were speedily on the spot, but they have no hope of the coachman's life. The locality of this desperate outrage is contiguous to Rockfield, the residence of Thomas Rothwell, Esq., J. P., and adjoins Mr Nicholson's own property. A guard was also on the box of Mr. Nicholson's carriage, who returned the fire, but with what effect is not known. Mr. Nicholson's son, Christopher Nicholson, Esq., was fired at some eight months ago by a tenant at a place called Oristown, in the same county, since which time Mr. Nicholson and his son have never gone out unaccompanied by an armed guard.

The constabulary last night scoured the country in every direction, from Oldcastle to Moynalty and Navan, and also taking a district search from Kells to Clonmellon. Several captures have been already made. Not long since the steward of John Farrell, J. P., was shot near the same place, and Edward Rotheram, Esq., J. P., was also fired at some eight months ago. Up to a late hour last night the coachman was not expected to live. The assassin fired as the carriage was approaching, which caused the shot to take effect on the driver. Mr. Nicholson is one of the largest landed proprietors in Ireland, having upward of three thousand acres in the county Meath.—*Saunders.*

The coachman of Mr. Nicholson, county Meath, who was wounded in the attack on that gentleman on Monday evening, October 4, is dead.

Monaghan.

A few days since a bill-poster's assistant was posting on a public wall in Dublin street, Monaghan, a placard announcing the ensuing meeting in Newry, for the purpose of demanding the release of the Fenian prisoners. The object was legitimate, and the announcement was not illegal, but a frequenter or customer of a public house in the street ran out of his haunt, and by threats sought to drive away the boy who was posting the bills. This is a sample of the liberality of some Monaghan people!

Roscommon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident has occurred on the Ballinasloe railway on Oct. 6. A sheep-driver, named Loughman was found upon the line half a mile from the station. His head was completely severed from his body. It is supposed he had strayed upon the line during the night.

Tipperary.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.—The following letter from Isaac Butt, Q. C., has been addressed to Thomas Ryan, Esq.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am aware that you and some other of the electors of the county Tipperary intend, at the county meeting, on Thursday, to propose that I should be selected as the candidate in the popular interest for the vacancy in its representation.

"I have no right, or, indeed, reason to assume that your proposal would be accepted by the meeting, but with the views I entertain on the subject I would be wrong if I permitted the choice of the meeting to be distracted by any question relating to my candidature.

"At the risk, perhaps, of exposing myself to the charge of presumption, I took the opportunity at Cork of stating the resolution I had formed.

"I confess the strong expression of opinion which reached me from yourself and others, made me distrust my own judgment, and even waver in my resolution.

"I have carefully and anxiously reconsidered the matter, and I am more than ever convinced that I ought to adhere to the intention I expressed at Cork. I must, therefore, ask of you and all my friends, to abandon all idea of putting me in nomination.

"I will not trouble you with the reasons which have led me, unalterably, to this conclusion. Believe me, they do not imply any undervaluing of the position in which you wish to place me, or any unwillingness to make personal sacrifices, if I thought that by making them I could really serve the cause of our country. I remain, &c.,

"ISAAC BUTT.

"To THOMAS RYAN, Esq."

FEARFUL SUICIDE.—CASHEL, Thursday, Oct. 7.—This evening a fearful case of suicide took place in this city. It appears that a prisoner named Ryan was in custody on a charge of being concerned in the ... murder near Goldenbridge, and he had given some information to the police of an important nature. He was found in his cell in the Cashel Bridewell this evening quite dead, having hanged himself.—*Saunders' News Letter*

THE NEW TENANT LEAGUE.—The great meeting in Tipperary on Wednesday, October 6, will mark an era in the agitation of the question of the hour and of the day. Five counties of Munster were represented, and the delegates inaugurated a Tenant League, which cannot fail to obtain the support of all "the wit, and worth, and might, and mind" of the manhood of Ireland. The proceedings were characterized by the greatest moderation and the highest ability. The step now taken will be productive of the most beneficial results. We can barely refer to the matter to-day, but we shall deal with it on a future occasion at the length which its importance deserves.—*Northern Star.*

Tyrone.

Henry Taggart, of Omagh, has been admitted into the Tyrone Infirmary, having fallen on the point of a pair of shears, which entered one of his eyes. It is believed he will lose the sight of both eyes.

A laboring man in the employment of Mr. John Waterson, Omagh, has been admitted into the Tyrone Infirmary, having received a severe kick from a horse over the right eye, thereby fracturing the bone. He is progressing favorably.

Wexford.

THE "ELECTRIC SPARK"—GALLANT RESCUE.—WEXFORD, WEDNESDAY, October 6.—The Electric Spark, which went ashore at Blackwater, has broken up. A storm arose on the 4th inst. from the S.S.W. The sea ran very high, and the vessel went to pieces. The captain was on board half an hour before she broke up, but he was fortunately taken off by the Rosslare life boat, which, though manned by only five hands, ventured through the heavy sea.—*Saunders.*

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 80 cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, 25 to 40 cents. Best in market.
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SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything sold in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and ...
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in town.

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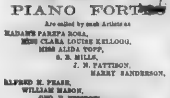

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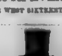

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For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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PRICE $1.00.

A Bradbury in the White House

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—We are pleased to see our worthy friend, Bro. Smith, succeeded so admirably with these capital instruments. He makes a really first-rate piano—none better. An exchange says: "We had a visit in the early part of the present week from our genial friend, Mr. F. G. Smith, one of the succeeding partners of Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury in the manufacture of the celebrated Bradbury Pianos in New York city. Mr. Smith just popped in on us direct from Washington, where he had been setting up one of their magnificent Grand Square Pianos in the White House, by Mrs. Grant's selection, placed in one of the most prominent positions in the Presidential mansion. We are glad to know that while President Grant must, as a public man, submit to almost unendurable annoyance during the day from office seekers and others, Mr. Grant's good taste in the selection of a musical instrument will tend to drive dull care away when the evening time has come, and the President can listen to the sweet rich tones as they are brought out by her skilled fingers. We feel very much like telling our friends confidentially, however, that for some months past we have had just such an instrument in every part, as we have referred to above, in our own dwelling, and can recommend it, not only from our own ideas of music, but upon the better judgment of such a distinguished pianist as Carl Schurz, who gave it a thorough testing during a late visit to ... Mr. Smith informs us that Chief Justice Chase and Commodore Porter have also ordered Bradbury Pianos to be put up in their houses. We don't write this to convey the impression that the Pianos will be improved any from this fact, for really we can scarcely see how they can be made better."
Theodore Tilton said of these Pianos: "I have had the beautiful piano so long that now to ask me how I like it, is like asking me how I like one of my children! In fact, if you were to ask the children, I'm afraid they would say they liked it nearly as well as they like me! It speaks every day for your hand, and never loses its voice ..."—*Moore's Journal.*

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Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

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Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

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Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

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Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

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Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
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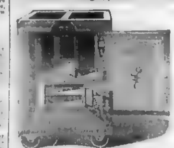

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 14th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor of the World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris, and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great international contest.
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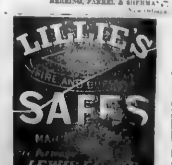

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FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

New York, August 14, 1869.
To THE PUBLIC: We have just returned from Philadelphia, where we have been in attendance on a meeting of the General Agents with the Executive Committee of the Company, held to compare notes, look over the business of the year now nearly passed, and to concert measures for the prosecution of its plans with increased vigor, and, if possible, to still greater and more brilliant success.
The reports from the different Agencies were most encouraging. The Company everywhere stands among the first Life Insurance institutions of the country and everywhere enjoys the confidence of the public, while its plain, straightforward plans of doing business are growing more and more in favor the better they are understood.
... the directors and managers of the Company, ... the first capitalists and most ... of the nation, do not content themselves ... the authority of their names, but give active personal attention to the business, and are determined to devote their abilities and energy to the enterprise, and to push it to the most complete success. On looking over the whole field, we have every reason to feel satisfied and encouraged. The Company has issued over seven thousand policies for its first twelve months' business.
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M. B. WYNKOOP, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, No. 113 Fulton street, New York.
HENRY R. MORGAN, New York & Charleston Steamship Co., No. 26 Broadway.
RICHARD POILLON, C. & R. Poillon, Ship-builders, No. 236 South street, New York.
L. W. FROST, Continental Life Insurance Co., New York.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY!

AND WHY NOT?

Notice the Liberal Features!

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.
Special Insurance NON FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.
All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums.
All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.
One-third of Premium Loaned to the insured if desired and no notes required.
No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.
Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.
The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty-two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.
Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity to the insured of about six per cent. At death the amount insured passes unimpaired to the representatives of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE.

In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole-life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000
Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York ... policy-holders.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co.,
98 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:

COGNAC BRANDIES. RENAULT & CO.'S, OTARD, DUPUY & CO., SAZERAC, DE FORGE & SONS, of vintages 1858, '59, '60, '62, '63, '65, 66, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68, in fifth-pipes.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES. A. SEIGNETTE, in half and fifth-pipes. Dark and Pale.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. Sole Agents for the celebrated "CAOL ILA" brand

HOLLAND GIN. Celebrated CABINET and TELEGRAPH brands in pipes, three-quarter, half and quarter pipes.

RUMS.
JAMAICA.—Of direct importation, also selected
LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor
ST. CROIX.—Favorite brands, including the unequaled IXL brand

WINES.
SHERRIES.—Of all grades from the well-known house of PONGMO COSENS at Xeres.
PORTS.—Of fine quality, from CLODE & BAKER, successors to GOULD, JAMES CAMPBELL & CO., OPORTO, in assorted packages.
BURGUNDY WINES.—Of all grades.
MADEIRA.—Of the various grades including very fine SOUTH SIDE, green Wine.

Samples can be seen at our office and at the principal Brokers.

BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR
REJUVENATING ELIXIR

CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS,
RESTORES THE SYSTEM,
AND GIVES
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS, and may be used with a positive certainty of affording immediate relief. It strengthens, elevates [illegible] imparts and gives Life and Strength to all who use and follow the directions. It never fails [illegible] Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power, and all Weaknesses arising from Excesses of Youth Indiscretion, resulting in

LOSS OF MEMORY,
NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN

WHICH, IF NEGLECTED, SOON LEAD ON TO NERVOUS DEBILITY,
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF
GENERAL DEBILITY,
No matter from what cause it may arise. It restores the feeble to strength. All who use it enjoy a new existence. Shattered constitutions renewed with
YOUTHFUL VIGOR,
AND OLD AGE WITH A NEW EXISTENCE.
IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF
EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Bryan's Life Invigorator
IS THE REMEDY, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, TO RESTORE THE SYSTEM.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
BRYAN & CO., Proprietors.

DR. J. BRYAN, the originator of BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR, gives exclusive attention to those diseases for which parties decline to apply to their regular family physician, and particularly those complaints for which the Life Invigorator is recommended. He is familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation, and guarantees to each patient a careful consideration and application of the necessary remedies.

OFFICE, 64 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

Consultations from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.
SEND FOR A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR can also be obtained of JOHN F. HENRY, 21 Park row; F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton street; HUDNUT'S DRUG STORE, Herald Buildings. And of druggists generally. In those places where it cannot be obtained, it will be sent by express, charges paid, if 3 bottles or more are ordered at a time.

UP-TOWN DEPOT IS AT
C. N. CRITTENTON'S,
No. 7 Sixth Avenue.

HOUSEKEEPING
WILL BE GIVEN TO HOUSEKEEPERS AT
BENDALL & CO.'S
Corner of CANAL & HUDSON Str., N. Y.
OIL CLOTHS, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND.
TEN MONTHS' TIME
Pay taken by the Week Or Month if Preferred.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF REDMOND HOLIHAN, A NATIVE OF THE County Kilkenny, Ireland. He will hear interesting news from home by sending his address to this office. Baltimore papers please copy.

OF DENIS BURKE, NATIVE OF BANDON, County Cork, Ireland, by his sister, Johanna Cullina, No. 18 Oak street, New York city. When last heard from was in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Boston and Nova Scotia papers please copy.

OF MICHAEL RYAN, LATE OF PRESER'S AND POLLOCK'S, William street, Dublin, Ireland, who recently came to New York. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by Redmond Sage, 111 Sixteenth street, between Pine and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

OF MICHAEL LYNCH, WHEN LAST HEARD from, on 16th of June, 1868, who belonged to Company H, 15th Regiment, U. S. Infantry, Washington, D. C. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, John Lynch, 6 Lower Church street, Dublin.

INSURANCE.

THE TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business man and the laboring man, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

LIFE

The plan is simple. For a cash premium of $3 to $10, according to occupation and degree of exposure to accident, the Company contracts to pay $1,000 if the person insured dies by accident within a year, or $5 per week for the time he may be wholly disabled by non-fatal injury. Larger sums, up to $10,000 in case of death by accident, or $50 weekly indemnity as above, in the same proportion. Hazardous risks are charged higher rates, but the rates named include the great body of professional, business, working, or traveling men.

AND

What are the chances of accident? Statistics show that one person in every ten meets with an accident every year. One in fourteen of the 130,000 insured by the TRAVELERS has been paid under a claim for death or injury by accident. Facts are the strongest arguments. On the books of the TRAVELERS are recorded the names, dates, and amounts paid by this Company to TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED of its policy-holders. These amounts vary from $3 to $10,000 each.

ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago, was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 10. Mr. Charles M. Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 5. Mr. Ambrose Lovis, chemist, of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 20. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr. J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was drowned last summer, only four days after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. The loss was promptly paid. Rev. Robert J. Parvin, a clergyman of Philadelphia, was presented with a $5,000 accident policy, just before starting on a Western tour. Two days later (December 4) he lost his life in the collision and burning of the steamer "United States of America," on the Ohio River. The loss was paid in February. We might go on to enumerate scores of similar cases of fatal accident, not to mention the ten thousand claims paid for non-fatal injury.

INSURANCE

The TRAVELERS is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in this country. It has issued over 130,000 policies; it has paid over **$935,000** to its policy-holders, for death or injury by accident. It has a paid-up capital of $500,000, and in cash assets amount to over **$1,200,000**; and it has, in an experience of five years, demonstrated that its insurance against accidents is one of the most desirable and inexpensive forms of personal insurance.

COMPANY,

We desire to call your attention to our COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY, on the Participating plan.

Applicants for this form of Policy will be entitled to receive, at the time of insuring if desired, an Accident Policy granting indemnity against personal injuries, to the extent of five dollars per week for each thousand dollars insured, **without additional payments**; the Premium for an Indemnity Policy being provided for out of the earnings (dividends) of the Policy which to this extent are not only guaranteed, but are absolutely paid in advance.

HARTFORD,

The following example will illustrate this mode of applying dividends.

The Annual Premium on an ordinary Life Policy, issued at the age of 40 for $10,000 is $312. The Annual Premium for an Indemnity Policy for $50 per week is (preferred class) $60. Assuming the first year's Dividends to be 33½ per cent. of the Annual Life Premium, we shall have as a dividend $104 83, a sum sufficient to pay the first year's premium on the Indemnity Policy, besides leaving $44 83 to apply in reducing the second Annual Life Premium. The second and succeeding dividends would, without doubt, annually increase, until they would exceed the entire annual premium for both life and indemnity. Thus, the Policy (for both Life and Indemnity) would not only become self-sustaining, but would thereafter yield an annual income, increasing each year until death.

The same feature can be applied to all forms of **Five or Ten Payment and Endowment** Policies issued by this Company.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the mails

EVERY SATURDAY, AND
EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY,
From Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, via Halifax—First Cabin, $90, gold. Steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20, payable in gold; Steerage, $15, payable in currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAM TO AND FROM GLASGOW,
CALLING AT MOVILLE, LONDONDERRY,
To Land and Embark Passengers

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built Passenger Steamers sail every Saturday from Pier 20, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamers.	Captains.
COLUMBIA	G. CARNAGHAN
INDIA	R. D. MUNRO
CALEDONIA	GREENHORN.
EUROPA	J. MACDONALD.
SCANDINAVIA	MCKAY.
IOWA	J. HENDERSON.
BRITANNIA	CAMPBELL.
CAMBRIA	J. CRAIG.
ANGLIA	Building.
AUSTRALIA	Building.

Rates of passage payable in currency:
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130.
Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $38.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from any railway station in Ireland to all parts of the United States and Canada.
Also, to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, &c.
Drafts issued, payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AGENCIES.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND,
BY TAPSCOTT'S FAVORITE LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
Also, from
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN
BY TAPSCOTT'S STEAMSHIP LINE, SAILING WEEKLY.

REMITTANCES.
DRAFTS ON
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, can always be obtained at the lowest rates.
Passage Certificates granted, to bring parties from the Old Country, either by Steam or Sailing Ships, on the most liberal terms.
Remittances in Post Office Orders or Bank Check to the safest, to order of

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,
86 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK.

Sam'l Thompson & Nephew's
Liverpool and Queenstown
STEAMSHIP OFFICE,
73 Broadway, cor. Rector st., N. York.
(Formerly 273 Pearl st.)

The oldest Liverpool Passage and Exchange Office in the United States.

Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, payable in any bank in Ireland, and on [illegible] & Co., Liverpool, payable in any part of England, Wales, or Scotland.
Agents for the National Line of Liverpool and Queenstown Steamships.

RIDER & CORTIS,
Successors to Sam'l Thompson & Nephew,
73 Broadway, cor. Rector st., N. York.

STEAM TO AND FROM
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool and Queenstown, every Wednesday and Thursday, fare ... $35
From New York every Saturday to Queenstown and Liverpool, fare ... $30
Children half prices.
Drafts on Ireland, England and Scotland always at lowest rates.

Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 286 West st., N. Y.

REFERENCES:
Rev. Mr. CRUDDEN, Lowell, Mass.
" HASKINS (Rector), Boston.
" DERTHALLER, Pres. S. J., N. Y.
" GIRARD, C. SS. R.
" FINK, Pres. O. S. B., Atchison, Kansas.

Agents giving Clerical Reference are desired, to whom the highest commission will be paid.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Steamships Weekly to and from
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Ships	Tons	Commanders.
FRANCE	3,400	GRACE.
DENMARK	3,117	CATO.
THE QUEEN	3,517	GROGAN
ENGLAND	3,400	THOMPSON
HELVETIA	3,315	THOMSON
ERIN	3,310	WEBSTER.
VIRGINIA	3,000	FORSTER.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,900	HALL.
LOUISIANA	3,100	THOMAS.

Cabin Passage $100 and $80; Steerage, $30.
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency.
Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at corresponding rates.
Drafts for any amount issued on any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rate.
For freight and passage, apply at the Company's Office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY FROM AND TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
By First-class Steamships.
Also, by the
OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
Remittances to Ireland, etc. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 BROADWAY and 36 SOUTH STREET.

THOMAS HILL,
BUTCHER,
402 West Seventeenth Street,
NEW YORK.
Meats of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

BRADBURY'S SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS are made of the BEST THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIAL. He employs the BEST MECHANICAL SKILL and TALENT of the City.

THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the *Independent*, in a note to Mr. Bradbury:

"MY DEAR BRADBURY—I have had the beautiful Piano [illegible] I shall never be my choicest! In fact [illegible] I am afraid they would not [illegible] It speaks every day, the year round, and [illegible] I wish its owner could do half so well."

R. BONNER, Esq., Proprietor of the *New York Ledger*, thus writes in the *Ledger* of January 13, 1866:

"We bought one of Bradbury's instruments last spring, and after using it for several months and hearing the opinion of some of the best judges in this city—persons who have tried it—we are confident no better piano could be made. We do not wonder, therefore, that 'American Pianos are now at a premium in the markets of the Old World.'"

W. BERGE, Teacher of the Pianoforte and Director of Music at the Convent of the Sacred Heart:

"To WM. B. BRADBURY—The severe test which your New Scale Pianos received at the late Examination of the Pupils of the 'Convent of the Sacred Heart,' at Manhattanville, where they were used in company with five others of the different manufacturers of distinction, have fully proven their superior excellence. I can therefore, confidently recommend them for their superiority of tone, power, purity, equality, and their touch, which enables the performer to give a truthful interpretation to the classic compositions of the Great Masters, and I must say that I have never played with so much satisfaction as the two hours enjoyed by me performing on your instruments.
"New York, July 21. W. BERGE."

PECULIAR CHARMS OF THE
BRADBURY PIANO.

Its ADAPTATION TO THE HUMAN VOICE as an accompaniment, owing to its peculiar sympathetic, mellow, yet rich and powerful tone.

From personal acquaintance with this firm, we can endorse them as worthy the fullest confidence of the Christian public. We are using the Bradbury Pianos in our families, and they give entire satisfaction.

Persons at a distance need feel no hesitation in sending for their illustrated price list, and ordering from it, or to order second-hand pianos. They are reliable.

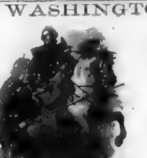
M. SIMPSON, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia.
E. S. JANES, Bishop M. E. Church, New York.
DANIEL WISE, Editor *Sunday School Advocate*.
D. D. LORE, Editor *Northern Advocate*.
Dr. JAMES PORTER, Book Agent, New York.
REV. THOMAS SEWALL, Pacific Street Church, Brooklyn.
REV. HIRAM MATTISON, Trinity Church, Jersey City.
DR. J. P. DURBIN, Secretary of Missions, New York.
THEODORE TILTON, Editor *Independent*.
ROBERT BONNER, Editor *New York Ledger*.

The best manufactured. Warranted for six years. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly instalments received for the same. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains from $50 to $200. Pianos tuned and repaired.

Organs and Melodeons to Sabbath Schools and Churches supplied at a liberal discount. Send for illustrated price list.

FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH & CO.,
Late Superintendent and Successor to WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome Street, New York.

THE WASHINGTON



Life Insurance Company,
155 Broadway, New York.
Assets, about - - - - $2,000,000

This Company offers *all the advantages* offered by other Companies, and, in addition, this peculiar advantage:
DIVIDENDS NON FORFEITABLE BY ITS CHARTER.

Moreover, in the event of the non payment of premium when due on any policy, the Company will, without notice from the insured, hold such policy good so long as the dividend credited thereon will pay the premium at the annual rate called for by the policy.

The attention of LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS is called to the above *popular feature*.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, Jr., Vice-President. CYRUS CURTISS, President.
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KELLY'S
BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM,
299 HUDSON,
One door below SPRING ST.
No Goods MISREPRESENTED.
We have but ONE PRICE, and do Business strictly on HONOR.
TRY US.
MONEY REFUNDED.
Shoes EXCHANGED within 3 Months.
ALL OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED expressly for a CUSTOM TRADE, and WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL and HONEST WORKMANSHIP, at CASH PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION.

P. FLOOD,
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HEDGES, POWERS & CO.,
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
57 MURRAY AND 51 WARREN STS.,
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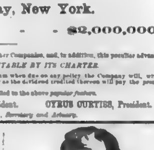
PACIFIC HOTEL,
No. 170, 172, 174, and 176 Greenwich Street
(Bet. Cortlandt and Dey sts.) New York.
Within two minutes' walk of the pier of the ANCHOR LINE of Glasgow steamers.

The PACIFIC is one of the oldest of New York City Hotels, and is well and widely known to the travelling public.
JOHN PATTEN, Proprietor.



Napoleon Cough Pills.

The Rev. H. Kimball, of Brooklyn, says: "One dose instantly relieved and cured my wife of Croup, myself of a sudden and violent attack of Bronchitis, and my mother of a distressing Cough."

"Also my neighbor, Mr. Thornton, of the Brooklyn Union, who was for some time afflicted with dangerous Cough, was thoroughly cured in three days."

These Pills also quickly cured Mr. Haseltine, engraver, 7 Beekman street, of a distressing Cough, and also a number of his acquaintances.

Every family should keep them. Sugar-coated, children easily take them put up in a little preserve.

R. Davies, Proprietor, 47 Dey street, N. Y., will send them post-free to any address on receipt of 30 cents.

F. C. Wells & Co., 192 Fulton street, and C. N. Crittenton, 6th avenue, general agents.

J. F. Henry, 21 Park row, N. Y., and Isaac D. Smith & Co., cor. Fulton and Washington st., Brooklyn, general agents.

Sold by all Druggists.

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STEAMSHIP AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,
BRASS MOULDER AND FINISHER.
Gas and Steam Fitter,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER.
Jobbing attended to with dispatch and economy.
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The Highest Cash Prices
PAID FOR
OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind;
OLD BLANK-BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full;
and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, Patent-Medicine Depots, Printing-Offices, Bookbinders, Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, and Express Offices, &c.
JOHN C. STOCKWELL,
[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 199. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

THE
Verdict of the Irish Nation.

Monster National Demonstration in Dublin

300,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

Union of the Orange and Green.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENE.

Great Speeches of Isaac Butt and G. H. M[illegible]

The annals of the world do not furnish a parallel for the magnificent spectacle which Dublin witnessed on Sunday, October 10th, and the [illegible] of human [illegible] demonstration of [illegible]. No people but our own could have supplied the material for such a chronicle; and even amongst a people of such quick impulses as ours, it would, ten years ago, have been difficult to raise popular opinion into such earnest action. But the soul of the nation has been quickened, and the nation itself has arisen to a new life. Animated by a stern determination, the people have entered into the full [illegible] of their own dignity, and are beginning to realize their own power. The events of the past few years have worked this wondrous change in the popular mind. Persecution has begotten earnestness and perseverance and supplied the country with new and efficient political teachings. [illegible] would never have been written.

BEFORE THE DAY

for the gathering even had been announced all the expectation of the country was turned towards the Dublin demonstration. There was a feeling abroad that it would inevitably be one of the grandest demonstrations of [illegible] nearly every town in the country, at once set forward their desire to take part in the monster manifestation of a Nation's will. [illegible]

[illegible] powers to make regulations to prevent obstructions to the traffic in the streets of Dublin.

There is no pretence that there is anything contrary to law in our intended procession. [illegible]

[illegible] the people of Dublin the right to walk as they please through their own streets.

[illegible]

We have abandoned the idea of the public procession which was originally intended and we ask you [illegible] at the appointed place in your thousands and [illegible] without any procession or parade.

[illegible]

Arrangements will be made by which on the arriving within the field each of these bodies will be [illegible] in its proper position with its banners and its bands.

Through the streets and to the precincts of the field, we ask you to come without flags or banners, or bands, or without being formed into regular procession.

[illegible]

[illegible] as you walk along.

[illegible] to the cause of our common country. Let no one say that a single emblem is exhibited by any of you which can offend any human being [illegible]. It has been said, and said confidently, that, without the excitement of a public [illegible]

[illegible] are made by any one to mar or break the effect of our grand demonstration [illegible]

THE MORNING OF THE DAY

broke in a clear, bright sky; and hardly had the sun [illegible]

THE PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT INTIMIDATION

[illegible]

A PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE, FROM THE [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STREETS OF THE CITY

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

THE BOOTMAKERS.

[illegible]

THE BRICKLAYERS.

[illegible]

THE COOPERS.

[illegible]

THE CARPENTERS.

[illegible]

THE TAILORS.

[illegible]

THE BAKERS.

[illegible]

THE SAWYERS.

[illegible]

THE PLASTERERS.

[illegible]

THE SHOEMAKERS.

[illegible]

THE STONE AND MARBLE SAWYERS.

[illegible]

THE OPERATIVE BAKERS, BRIDGE STREET.

[illegible]

THE COACHMAKERS.

[illegible]

THE DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.

[illegible]

THE PAWNBROKERS' ASSISTANTS.

[illegible]

MARLBOROUGH STREET CONFRATERNITY

[illegible]

THE

IRISH PEOPLE'S TICKET.

HORACE GREELEY

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE TREASURY.

FRANZ SIGEL

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

[illegible]

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., Publishers.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Parties desirous of acting as our Agents, and those willing to form Clubs, should communicate with this office at once. [illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, November 2, 1869.

A LESSON FOR FENIANS.

Tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

THE New York *World*, one of the principal organs of the Sham Democracy and the mouthpiece of Belmont and the "English Ring," has published an article on the Cuban Junta. From it we make the subjoined extract as an example of the animus which actuates the party which that journal represents towards all organized efforts made by the friends of freedom residing in the United States for the liberation of the peoples of other lands from tyranny and oppression. Though leveled exclusively at the Cuban patriots, who are organized in this republic for the purpose of aiding their native land [illegible] off the yoke of Spain, it applies with equal force to associations of the Irish citizens of the Union similarly organized for the redemption of Ireland, their native land, from the atrocious domination of England [illegible]

[illegible] In fact if we substitute the names of [illegible] and his Councillors for those of [illegible] and the members of the Junta, the [illegible] of the Sham Democrat of the New York [illegible] would be equally [illegible] true, as the law of this country now stands. The Fenian Brotherhood has been striving to do, and is still striving to do, exactly the same thing for Ireland, which the Junta is doing for Cuba. The principle and action of both are identical, and the only reason why the Fenians are not denounced as "INTERLOPING FOREIGNERS" by the special organs of the Sham Democracy, is because Fenianism is the expression of the predominant passion of the Irish element of the American nation, which, though entirely made up of "foreign interlopers" and their progeny, yet numbers some millions of American citizens, who, as a general rule, have hitherto voted at the dictation of Belmont, and the corrupt "Rings" who rule the Sham Democracy in the interest of foreign tyrannies.

[illegible]

AN URGENT APPEAL.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, MOUNT DE CHANTAL, near Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 19th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

RESPECTED SIR,—[illegible]

[illegible]

THE SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.

[illegible]

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE I. R. B. REPUDIATED BY THE SHAM SQUIRE "SENATE."

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE MAN WHO VOTES.

BY W. M. C.

THE man who votes generally makes a fool of himself. He gets up early in the morning and goes often to the polls, and puts himself in danger of the State's Prison. He stays up late at night at mass meetings, where he is stuffed up to the throat with "facts" which the stump orators, who disseminate them, don't themselves believe. The man who votes bawls himself hoarse for all the names on whatever ticket is thrust into his hand; and he burns his fingers carrying torches in their honor. All this is very foolish. But if it be a necessary means to a good end, perhaps it may pass. Then, let us ask,

TO WHAT END DOES IT LEAD?

A foreigner, who does not know the ways of this great country and the workings of our enlightened constitution, would naturally suppose that the end of all the oratory, fireworks, wire pulling, and bad whiskey [illegible] is the benefit of the man who votes. Amiable delusion! which is excusable in the mind of some old fogy despotism, unacquainted with the peculiarities of New York Republicanism. The foreigner must be undeceived. He must be informed that the men who elect are never the men elected. Between these two classes there is a great gulf fixed. Between the interests of the men who live by politics, and those of the men who vote, there is an insuperable barrier. The voter bears all the burdens of the election. The politician whom he carries on his shoulders receives all the benefits. The wise man goes for the office: the dupe goes for the polls.

WHAT BECOMES OF OFFICE HOLDERS.

Office holders all grow rich. "They do not dig, neither do they spin"—but yet they have full purses and own any amount of real estate. Their salaries do not supply these luxuries. Where does the money come from? Does it come out of the pockets of the voters? Poor simpletons who elect a King Stork who deliberately eats them up.

It may or may not be a folly on the part of the man who votes to submit to this sort of thing? He may imagine that it is the height of prudence. Opinions differ on the point. He may esteem it his highest pride and his greatest glory to sacrifice himself at the shrine of his "Party." Sublime self abnegation of the masses, devoted to the aggrandizement of some unprincipled Pecksniff! Pecksniff's fat pickings counterbalanced by the devoted voter's self denial. Office-holder gets all the benefits of the election; voters are compensated by [illegible]

[illegible]

A CALUMNIATOR REBUKED.

[illegible]

WHO LOCKED THEIR DOORS?

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

[illegible]

HON. JOHN J. BRADLEY

[illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF CO. D, FIRST BATTALION, I. S. P., [illegible] Union Assembly Rooms, [illegible] On Friday Evening, Nov. 12, 1869.

READINGS OF IRISH AND AMERICAN POETS. BY MRS. JANE S. GRIFFIN. [illegible] On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1869, AT THE ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.

"A Standard Remedy."

[illegible]

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THE EMERALD

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REMOVAL.

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

CAIPIN AN MINISTIR.

Pádruig Mac Coitir, Eamonn Ó Flaitbeartaigh agus O Seagda ro cap do Caipin an Ministir.

Mā 's caipīn le h-aitriğe glan-čōir ē,
Taitniğeann a člōđ liom 's a ğnūis,
Mā 's caipīn do čeap Rīğ na g-Cōmačt ē,
Go craiđleanač, comačtač d' ā čūirt,
Nī beiđ stad puinn cois geataiđe na bōitr' air,
'S is caipīn a g-cōir ē čum siubail,
Ačt mā 's caipīn le h-ais teinte teo ē,
Gan čead dīb-se doğfar a čūl

Eamonn

A čaipīn, is deas-čruinn 's as nēata
Do ceartuigeađ le čēile tū 'r d-tūis;
A čaipīn, ar sneačtaiđe čuir eclips,
Gan aitriğe, nī 'l éifeačt ann sūd,
A čaipīn, mo čeasnaiđe, cad dēanfair
A measc teinte croiđearg a d' amūit?
'S a čaipīn gan aitrige, cē dēarač,
Is teasaiđe do blaomfaid do čūl.

Teačt linn le dēağ-čroiđe mā 's mēinn leat,
Gan faillīğe, a mhūirnīğ, gab čugat
Paidrīn ar barraoib do mhēarađ,
'S nā scar puinn go n-eagfair re sūd
A d' peacaoib dēin aitriğe go h-aosca
'S do čataoir beiđ glēasta 's an g-čūirt
S is caipīn ar fead saoiğil na saogal
Do čaipīn a rēim is a g-clūđ

Pádruig

Fad saoiğil, gan mearaiđe, cūğat Eamoinn
A čaip[illegible] n na n-ēigse 's an Mumhain
O čeartuiğis an caipīn go dēiğeanač
Do ceapađ do blaosc boČt na mionn
Caipīn nār mait sliğe 's an t-saogal
'S le failliğe nār h-ēisteađ a čūis
Caipīn ag cneadğa [illegible]
Is caipin do bāeđ a [illegible]

Eamonn.

A čaipīn [illegible]
Do t[illegible]
A čaip[illegible]
Tā [illegible]
A čaip[illegible]
Le Caiđin a d[illegible]
S is caipīn [illegible]
Do čaipīn [illegible]

Seagda

O 's a čaipīn do čeartuigeađt do Eigse
An caipīn-so 's [illegible]
Go m-beiđ [illegible] gan failliğe [illegible]
Ag an g-caipīn-so gleasađ [illegible]
O 's caipīn ar mearuiđe 's a m-baoğal ē
Agus caipīn tā daor ann gač cūis
Gač caipīn do ceapfuiğear do 'n d-trēad san
A g-ceap teint' a n-daor-bruid guiđim čugaib

THE MINISTER'S CAP

Composed by Patrick MacCotter, Edmund O Flaherty and O'Shea

Translated by Cloč an Čūinne

Patrick.

If this be a cap of contrition
I like its appearance and form
If the King has approved its condition
In his court 'twill rest cozy and warm.
No toll-gate can bar it, nor [illegible]-house
'Tis a cap that all tramps must admire
But if spun by Old Nick in his hot-house,
All earth can't preserve it from fire

Edmund

Wee cap you are fashioned most neatly
You were well stitched together at first,
But though snow-drifts you dazzle completely,
If not lined by true Faith you are curst;
Wee cap, I'd inquire without quizzing,
How you'll feel 'mid the hot flames of hell
When your red poll in brimstone is fizzing
And the demons re-echo your yell

Come join us at once—he who lingers
Hell's tyrant will make his fur fly;
Get the beads on the tips of your fingers,
And hold on to them fast till you die
Repent of your sins and for wages,
You'll be seated in Court at your ease,
You'll shine there through ages and ages,
A cap, worthy honor and praise.

Patrick

Oh Munster's Chief Bard, by election,
Long life without fail to you, Ned
To that cap you gave fitting correction
Since 'twas sl[illegible] for a perjurer's head.
Its traps on life's road are amazing,
Let no mortal e'er list to its lies,
That cap shall be squirming and blazing,
When on glowing red cinders it fries.

Edmund.

Wee cap you're growing weak on your pins now,
Your corpus will soon go to grass,
'Tis too late to repent of your sins now,
Don't you wish you had turned to Mass?
Wee cap none will pity your sore head,
(Since to Calvin you gave up your soul;)
When blue blazes shall circle your forehead
And red embers shall glare from your poll

O Shea

Since this cap was chastised by the sages,
Its deeds shall be known evermore;
It shall dwell where flame ceaselessly rages,
And the brutes it adorned shall roar:
As this cap is in danger still straying
A cap that has covered all crimes,
May the asses that echo its braying
Dance red-shod to the tune of our rhymes.

REMARKS.

The above serio-comic effusion was the joint production of three roving Munster poets who flourished in the early portion of the eighteenth century. These worthies, in one of their frolics, inspired by the demons of mischief, whiskey and curiosity, paid a stealthy visit one Sunday morning to one of the churches by Law Established, for whose support the people were forced to contribute without obtaining any equivalent, either present or prospective. It appears that the trio were not much edified by what they had seen and heard, for on their exit, they adjourned to the most convenient shebeen and there, seated around a smoking cruiskeen, they compared notes of their experiences

The Minister's curiously shaped head gear having most prominently attracted their notice, they selected it as the [illegible] butt for the caustic shafts of ridicule which they fired at the Establishment of which it was a symbol. Prudence evidently dictated this course, for in those days the "Penal Laws" were in full force, and woe to the malignant papist who dare openly cast ridicule on an institution of which the Sovereign was the spiritual and temporal head. We have never before seen this production in print, but it is quite popular among the peasantry of Munster, and we produce it here as a pretty fair specimen of a class of satirical ballads which were [illegible] which the [illegible] Protestant, [illegible] were represented [illegible]

IRELAND.

Dear Mac. [illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

The Queen's University in Ireland—Queen's College, Belfast—It is gratifying to learn that the students of this college still continue to keep the high position at University examinations to which, in former years, they have shown themselves so well entitled. [illegible]

The Ulster Liberal Association.—[illegible]

Marriage of Mr. M'Guckin, Ballyguiley.—On Wednesday last, [illegible]

"Her step was regal, queen like,
And her face, beautiful as a saint's in Paradise."
The venerated Father M'Gough, P. P., Ballinderry, [illegible]

[illegible] performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. P. Donnelly, P. P., [illegible], and Rev. L. Byrne, P. P., Cong. After partaking of a sumptuous déjeuner, the happy pair started on their bridal tour.

Ordination at St. Malachy's.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 10th, at eight o'clock Mass, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, ordained to the Holy Order of the Priesthood the Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, Rev. John M'Kenna, Rev. Maurice Walsh and Rev. Thomas M'Grath. [illegible]

Fatal Accident.—[illegible]

Funeral of a Policeman.—On Monday, October 11, at four o'clock, the remains of Sub-Constable Moore, [illegible]

Armagh.

Portadown Petty Sessions.—On Oct. 11, the Portadown bi-monthly Petty Sessions were held before T. A. Shillington, Esq., J. P.; Thomas Armstrong, Esq., J. P., and William Reid, Esq., J. P. [illegible]

The Primacy.—[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Cork.

New Church at Enniskeane.—[illegible]

Down.

"Dismissed on the Merits."—[illegible]

The Late Murder of Thomas Reilly, near Tyrone.—[illegible]

Suspected Child Murder.—On Monday, the dead body of a female child was found lying in a [illegible]

Donegal.

The Railway to Donegal.—[illegible]

Glenswilly Chapel.—[illegible]

Derry.

Death of John Meehan, Esq., J. P.—[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Louth.

Inquest at the Dundalk Workhouse.—[illegible]

Limerick.

The annual races of Limerick, famed so long as the Irish sporting calendar, [illegible]

Meath.

Athboy, Monday, Oct. 11. A large meeting was held at the Market-house [illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible] and that two hundred laborers on his estate have been already discharged.

Several of the witnesses examined by the Election Commissioners at Cashel, [illegible]

A Coffin Washed Ashore.—[illegible]

Wexford.

THE LAND QUESTION

(From the 15th letter of the Times Commissioner)

THE COUNTY WEXFORD.

Wexford is a decidedly prosperous county. The live stock of Wexford, like that of Meath, increased at the rate of about 50 per cent. between 1841 and 1861; but, while the agricultural area of Meath, [illegible]

EVICTIONS IN WEXFORD.

[illegible]

THE BARONY OF FORTH AND BARGY

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and [illegible]
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to [illegible] per cent. less than any other house in town.

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[illegible] & [illegible] GREENWICH STREET,
CORNER OF MURRAY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible] that they can buy cheaper [illegible] for cash [illegible] The subscribers [illegible] purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage

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HARRY SANDERSON,
ALFRED H. PEASE,
WILLIAM MASON,
GEO. F. BRISTOW
J. JEROME HOPKINS and
EVERY MUSICIAN OF NOTE,
THE BEST NOW MANUFACTURED.
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CORNER WEST SIXTEENTH STREET,
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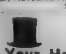

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[illegible]
SILK AND FELT HATS.
[illegible]

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MASON,
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Furnaces of all kinds [illegible]
Hotel Cooking Apparatus put up or repaired in the best manner.
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[illegible] STREET [illegible] SQUARE, N. Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

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PRICE $1.00.

A Bradbury in the White House

[illegible]

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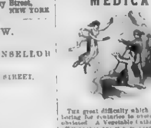

[illegible]

DR ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE

[illegible]

One Thousand Experiments

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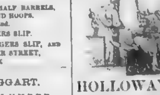
THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin,

[illegible]

Female Complaints,

[illegible]

Piles and Fistula.

[illegible]

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WILLIAM MAJOR,
[illegible]

THE OLDEST NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1810
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
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SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.;

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 15th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 629 Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully [illegible]

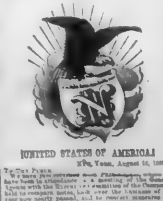
[illegible] BROTHERS

[illegible]

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN

[illegible]

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE National Life Insurance Co.



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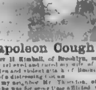

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 200. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SECRET SOCIETY.

BY W. M. S.

The murderous attack which has lately been reported from Cavan will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of drawing the attention of the public to a serious evil which exists in Ireland, created and fostered, like that felony called Landlordism, by the British government.

In 1795, the imminence of the rebellion inspired Castlereagh and his tools with the beautiful idea of creating a Secret Society among the Protestants of Ireland, whose mission would be the dragooning of their co-religionists, so as to render the Anglican domination more sure, and whose ostensible object was the defence of the Protestant faith.

The revolution—for it was a genuine "revolution" on a small scale—of 1782, which resulted in the restoration of Ireland's autonomy for a brief space of eighteen years, was made a success through the co-operation of the Catholics and Protestants of Ireland—in fact, its chief movers and sustainers were members of the latter denomination.

In 1799, the British premier and Castlereagh determined that the privilege of autonomy should be taken away from Ireland again; and, as the Irish Parliament was entirely composed of Protestants, the Fifth Article was inserted in the Treaty of Union, the instrument by which the Protestant Parliament of Ireland abdicated its government and signed away the legislative independence of the country.

The Fifth Article has since become famous, through the discussion on Disestablishment. It provided that the Anglican Protestant Church should never be disturbed in its privileges as an establishment, or deprived of its state endowments. It provided, in fact, that as a reward for bartering away the independence of Ireland, all the unjust privileges which the Irish Protestants had arrogated for their sect should be perpetually continued, and defended by the whole might of the empire.

This compact has been broken. The condition of the legislative Union has been violated. And, so far as its legality goes, the nefarious covenant of 1799 is null and void. It is but a just retribution that the sect which betrayed the rights of the nation, of which it was in 1799 the representative, should in 1869 lose the "rights" for which it sacrificed independence, patriotism, and honor.

But this union was not brought about without further promises being made and guarantees being given, by the imperial government of England, that the privileges of the Irish Protestants should be maintained. The imperial government engaged at the time of the union that all places of trust or profit under the Crown in Ireland, should be given exclusively to the Protestants. Until within the last few years, over every office was written "No Catholic need apply." The infamous, but apocryphal, inscription on the gates of Bandon—and of Hell—was the key-note of British policy in Ireland. The Dublin *Freemans' Journal* for the last two years has furnished overwhelming proofs that the Anti-Catholic compact is still in operation, if not still in vigor.

Thus we find two several engagements into which the British Government entered with the Irish Protestant Parliament, to induce the members of that sect to abandon their national autonomy and consent to the absorption of Ireland by Great Britain. First, England bound herself to maintain the Established Church in all its privileges, and second, England bound herself to maintain Protestant Ascendency in Ireland. As usual, perfidious England has violated her obligations. It is true that the covenant was an unjust, immoral, and, it is now confessed, an unwise one; but the perfidy and hypocrisy of England are none the less real on that account.

However there are two apologies to be made for England in the matter. First, that the Protestant Parliament for Ireland was selfish, corrupt, and not a true representative of the people at all. It was, in fact, an imposture, and a very corrupt and iniquitous impostor at that. It was a cheat, and it has been cheated. Who cares to defend the cause of the traitor who claims the reward of his treachery? The Gauls crushed to death beneath their shields the Roman traitress who betrayed the city into their hands, and history applauds the action. And now that faithless England for reasons of state spurns the Protestant faction which betrayed the autonomy of Ireland, history will hold her excused.

The other apology for England's action is that she knows that she need not have thanked the Irish Protestants of '99 for consenting to the Union. They could not help themselves. They dared not refuse to accede to it. For if England had offered to the Catholics at that time what she has since been forced to concede—that is, Catholic Emancipation and the overthrow of Protestant Ascendency—she could have rallied the whole Catholic population of Ireland in support of her Union policy, for the Catholics would have seen themselves liberated and an oppressive legislature, not Irish but Anglican, swept ignominiously away. This was the situation in '98 and '99, and both sides being aware of it, the British government had the Irish Protestants entirely in their power, and the consent which these gave to the Union was but a mere formality and a farce.

For many years before the Union the Irish Protestants became aware that they could not maintain themselves very long as a dominant party, with an independent Irish legislature. Year by year, after they arrived at autonomous power, the Protestants, in self defence—or for self maintenance—became more and more despotic and fiercely repressive towards the Catholics. Violence, fraud, injustice, corruption—the usual arts of a weak and tottering tyranny—were employed by the dominant Protestants of Ireland to keep the Catholics subject. There is no doubt whatever that the *rebellion of '98 was the consequence of the policy of the Irish Protestant Parliament*, and the acts of the sectarian administration which ruled Ireland since '82. Grattan's edifice fell because it was founded on injustice, cemented with blood, decorated with instruments of torture, and covered over with the curses of a nation.

The Irish Parliament had become thoroughly odious before it was abolished. It had acted its doom. The Irish Protestants and the English ministers saw that it could not be maintained any longer. [illegible] The Protestants felt their weakness [illegible]

"Union" expedient as a means of perpetuating their invidious ascendency.

But there was another scheme devised jointly by the English Government and the Ascendency party in Ireland for the support and perpetuation of each other's tyranny. This was the creation of a SECRET SOCIETY, since known as the "Orange Association," whose double object is to maintain Protestant Ascendency and British Domination in Ireland. The Catholics, hunted, harrassed, and oppressed, had before the foundation of Orangeism formed a purely defensive organization of their own; and it is doubtless from that one that the Irish Protestants derived the hint which developed into the Orange Association. The policy of England, ever since the time of William III., was anti-Irish as well as anti-Catholic. Nationality and Religion were subjected to the same law and persecution, and, therefore, with Irishmen, "Faith and Fatherland" are inseparable ideas. The Defenders organized for the defence of Creed and Country; and very naturally their organization was a politico-religious one. All Irish associations, until Catholic Emancipation was obtained, were inevitably politico-religious. And the Orange Association was politico-religious too.

This double-souled organization was created for a double purpose. To uphold British Domination—and therefore to oppose Irish independence, and to maintain Protestant Ascendency—and to resist religious equality. From 1799 to 1869 the Orange Association has successfully fulfilled the purpose of its creation. But the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church has made Ascendency a "dead issue." Orangeism has sustained a great defeat. Of the half of its *raison d'etre* it is deprived. It has no ecclesiastical object left to defend, and it becomes from this time forth a purely political organization.

It has not borne its defeat with patience. It is furious at its defeat, which is too complete and ignominious to be explained into a victory. The reaction has set in, and as Ascendency fell, so it is seen Alien Domination must succumb. Violent language marked the first phase of Orange feeling. The British government was threatened if it should Disestablish the church. But these threats were unheeded. The next phase of Orange feeling was represented in the July riots and processions defiant of the law. This too passed without attracting much notice. Then the Orangemen proceed to their usual resort of persecution and murder. The news from Cavan tells how they lay in ambush for the priest, beat one of his defenders to death, and gloried in the act.

It remains to be seen whether the criminals will escape the legal retribution of their acts. It must be remembered that there is, in Ireland a political ascendency as there was a religious one. The Protestants have still the upper hand in the political administration of the country. The magistrates are almost all Protestants. The sheriffs are almost invariably of this persuasion. The grand and petit jurors who are summoned by the sheriff to try such cases as the Cavan ambuscade are Protestants to a man. It is only a couple of years since Orangeman Gray shot a Catholic near the same place in open day and in cold blood, at a crowded railway station. Scores of witnesses identified the murderer. But the Orangemen selected by the Orange sheriff to act as jurors could not be convinced of the guilt of the *master of a lodge*. Such is the manner of administration of "justice" in Ireland at the present day!

Orangeism, through its magistrates, its policemen, its sheriffs, and its jurymen, is able to save its friends and revenge itself on its foes to an extent that outside of Ireland can hardly be believed. This is one reason why it is so strong as an organization. It confers immunity from punishment on its criminally-disposed members. It secures for them special opportunities for being revenged on any Catholic against whom they may have a grudge. If a Brother gets into a difficulty, a subscription is taken up in the lodge to pay his fine. And the landlords do their best to encourage Orangeism among their tenants, and show special favor to such as belong to the society, knowing full well that the existence of Landlordism depends on the support given to British domination in Ireland, of which the Secret Society is now one of the most characteristic props.

We may well feel interested in the Cavan-case. It will form the criterion by which the Gladstonian Government must be judged. The suppression of the Anglican Secret Society is a logical corollary of the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church. The mal-administration of Justice is one of the three first-class grievances of Ireland. Justice is ill-administered because it is administered by sectarian instruments, and in accordance with sectarian prejudices and interests. Religious equality should be followed by political equality—the equality of all denominations before the law. If the law be again [illegible] be defeated in the case of the Cavan Orangemen, as in the case of Orangeman Gray, the Gladstonian Government, with all its fine professions, will be tried and condemned by the public opinion of the world.

Ascendency is a kind of Irish Know-Nothingism. Its motto is "Protestants alone shall mount guard in Ireland." They shall fill all the offices, they shall "run" the government. The Catholics have no rights which these Know Nothings are bound to respect. The life of a Papist is of no more value than that of a dog. "Orangeism," say its members, "is the mainstay of the British authority in Ireland. It is to the 'Loyal Institution' which Victoria is indebted for her throne. Spain holds Cuba, Russia holds Poland, by their laws and their armies; but England holds Ireland THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF A SECRET SOCIETY!"

Fenian Lessons.

Let us draw a picture. Antrim and Randalstown lie due north of Belfast. The land thereabouts cannot be surpassed in the world for richness and beauty. It is a garden, a paradise, a home, sweeter and lovelier by far than any place I ever saw in my life. In the middle of this rich district stands the ruins of Shane's castle, the last home of the O'Neills. A modern structure near by serves as a residence for the lord of the Manor since the time of the ancient [illegible] Tradition says that [illegible] the Banshee [illegible] a great festival held in the castle [illegible] for their great hospitality, and it was during the time [illegible] in ruins. Even in its dilapidated state, that seat of the great O'Neill's is still beautiful. Standing on the banks of Lough Neagh, and surrounded by the noble park of the O'Neills, it has all the appearance of a princely residence.

As the eye wanders across the waters the borders of five counties can be seen from a slight elevation, and no finer panorama ever passed before human eye than the woodland beauties of that ancient seat.

A few years ago, some ten or twelve only, the last of the O'Neills passed away. The late General Viscount O'Neill was the last of that once noble race. He was an old bachelor, had served in the Peninsular wars, and in old age delighted to spend his time in the grand old ancestral woods that render the O'Neill demesne so picturesque.

He was of a kind and generous disposition, this old man, and nothing delighted his heart more than to see the perpetual flocks of people that came from far and near to visit the castle of the O'Neills. The gates of the park were open "all the year round," and thousands upon thousands visited the place every year. Viscount O'Neill used often to surprise the pic-nic parties, and join in the innocent fun and sport of the people. He erected fog houses for those parties, to shelter them from rain or sun, and did all in his power to render the people happy. His tenantry were lords on the soil. Old servants had houses built for them with gardens attached, and a good annual salary made their old days flow evenly on.

But the old man died, and a parson came in his place. The late viscount having no issue, the whole estates passed to strangers, whose only claims were those of relationship by marriage. A Rev. Mr. Chichester, of Dublin, became the possessor of those grand old lands, and no sooner was the parson seated in the princely halls of the O'Neills than he issued an order that the park gates should be closed except for a few hours on some two days in the week. He was a great Sabbatarian, this parson Chichester, and the thought of working people visiting the parks of Shane's Castle on a Sunday, to enjoy the sunlight and sweet aromatic air of that delightful place, was too much for the nerves of that unctuous piece of humanity—that beggar put on horseback.

The tenantry were a happy people, and they got frightened at those extreme measures; and so they congregated together, and took counsel one with the other, and agreed to tickle the vanity of the new landlord by presenting him and his "dear lady" with an address. The rules of the estate were made more rigid than formerly. A new agent was placed over them, and the revenue of Mr. Chichester was largely increased. Application was made to her majesty the queen for letters patent to make a lord of this Chichester, and the clerical minister was accordingly made a lord.

The people around Randalstown and Antrim are a brave, fine people, and many of them thought that the courtesies shown the new lord should have been returned by that "nobleman." But the lord had no intention of spending a cent on mere farmers. His eldest son was made "honorable," and the "honorable" son was returned to Parliament by the tenantry of his father. All the cousins, and second cousins, and cousins germen of the Chichester family, were brought to live on the O'Neill estates, and each and every one of them lorded it in his own petty way over the people.

Lately there is a new spirit rising up in the minds of these people, and there is a talk about tenant right, and the farmers discuss these things, and altogether they appear to have some idea of what is due to themselves. Whenever this became evident, my "lord" O'Neill and "lady" O'Neill, and the "honorable" Edward, and the cousins all, held a little consultation, which resulted in an invitation to the tenantry, and maybe the tenantry were not told of the high honor paid them. There was a large building erected for the festival, and invitations issued on the first day to EIGHT HUNDRED heads of families, and ONE THOUSAND for the day following.

Here is the Fenian thought about this business. Mr. Chichester is suddenly raised from an exceedingly humble position to be lord and master of nearly two thousand families. Each family will represent on the lowest average five persons. So that the late Dublin minister holds in his hands the lives and destinies of about ten thousand people. All the ten thousand must work for him, must work for the "dear lady," for the "honorable" Edward, and for all the cousins to the third and fourth degree.

The agent of the estate told the farmers at the festival very plainly that there were such things as landlord rights, and that he was determined to enforce them. He would not go around and count the number of fowl on the hen roosts, but those present were to understand that landlord's rights must be observed to the last letter of the law.

When the Democracy of England begins to exhibit uneasy symptoms, we generally find Earl Russell, the Duke of Argyle, and others of that class, engaged in attending mechanics' institutes, and delivering lectures on political economy.

So, in like manner, the Mr. Chichesters, the "lord" O'Neills of the period, think to make the farmers of Ulster forgetful of their rights by giving them a dinner and a glass of whiskey to wash it down. They are mistaken.

The time is past for these children's playthings. One of the Chichester speakers at the dinner on the O'Neill estates said, in allusion to Moore's beautiful melody "On Lough Neagh's Banks," that they were not there to talk about the round towers of other days, but they were there to express their gratitude to a good and "noble" landlord, and "to warm their frames with something better than water."

What a change to hear this English spawn endeavor to cast his vile reflections on the national poetry of Ireland. What so fitting for such a usurping race as to mind their own business, instead of living at the expense of the people. Is it not enough that he and his friends have one of the finest parks in Ireland—the Phœnix Park alone excepted—to drive over and to shoot over, without coming forward to insult the best feelings of the people?

How long these things will last, is a problem in the hands of the people, to be solved whenever they choose. If they are willing to bide by things as they are, they are quite entitled to do so. [illegible] true light of men, and not as [illegible] they have been so long.

[illegible]

PARABLES FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE SLAVE-MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN.

Know men, that I, weary and exhausted by my daily avocations, shortly after the sixth hour had been called by the Watchmen of the Faithful, passed through the city-gates unchallenged by the warders, and ascended the steeps of El Sirat.

There, the city of Bagdat lay beneath me in the fruitful valley, caravans laden with the merchandise of Stamboul entered the gates I had just departed from, the merchants were closing their stands, and preparing to go to their dwellings, porters, laden with kabobs and confectionery, were staggering beneath their burdens, proceeding to the palaces of the rich, and the rays of the setting sun, coming from behind me, converted the domes of the mosques into twin orbs of burnished gold. My heart was gladdened within me at the sight, and I thanked Allah for his mercy to myself, and his bestowal of happiness to my fellow believers in his goodness.

The muezzin called the hour for prayer, and after performing my ablutions in the mountain stream, I turned my face to the setting sun, and obeyed his request, and in my prayer I wondered whether all men were as happy and contented as myself. And wondering, I fell asleep, and dream land lay before me. I saw all peoples, microcosmically, and wondered still.

And, behold, methought a Geni, clad in robes of silver, and of surpassing beauty and comeliness, touched me on the shoulder with his hand, (whereat I felt my heart wither within me,) and said:

"O, Mirzra Bourbakht, thy wonder shall be satisfied."

So saying, he placed me on his shoulder, and flew with me through the air to a far off land, where he alighted. And cold and damp was this country, its surface was dark covered and foggy air arising from the sea wrapped it as with a mantle, and ruined mosques and palaces were scattered over it. No busy caravans, as in Bagdat, traversed its extent, the land was untilled and growing barren.

And I said, "Oh, Geni! in mercy let me return."

But he answered me, "Not yet, oh Mirzra Bourbakht." And then he led me to a large palace of massive stone work and conducted me to an immense chamber where a woman, a slave, was being tortured by her master, who loaded her with immense weights, and compelled her to bear them, in her course through the hall, deriding her stumbles. And the slave woman, in her agony, called on her children, who had gathered around her, for succor in her pain. Their number was many, but they were divided in purpose. The strength of the slave master was great, and they could not agree as to the best way of overcoming him. They were broken up into three parties.

The first asked the slave-master every day to remove some one of the weights which oppressed their mother, and he, to pacify their tongues, generally did, whereon they departed contented. But no sooner did they depart, than he would replace the *weight he had removed with another still greater*, and thus their efforts weighed nought in the balance of right.

The second party was in favor of uprising and falling on the tyrant in his den, conquer him, and set their mother at liberty.

But the third party derided the views of the second, and pronounced in favor of proceeding to a far-off country, where the slave-master had rich treasures, vast cities, and many granaries, and conquering it, provide themselves with greater resources, in order to return to the slave master and fight him. And *they went their way*.

And the second party uprose in their might against the tyrant, but his men being many, and they few, (being deserted by their brethren) they were defeated by his forces, and many carried into captivity.

And the third party were also discomfited, and found like fortune.

And the remnant of the second party then said to their brethren of the third: "Unite with us and become free children of a free mother! If you had been with us, we had conquered." But their brethren still madly laughed at their entreaties, and [illegible] common mother wept.

When I saw this, the world grew black before mine eyes, and I wept in sorrow.

And the Geni said: "Be not cast down thou, oh, Mirzra, it is ever thus with these people. In their unity of race, they quarrel and dispute with each other as the years creep by, while their mother becomes a greater slave each day."

Amazed, I awoke from my slumber.

I was lying on the brow of El Sirat, and the sun was rising over the city.

This was my dream, oh, Franks [illegible] It is for you to interpret the parable.

MIRZRA BOURBAKHT.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

The following is an extract which we have been permitted to take from a letter written to his brother in New York by a respectable Irish priest, at present stationed in England, after a recent visit to Ireland. We recommend the information it contains to the serious attention of the Irish patriots of America, especially to that of the apathetic or back-sliding members of the Fenian Brotherhood. If they do not arise and bestir themselves the coming crisis of Ireland's fate may come upon them unawares and snatch them asleep and unprepared to meet its requirements:

"I think I saw a much better spirit among the people, when I was at home lately, than ever before. Are not those grand displays—those Irish meetings? The government is mighty clear-sighted now-a-days at seeing Irish wrongs! What good shall follow these meetings now, as regards the government, for neither Gladstone nor any of his party cares one iota for Ireland but so far as she assists themselves to hold place. But this good they will do, they will give the Irish people an opportunity of marching and exercising in larger bodies than they could have done under other circumstances. I have seen an officer of the [illegible] who [illegible] that he saw a body of men march in the most perfect military order, and in a manner that [illegible]

valley and hill-side, and others, who help them, a disgrace to their country and outcasts of society? Will they restore the lost girl to the arms of her heart-broken mother, who, when she last saw her, was as pure as a spring and spotless as an angel? No—they cannot, for they killed her, both body and soul.

"Where is the fine, manly boy, once the pride and light and life of his father? Who tore him away? Who deprived his poor parents of his assistance in their old age? Who, I ask?—I will be answered from the graveyard, from the very dust of those parents—the English Government. The ocean will give up its dead, and they will answer: The Government! The starved little ones from the workhouse will raise their feeble voices against the murderers of their parents, and cry out: The Government. The back slums of some of the large cities of England or America will vomit forth some unfortunate wretch, once the life and beauty of her native village, but now loathed, despised and shunned by all except the sinful and fallen like herself. She will shriek to Heaven for vengeance on her destroyers, and those—The English Government. Let them give life to the dead, heal the broken, restore the outcast her innocence, Ireland her children, then, and not till then, will the Irish, or should the Irish accept as friendly the blood-stained hand of England.

"The people at home are preparing for the day of reckoning. They will depend no longer on the blustering spouters at your side of the Atlantic. They have promised, like the English Government, much, but given nothing. Had they only done their duty towards the people at home, Ireland would be to-day a nation."

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LETTER OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The following important letter from the Prime Minister, in reply to the memorial adopted by the mass meeting held in Limerick, in August last, for the release of the political prisoners, has been received by the local Amnesty Committee:

"HAWARDEN, CHESTER, Oct. 18, 1869.

"GENTLEMEN—Her Majesty's government have given full and most serious consideration to the letter which you were good enough to forward to me in the month of August, on behalf of the meeting in Limerick, estimated to have been attended by 30,000 persons. They have also carefully considered the memorials, addresses, and resolutions, which have proceeded from various bodies and public meetings in Ireland during the last few weeks in favor of the release of the prisoners convicted at several dates for treason, treason felony, and other grave offences in connection with the Fenian conspiracy, and now undergoing their sentences. These proceedings have varied much in their character. Loyal and peaceable persons have taken part in them in large numbers, under the influence of feelings which deserve every respect. On the other hand they have sometimes been marked by language calculated to justify or eulogise the conduct of the prisoners, and demanding as a right that which could only be an act of clemency on the part of the Sovereign—namely, the remission of sentences justly inflicted upon offenders who have been found guilty by juries of their countrymen. I must add, that I fail to discover any proof that these misguided men have abandoned those designs against the public peace which were cut short by their imprisonment. This fact is the more important, because it is known to the government that the Fenian conspiracy is not extinct either in the United Kingdom or in America, while it is unhappily notorious that some journals published, or more or less widely disseminated, in Ireland continue to maintain a tone which must tend to engender discontent and disaffection, with the social and political dangers that necessarily follow. It has been and it is our desire to carry leniency, whether in respect of the duration or the mode of imprisonment, to the farthest point which the supreme consideration of the public safety permits. We have shown that desire by recommending to the Crown the discharge of a number of the minor members of the conspiracy, but the principal leaders and organizers remain in confinement. With regard to their release, our first duty is to consider, not the overwhelming power with which future crime could be repressed, and still less the satisfaction always attendant on concession to demands that have sprung from a generous compassion, but the permanent obligation of securing in their peaceful avocations the loyal mass of the community throughout those countries on whom we have to call for the efforts and sacrifices necessary to maintain the social system, and to ensure the performance of the duties connected with the administration of justice. To rise to create to insurrection, against the government of this country and its public order, is sure to be regarded as a great crime; to promote it would be a crime not less great. The administration can have no interest, except that of duty, in weighing punishment, to consider the time and circumstances of remission, to a charge which we must not avoid by attempting to devolve it on others. Were public mischief to arise in consequence of any ill-judged act of ours, wishes as expressed by large numbers of the people, would not avail to excuse the advisers of the Crown, or to relieve them in any degree of their responsibility. With such a view of this important subject, it is our decided conclusion that to advise the release of the prisoners would be contrary to our duty as guardians of the public security and peace. Our enlightened Sovereign and Parliament have just granted to Ireland one great measure of conciliation and justice. We cannot doubt that legislation conceived in the same spirit upon every Irish question of vital importance will continue, and that the gradual but sure result will be to bind in harmony all classes of the Irish people, with the single and solitary exception (if an exception must needs be made) of those misguided persons, who far from laboring for the redress of such grievances as may still exist, have rather forwarded the contrary. In any case, while resolved as far as in us lies, to continue the work of [illegible]

[illegible] your [illegible]

"W. E. GLADSTONE.

"To [illegible]"

THE IRISH PEOPLE:
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
OF NEWS, POLITICS, AND LITERATURE.

Down to the Close of Ireland's Independence, a true champion of the Democratic Union, and the Advocate of Human Liberty!

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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Our Friends everywhere are requested to abstain complaining of the difficulties experienced by our friends in procuring the Issue People. This can be obviated by parties, living at a distance from agents and newsmen, hanging the paper directed to the postmaster nearest to them.

The Irish People is the acknowledged leader of true Irish Democratic Progress on this continent. It is the only Irish journal possessed of an organized Editorial staff. Therefore, in contemplating the issue of giving to the reading public the same amount of well digested literary matter, embracing every topic of popular interest, either in Ireland or America, it takes a very "considerate" view of the Irish "mind reader" to do the work of England and Ireland, and all the time profess to be an Irish patriot!

Mr. Butt and Mr. Moore are very much a sentence in their views of Irish Politics, with Lefty and O'Donovan Rossa. The evidence of both was obtained by Mr Pigott, taken by evidence, and yet, in some quarters, it is a fashion, flat, when at their dirty balls and tattoos, that Sullivan "sell" the Phœnix men. Lefty then asked the opinion of a gentleman, who appeared in a leader published in the Nation, [illegible] "Confession of the Irish Conspirators" [illegible] said it was a lie and a libel. I hope to be able to send you a copy of the evidence, and I promise you that it will be truly edifying and satisfactory.

But the "Gaelic Stars" and "Gaelic Sun" Kelly, an Illinois, are satisfied for hero-worship English Olympus, and Irish Parnassus, while they hold their honor [illegible] likely to be taken to by any lambs. "Ye gods and little fishes!" Let us hear no more of the Bar and M.P. in the country, and "respect to each other" honor" they will still hold him unchristened, and unknown, and unknown, and [illegible]

Commissioner Mr Butt and Mr. O'Donovan Rossa and [illegible] Lefty, Mr. Moore, and [illegible] Sullivan, are entitled to the kind consideration, I offer the subject for the present. C

THE LATE ELECTION.

The election is over and the general result is known to the world. It is well that the Party of Democracy have carried the State, but their majority has been greatly reduced from that by which Hoffman was elected last year. In the city of New York, the falling of was about 20,000 votes. This is very remarkable and we trust very significant of the approaching down fall of the party, for the city has always been the great stronghold of Tammany Hall. It is moreover an incontrovertible proof that the Republicans are right in saying that they have not done their duty to their party and country; for if they had, they would probably have carried every Republican State from the Atlantic to the Pacific certainly within their grasp. One a grand opportunity of defeating the Ring and of partially redeeming Ohio from the stain and shame that disgraces its legislative and administrative departments, has been lost. So far, the blame of the defeat is mainly due to the Republicans of Ohio, and the authors, narrow minded jealous of others among the leaders of the local Republican organizations.

But the most striking feature of the late contest—the one that has inspired us with more gratification in the present, and more hope for genuine democratic progress in the future than we could feel in any success of a mere partisan character, is the splendid fight made by Horace Greeley, in the very focus of the Slave Democratic force. It has accomplished the majority of his own party almost as much as it has his political adversaries. We trust that the lesson it has taught may be long remembered by friend and enemy. The Democratic Party will be wise, if it is wise, to profit by the lesson it has taught them, which is necessary for complete success. Still we can point with pride and satisfaction to the result. In this city Mr Greeley ran ahead of the Republican ticket. The exceptions were the 10th and 17th Wards, the great centres of Irish population and of Democratic popularity. In the former of those, Gen. Sigel received 992, and in the latter 1,080 more votes than Mr. Greeley. Whether the Democrats of those Wards, contemptuous of by Republicans opposed to Mr. Greeley on the Temperance question, we have no means of ascertaining, but if by the latter they intended to say that their action contrasts unfavorably with that of the Irish opponents of the Rebel Law, we can only say that we have seen no evidence of as enthusiastic in Mr. Greeley's support as the great mass of such members of our national population have displayed as an act based on the implacable enmity of Tammany and the "Rings" throughout the country.

Time may tell us more yet very long ago, when it would be a difficult thing to find one thousand Irishmen in this metropolis, who would not be ready to do any thing, or support any cause, that without question or hesitation. Little did the wirepullers of that miscalled Democratic organization imagine a very short while ago that a day would ever come when twenty thousand intelligent Irishmen would be found to vote against the ticket, under the dictation of their "Ring," to the blandishments and calumny of their paid machine and to the appeals of the good Irish American newspapers.

It is but one year since we, ourselves, set earnestly to work at rousing our unreflecting countrymen from this slavish subjugation to the fraudulent faction. The partial success of our first attempt astonished and irritated them. They could not realize that their hold on mortgage upon the souls of the Irish-born citizens of New York. We were of course denounced as evangelical fanatics, and, we wonder what the alarmed mortgagees will say to us now? As yet they are only in the beginning of the contest. We have struck into a right-telling, sledgehammer blows upon the foundation of Tammany Hall. We have hit its idols and shivered them into dust and ashes. The Republicans, if they be what they profess to be, friends of liberty, and just government, will now, if they wish, present honest and liberal candidates for our suffrages, and honest, most humane, and broad souled men. And we can assure them that they will be very soon long to politic enough to come over in New York. Let them present Horace Greeley as their candidate for Governor, next November, and we will, if we live, put the square a long standing account with the Slave Democracy.

ANOTHER LARRETT

Patrick Barrett, like another Larrett of yesterday, is very likely to be made to pay for a crime he never committed. It will be recollected that Peter Barrett was suspected of shooting at Mr Lambert. To be suspected of any crime in Ireland, whatever be your character, is to be doomed for life. Barrett was brought to trial at Galway, and out of a jury of twelve there were one man in favor of a verdict of guilty! Of course Barrett escaped just then. To have remanded a prisoner in that way was tantamount to a verdict of not guilty finally freedom. But Irish loyalists, and the English Government, when joined together in unholy wedlock, are in no over-nicety in the amount of innocence is fit to cope with such opposition.

The British Government knew right well that the jury could be induced to disagree, but a verdict of guilty against one whose innocence was established by the evidence as his trial proceeded, was a result not to be lightly, and fortunately called Barrett! And that had, no doubt, something to do with the subsequent conduct of the prosecution. It was, for some reason, for some end, to account for a change of the scene to Dublin. The adjourned case was called on in Dublin, and Barrett was sent over to Kilmainham, where he remained for two months. The trial was not proceeded with, as Attorney General Sullivan, the cousin of the "crown" applied for an adjournment, pending a motion in the Court of Queen's Bench. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Heron, pointed out the injustice of such a proceeding. That thing of protesting is about as much as prisoners counsel generally can do. It does not prevent the mischief, especially when the prosecutor had his work mapped out for him by such men as Whiteside and brother Keogh. Judge Fitzgibbon cut the matter short by his closed fist when Mr. Heron endeavored to raise his point client. That was not very dignified, but it was very like Mr. Whiteside, the quondam lawyer, who did it.

It was necessary in order to give some color of reason to such proceedings to strike terror into the people, and to keep up the system of illegal intimidation. For that purpose forty horse-police were drafted from Phœnix Park, Dublin, and marched down to Galway. This was in consequence of some women and children having at the termination of the first trial hooted at the unity their disapprobation of the conduct by hissing and hooting.

Now to have a judge or to permit a bit of game or even grudge to follow in the track of such proceedings in Ireland, and wise even the great legislation enough, to call forth all the constabulary force from their quarters at the "Nursery" with its fifty-charged and bayoneted guard to guard the inscribed criminal.

Has an Irish judge Monstrous! who sent the Irish people coming in? Their long lost sense of freedom let us hope.

The only witness against Barrett was one man, and he the most incredible witness, Lambert himself. But then Lambert was an Irish landlord, that we suppose means everything. Had the Galway jury convicted against a man of Barrett's station in the world we would have had so much scandal as the change of the venue for the trial after a jury of his peers had pronounced the prisoner not guilty. None will grumble at the Emperor's sneer in the Times that "taking up the collection," read to the proposed constituents of Sedan, means "Pass the hat round" "Put the security down with the dun." Out here we neither like the security nor the purpose of the dun. Of the latter we have no more than the Times. Bow truly yours,

WILLIAM JACKSON.

HEAD QUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 10 West Fourth Street,
P. O. Box 3141. New York, Sept., 28th, 1869.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood and the Friends of the Irish Liberty generally.

Brothers and Fellow Countrymen: In my last address to you, dated August 1st, I intimated that it would probably be the last signal I would make to my fellow countrymen, and I assure you that I shall not by unless you to do state from the resolutions therein expressed. Whatever I may say in this circular, I shall regard as simply a continuation of what I said in that, and as a recommendation to warrant you in responding to the appeal it contains.

Immediately after receiving that address I consulted with the officers of the F. B. in this city and in Brooklyn, as to the best means of raising the amount deemed necessary by the Senate, to complete our arrangements preparatory to taking the field. We determined in unison that it would be more wise, and infinitely more of our race paid to the cause, and to the world and ourselves, and myself have been constantly engaged ever since. I am pleased to inform you that, as the result of our nearly, considerable work, we have now on hand a number of commissions, principally composed of men outside of the organization, have been appointed and are now canvassing for the necessary means to complete the number of breech-loaders and repeaters has accumulated, and, I trust, to complete hops, through the committee now at work, to raise nearly half the amount required by your Senate to commence active operations. I have every reason to believe that, as the result of our work, we will be able to raise the balance, and, if we can do it, brothers, and I beg and beseech you not to delay a moment after the receipt of this circular. Time is everything to us. Our foes are at our throats, and we must be up and decide upon a plan of action, and, if we do, success is certain. Our enemies are in a state of the most complete confusion, and, if we do, success is certain. The mountebanks who are employed as Meehan's paid organizers did all in their power to lay to rest our enthusiasm by their usual amount of false promises and blatant brazen-faced lies, though many simplotons, who are not acquainted with the nature of the game of fenirish and anxious expectancy, the greenhorts were coming in rather slowly. The "general" could not move to the front on the enemy's country for fear of be surrounded by a rear war. Yet the year was fast drawing towards its close. The Fall of 1869 was already half spent. In this emergency, the Senate of the Brotherhood—the chief of the forces based, on the 10th of September last, the grandfatherly appeal for more money, which we publish here beneath. The document was privately printed and circulated among the associates and their friends at both sides of the Atlantic, and the consequence was that late Canadian "scare" and armament, the real cause of which has bewildered puzzled the Canadian authorities, and, I hope, the British Ministry. Ask them if they are not willing to give a little old money, and a little more blood, in a cause for the sake of which so many are prepared to sacrifice their lives.

If any special purpose or doubt our honesty of purpose or our determination to carry out the work we have undertaken, ask them for their reasons. Ask them if ours is not the cause of Ireland, and that it is a great measure of the same men, and fired to be—same—purpose, that, in 1848, 1849, and 1867, bodies and lives of some of our own people, and the vile, scurvy, mean and vile desire of others, have, alas, shown to be—the cause of Ireland's liberty and land and flag. Unfortunately we were not strong enough, or, it was because of the apathy or timidity or party in this free country, who were prove themselves the real friends of Ireland and of our glorious cause, that we were compelled to yield to our fellow countrymen, who gave all he had, even his life, to the cause of Ireland's independence and people from whence he sprung.

If that little money, which a success mean what they promise, they will make it manifest by their zeal in contributing to an object so sacred as this. Let them not appeal unto us, unless they do work in peculiarly their own, and should be a labor of love more than a duty to be discharged. We need confidence, and we need confidence, and those who have done and mentioned so much for human liberty, requisite only to have the cause of such a case, as that which is here presented to them, to give it their most cordial and generous support.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Celtic Fireside Library Review New York Publishing Company, No. 107 Fulton street.

The starting of this publication shows the growing desire of the Irish people for a literature of a class of Ireland among our Irish fellow citizens. We hail its appearance as a fellow laborer in the cause of Ireland's Celtic and Irish Nationality. We trust that it will prove their every way equal to the hopes with which our little is calculated to inspire every true lover of Ireland and her interest. The first number contains an article upon "The Relationship of Irish and American Celts," from another on the "Round Towers," and several other lighter and more modern subjects. The republication of Carleton's "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," of which a portion is given in each number, is the most novel and interesting feature in the work, and one that should in itself suffice to a liberal support.

The Catholic Family Almanac for 1870. New York: Catholic Publication Society.

This is a neatly gotten up little work of a 64 page size, profusely illustrated, and containing much valuable information relative to the Catholic church throughout the world, besides a variety of other matter, which will be found very interesting.

PRIVATE BRAKES BY ORANGEMEN.

Dundalk, Tuesday, Nov. 4.—While a party of priests and others were returning from a land-meeting in Cowen, they were attacked by persons lying in wait on the roadside, and were brutally maimed. One has since died from his injuries. The assault is ascribed to persons who have recently taken the oranger's jury has brought a verdict of murder against seven Orangemen implicated in this affair."

This morning we received a state of things in Ireland for which we were altogether unprepared. It would appear from this that the evil seed so industriously sown by the Times is ripening fast. We await with some anxiety that action of the Government which is expected to be taken, and, some particulars of the murder of John Lynch, which you published at my request under my name, and which I have since informed in the Times and other English journals copied from the Brahman. If I was wishing that he to my self I should be best guarded in my expressions than I am now. How ever this much I will say:

Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1869.

Colonel J. J. O'Connor.—We have been favored by the perusal of a letter from Colonel J. J. O'Connor, property of Shrewsport, La., and formerly of the Confederate Army, dated New Orleans, the 1st of October, in which he says that the cause of the Colonel's presence was much sought after by the Confederate Cause. It is well known that the gallant southern has not abandoned the cause, and he is displeased with the report from a late Sunday Morning. He says, giving a reason, that "If he was absent the time (eight months) he spent in the cause of liberty and, independence, is the principle in the case of thieves and burglars—he would now be entitled to be hanged." Colonel O'Connor is sixty and seventy years of age. Yours, very truly,

CHARLES F. RICHARD.

Mullinahone, Oct. 22, 1869

OBITUARY.

Albany, Nov. 3, 1869.

At a regular meeting of the "United Irishmen," Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, held at Mill Hall, on Monday, November 1, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks our much respected and esteemed brother, Mr. John Reidy, late from a faithful and earnest member of our Circle, and a faithful and earnest member of the organization

Resolved, that in his death we have sustained a great loss; the cause of Irish freedom, an earnest advocate, society and exemplary member, and the State a worthy citizen.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body wearing the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Issue People newspaper, Albany Argus, and Knickerbocker, and a copy be presented to his family.

THE NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—For some time past we have enabled an opportunity of bringing to the notice of our readers, and the public generally, the claims of the excellent line of favorite steamships to popular favor. Our reason for so doing was the fact that we were then going out to Irish emigrants and their friends what we considered to be the best, safest, and most reliable, and easy and comfortable conveyance for the emigrant to the Land of Promise. We are reminded of the fact that the Cunard Steamship Company, the most ancient and the most reliable of the Atlantic Line, the Inman Line, the Anchor Line, the Allan Line, and the Guion Line, are now coming out in the same way, and with the same object in view, and, we have no hesitation in saying

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

Caṫair Naoiṁ Ṗróinsas, Cal., an 7aḋ lá déag de Ṁí Ḋéiġeanaċ an Ḟoġṁair, 1869.

Ċum Oide-stiúirġṫe na

N-DAOINE N-GAOḊALAC.

A Ḃráṫair ḋílis—

Is dearḃṫaċ liom-sa gur mór an doċar ar beagán soċair do ṫugais-se ḋuit féin an tan do ċraoḃ-scaoilis go g-cuirfeá ár n-Gaoḋailge, giḃé maiṫ no olc í, a g-cló ċeart ann do ṗáipéir. D' á ḃríġ sin do ġlac ṁian mise, mar morán eile, beagán ḃ-focal do ċur ag triall ort 's an d-teangain ionar h-oileaḋ me. D' á réir sin, cuirim anois abrán ċugat, do scríoḃ cóṁursa ḋam féin ná féadfaḋ aon Sacs-Béarla do léiġeaṁ ná do scríoḃ, aċt do scríoḃfaḋ agus do léiġfeaḋ Gaoḋailge go cliste, ïoṁṫa, mar taisbeánas an t-abrán bíoġṁar so ṫíos

Ba ṁaiṫ liom, le d' ṫoil-se, mo ḃeannaċt agus mo ċumaoin do ċur go d-tíġ Féinniġṫeaḋ Boston. Fir níos feárr níor casaḋ riaṁ liom-sa. Mo ṡlán leo go h-iomlán!

Do ṡearḃḟóġanṫ dílis,
SEAMUS PÁIRCEIR

Patrick Cúndún ro ċan

An 7aḋ lá déag d' Easboluiṫ 'san m-bliaḋain d'aois Ċríost 1834. A Maċaire 'n Ḟiaiḋ taoiḃ re Caṫair Úṫ ca, a g-contae Oneida a Stát Nuaḋ York

Slán ḋiomaḋaċ Ṗádruig Cúndún go h-Eirinn, ċum a ġaolta agus ċum a ċóṁ[illegible] ar aor Eamoinn an Ċnoic; stiúrṫa ċum Parṫoláin Suipéal ó 'n Ċluain Árd, a b[illegible] róiste Cluain Príost, láiṁ re h-Eoċail a g-contae Corcuiġe, a n-Eirinn

S[illegible]
Go st[illegible]
A ċáirde gan ċlis 's a ċóṁarsain
Dánta na suilt
Ní gnáṫaċ agam
Ó d' ṫágas-sa ṫoir ḃur g-cóṁgar
Is [illegible] mo ċroiḋe
Is [illegible] mo ċruṫ.
Ag tráċtain mo rosc go brónaċ,
Garta mo ġoil
Re dóṡaċt gur ḃris
Snáite mo ġuṫ a m' ḋrólann

Ní tár duine a m' ṫig
Gáḃatar ná bru[illegible]
Easláinte ná torrainn ḃreoite,
'S ó 'n fáṫ do ḃeir dam
Ag tál leanna duiḃ
Gan ḃlas ná aiseaṁ deoraḋ,
Raḋ droinge liom,
Ó ṫánga tar sruṫ
Gur fáisceaḋ ḃur ḃ-fir a ḃ-Fódla;
'S nár fágḃaḋ aco
Stáca ar a n-guirt
Taḋlaċt ná tuirt gan tógain

Mo ċás fuinte a b-prios
An máġ mar do ṫuit
Ár ḃláiṫ-ṫine Ḃuirb Ḃreogain'
Táin dioscair, díl,
Do b' feárr oilte ġoil,
Cáil cinnte, nirt is fórsa
A g-Clár Luirc aniu
Gan áras ar bioṫ
Aċt bráċaḋ fá niḋ 'n a n-geocaig.
Cáite as a g-cuid,
A stáit is a stuic,
Ag ál truig an uile ar scornainn

Tráċtfaḋ anois
Tá[illegible] agus fios
Na stát so, 'n gaċ mír ar m' eolas
Is art 'n a ḃ-fuil cion
Ar sclábuiġṫe ċnoic
'S a b-páġa dá ċur 'n a n-dóirniḃ
Árd-ṁairt is tuirc
Bágaċ is muilt,
Trálaċ ar bior dá róstaḋ
Arán agus mil,
Cáise 'gus sliog,
Ar ċlár ṡliosta 'guinn 'n ar n-dóċain

Mo ċráḋ milleaḋ slioċt
Ċaiḋ Ċloinne Ċuirc,
Do b' áḋḃal a g-cluiṫċe cóṁraic,
Táṁ-snuiġṫe ar stuid
A láiṁ cuaine duiḃ'
Do ṫál dliġṫe ġuid a d-tóċair'
Mo ġráḋ siḃ astig,
Fá áirse mo ċuirp!
An báiḋ sin beiḋ liḃ go deó 'gam,
Is ó ṫáinig an *punch*
A m' láṫair anois
Ḃur sloinnte tar muir go n-ólfad

Translated by Cloċ an Ċúinne

The 17th of December, in the year of our Lord 1834, at Deerfield, near the city of Utica, Oneida county in the State of New York, the mournful salutation of Patrick Condon, to Ireland, for his relatives and for his neighbors, to the air of "Ned of the Hill," directed to Bartholemew Supple of Clonard, in the parish of Clonpriest, near Youghal in the county of Cork.

A bright health I send
To each true-hearted friend
In Scotia's green land who still labors.
Neither mirth, wit or song,
To my soul can belong,
Since I parted from you my old neighbors
For by night and by day,
Is my strength drained away,
Through hot streams from my eyes, never failing
And the grief which now wrings
My bruised heart broke the strings
Of my voice, through my cries and my wailing

There's no soul 'neath my roof
E'er felt shame or reproof,
Neither sickness or pain haunts my dwelling
Not from want or its fears,
Spring those bitter black tears
From the depths of my heart ever welling
'Tis the news brought to me,
Since I came o'er the sea,
Of the vengeance the tyrants are wreaking
On the sons of the soil—
How the fruits of their toil
The spoilers are evermore taking

My grief above all,
Is to see the trump fall,
Upon Breogan's fierce clan in their life-game
That race of true hearts,
Well trained in war's arts,
Men who never yet flinched when the strife came.
That [illegible] in Lorc's Field,
[illegible] or shield
T[illegible] as if spellbound
Of their [illegible] bereft,
Through the wile[illegible] and the theft,
Of this brood of the S[illegible]nach hell-hound

Of this State where I dwell
I shall now haste to tell,
Such just news as I've heretofore learned,
'Tis a freedom-crowned land,
Where the man of rough hand
Gets respect and his pay when 'tis earned
Roast beef of the best,
He can stow 'neath his vest
Good bacon, roast turkey and mutton,
Honey, bread, cheese and fish,
He can have to his wish,
With fat oysters enough for a glutton

Oh' my grief that the race
Of Clan Corc, who could chase
Each vile foreigner foe from their Island,
Are now wasted and weak,
And for food forced to seek
The green herbs of the valley and highland
My fond love to you all
Who dwell 'neath my heart's wall
'Twill be your's, my dear friends, till I'm dying.
But the punch is at hand,
So here's a health to our land
And the heroes who'll set her flag flying

IRELAND.

In Bankruptcy.—The Dublin Gazette.—Tuesday, Oct. 12—John J. Carmody, of Labasheda, county Clare, draper, to surrender on Tuesday, 2nd of November, and Tuesday, 16th of November

An [illegible] table fact for England transpired last week [illegible] reference to the Emperor's amnesty. It was questioned whether that act of grace should be held to extend to the case of two young lieutenants who had deserted from the frigate Minerve to enter the naval service of the Japanese Monarch with the rank and dignity of admirals. The special Imperial decree decides that they are amnestied, and not to be formally deprived of their commissions, but considered to have resigned them. This dignified clemency in so very extreme a case may well be put in contrast, to England's shame, with her fearfulness or unwillingness to do an act which prudent policy must surely commend to her even if her eyes be blind to justice.—*Nation.*

A Litany against Landlordism.—The following form of prayer has been suggested by a correspondent of the *Ardmore Journal*:

From Insecurity of Tenure, O Lord, deliver us,
From Landlord Oppression,
From Notices to Quit,
From the Horrors of the Emigrant Ship,
From the Perils of the Ocean,
From the Fever sheds of America,
From Rack Rents,
From the Crow-bar Brigade,
From the Bailiff's scowl,
From the Agent's Tyranny,
From Death in the Ditch side,
From the Degradation of the Workhouse,
From the Poor Land Code,
From Temptations to Vengeance,
From Apathy and Indifference,
From the Treachery of Land Jobbers,
From Sorrow and Suffering,
From the Blood and Tears of Persecution,
From Oppressions of all kinds,
Now and for Ever, O Lord, deliver us.

Irish Local News.

Cork.

King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.—At the recent examinations held in Dublin, Mr James Coleman Holland, of Cork, received the Diplomas of the above College in Medicine and Midwifery.

[illegible] Appointment. Captain Henry Sise, late of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Mr John Sise, Cork, has been appointed Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland.

Sudden Death at Queenstown.—Mrs. Hawkins, the wife of a seaman, aged about 50 years, and residing at the Holy Ground, Queenstown, died suddenly whilst sitting in her chair, at her residence, about 12 o'clock on October 20.

The Profession of Law in [illegible]—It is generally [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] at large.—*Freeman.*

[illegible] A young gentleman named Locke, [illegible] of Ballincurrig, is [illegible] a very strange [illegible] the hands of a [illegible] the hoopoe, [illegible] and the northern part of Africa. It is over a foot in length, and has beautiful plumage, the breast [illegible] feathers are pure [illegible], barred with white, and its beak is a reddish brown, but the most attractive part of the bird is a crown of feathers on the top of the head, the color of which is a pale orange, tipped at the point with black.

North Presentation Convent Schools.—On Sunday, October 17, a charity sermon, in aid of the above schools was preached at the North Cathedral by the Rev. M. [illegible], SS. Peter and Paul's. The [illegible] of the learned preacher, as well as [illegible] a large congregation, and, at the conclusion of the sermon, the sum of £33 was subscribed. Before the sermon selections from the "Creation" were sung by the choir.

Down.

Accident at Castlewellan.—On Friday, October 15, as Mr. William Strangham, hardware merchant, was proceeding on a car drawn by a young untrained horse to [illegible], to view some property that [illegible], when about a mile out of town, and trotting on a decline, the horse took fright [illegible] off at full gallop, and precipitated the car and its occupants into a deep ditch in [illegible]. Mr James McCartan and his two [illegible] when the accident occurred, on hearing of the matter kindly went to the spot, and succeeded in extricating Mr Strangham from the ditch. He is [illegible] injured, as several of his ribs are broken [illegible] Dr. Ward, [illegible] in attendance on him, says his injuries are not of a serious nature. The driver is not much injured, and, strange to say, the horse is not in the least hurt.

Derry.

At Londonderry some anxiety is felt by the Orange party as to the forthcoming report from the Royal Commission[illegible], who were sitting in that city [illegible]

Dublin.

United States' Consul for Dublin.—Mr Edward Neil[illegible], the gentleman who has been appointed to this office in the room of Mr. West, whose term has expired, landed at Queenstown, on October 18, from the Inman steamer Nebraska. He proceeded to Dublin, where he will assume the duties of his office at once.

Donegal.

The [illegible] Estate in County Donegal.—It is hoped that [illegible] [illegible]

Galway.

Rev Father Lavelle.—Father Lavelle has been translated from the parish of Partry to the united parishes of Cong and the Neale. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]—As noticed in [illegible] Peter Barrett, [illegible] of mounted con[illegible] to Dublin. [illegible]—*Galway Vindicator.*

We [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the volunteered [illegible] we refused.—

[illegible]—At a meeting of [illegible] Hall, [illegible]

Kilkenny.

The Great Testimonial.—Last Sunday, Oct. 17, [illegible] John Gray, by which, we suppose, is meant a collection to get up a testimonial. The *Moderator* tells us

The arrangement seems to have been strongly represented by a portion of the people, who refuse to have [illegible] the deservings of Sir John Gray as a patriot, or his present professions as a nationalist, [illegible] hostile placard. Very early in the morning of Saturday last, the street [illegible] knocked at the police barrack door, and announced that four men were moving about the town posting a placard, in what appeared to him to be a suspicious manner. The Constabulary, sniffing treason in the wind, of course went out to reconnoitre, and having found one of the freshly posted placards, took it down, and hurrying back to the light of the guard room lamp, found the following words in white letters on a green ground

"Desecration of Our Altars.

"*To the Catholics of Kilkenny.*

"Fellow Citizens: On Sunday next your altars are to be desecrated by a collection for a testimonial to a professed agitator, Sir John Gray, who played the spy on our imprisoned countrymen.

"Remember! your churches were not opened to the cause of charity when you were called upon to subscribe to the relief of the families of our imprisoned patriots. Do not allow them to be opened in the cause of charlatanism. Keep your money in your pockets for some better purpose.

"God Save Ireland."

Some more worthy sons of the Church, on hearing what was doing, sallied out to tear down the obnoxious placard, wherever it was to be found posted, so that very few remained till the afternoon of Saturday. But on Sunday morning they were found again re-posted more thickly than ever, and in particular near the entrances of the various chapels. Persons were again sent to tear them down, but the effort to do so was received in many places with indications of popular displeasure, and in retaliation, the posters for the "County Meeting" for "Tenant right" were disfigured by the anti-Gray folk. The collection was made on Sunday; several, we understand, entered their respective places of worship without condescending to notice the arrangements for extracting the tolls, and others remained away altogether from their devotions for the occasion. What the sum collected may have amounted to we have not heard.

A vast popular demonstration in support of the tenant right movement took place at Kilkenny on Sunday, October 17. There were between fifteen and twenty thousand persons present. Mr [illegible] Bryan, one of the men [illegible] [illegible] of tenure and fair rents is required.

Louth.

The Strike at the Weavers [illegible] Drogheda, Oct. 23.—There [illegible] present, any settlement come to between [illegible] of Mr Whitworth's extensive [illegible] and the 530 weavers who struck last week, in consequence of a reduction of wages.

[illegible] Strike at a [illegible] Factory [illegible]—I regret to have to state [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock, between [illegible] and [illegible] employed at looms in the magnificent cotton factory recently erected on the banks of the Boyne, at Greenhills, by Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, simultaneously struck work in consequence of being paid, as I understand, five per cent. below the usual wages, and this being the second reduction within the last three months. Subsequently knots of men assembled at different parts of the road leading to Drogheda to discuss the matter, and assured the lookers on that they had been from the beginning working at the rate of twenty per cent. below the wages paid in the cotton mills of Lancashire. The mill is, of course, idle to-day, and the strike, if not speedily arranged is calculated to lead to very serious consequences amongst hundreds of families, many of whom felt it difficult to exist even when some of its members were at work in the mill.—*Saunders' News Letter, Oct. 9.*

Limerick.

The tenantry on the Limerick estates of Archdeacon [illegible] have presented an address and a suitable bridal souvenir to Miss [illegible] on the occasion of her approaching nuptials with Mr Wynne, of the Indian Foreign Brigade, son of Col Wynne, commanding the Royal Engineers in Ireland

The Right Hon. W. Monsell, M. P., Mrs. Monsell, and family, have arrived at Tervoe, where they have received a distinguished company of visitors, including Lord Limerick, the Countess of Limerick, &c.

Mayo.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, Oct. 17, to admit to bail a man named Keane, a shopkeeper in Claremorris, County Mayo, who is charged with sending a threatening letter to Mr Murray M'[illegible]. The purport of the letter was that Mr [illegible] would be murdered if he did not discharge his steward. Mr Justice Fitzgerald consented to release the prisoner on substantial bail, and in reply to an observation of the prisoner's counsel, remarked that though when last going the circuit he congratulated the Mayo grand jury on the peaceful state of the county, he was sorry to say that he could not do so now

Sligo.

A farmer named Hunt has been murdered at Goulaney, county Sligo, by three men, who waylaid him, and beat him so brutally that he died in a few hours. Two men who have been arrested are said to be fully identified. No cause is assigned for the outrage

Tipperary.

At the meeting of the new Tenant League in Tipperary, on Tuesday, October 19, a letter was read from Mr J. S. Mill, declining to permit himself to [illegible] as a candidate for the representation of the county. A letter from Mr Butt was also read, reiterating his refusal to stand, and under the circumstances the meeting was inclined to apply to Mr Heron, Q. C.

Waterford.

Mr Blake has issued a valedictory address to his constituents in Waterford. After announcing his acceptance of the Chairmanship of the new Fishery Board, he states that he has been induced to undertake the duties mainly by a feeling that the government in offering him the [illegible] desired to afford him the opportunity of carrying out the views which he has for many years sought to impress on the Legislature, as to the means by which the Irish fisheries can be developed into an important source of national wealth. The appointment may certainly be accepted as a pledge of a liberal policy in respect to the fisheries

The careful preservation of historical monuments is a duty which never has been neglected in bygone time, save only by a people who, through long slavery or overflowing prosperity, had lost the knowledge for the love of freedom. We observe with pleasure, in a report presented by the Mayor of Waterford to the Corporation of that ancient city, that the historical remains abounding there are not likely to be neglected. Two of the old towers, which were mouldering into ruin, have been lately much improved, and the Mayor remarks, with justifiable pride, that Reginald's Tower, so called from its founder, Reginald the Dane, who came to Waterford at the end of the tenth century, "has stood unimpaired for eight centuries," owing latterly to "the care which the Corporation has bestowed upon it." We notice that the Earl of Dunraven is about to put into a state of thorough repair the old [illegible] ing called "the Friar's Castle," which stands on "Friar's Island," near [illegible] [illegible]—*Nation.*

GLADSTONE AND THE FENIANS.

The only point of Mr Gladstone's [illegible] [illegible] to cut off rebellion root and branch by destroying everything that could make the Irishman's oppression bitter. Mr. Gladstone had at worst but a small task to manage a handful of Fenians, and to tolerate two or three of what the O'Donoghue calls "spouters." The statesman who abstains from conciliation merely because an isolated minority are vainly plotting, and is deaf to the passionate appeal of a well-meaning majority, may be guilty of moral cowardice, but we are content to say of a want of high-minded statesmanship. People will plot against the British Government from now till doomsday, but it is the duty of statesmanship to heed great ends, and not take a policeman's revenge upon a whole people. If the Irish nationality wish the Fenians released, by all means let them go. We venture to say that the amount of aid and comfort thus given the Fenians will be infinitesimal, and the moral vantage ground gained by England in the eyes of the world will be considerable. Have not Englishmen yet learned the saving prudence of magnanimity in dealing with the Irishmen, or are they still content to have a people unappeased whose press cry out against the last utterance of the Premier that it is "not only painful but shocking."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ENGLISH PUBLIC OPINION

At the Dublin demonstration for the release of the Irish political prisoners, Mr. George Henry Moore, though professing respect for the English people, was not very complimentary to the leaders of English public opinion. He calls the public opinion of England "An adulterated compound of sanctimonious hypocrisy and secret infidelity, half outward swagger, and half inherent flunkeyism, at once arrogant and servile, overbearing and infirm of purpose, not born of the English people, but the spawn and the vilest gabble of the weakest and vainest representatives of the English social system." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, as one of the leaders of public opinion, not desiring to hear the truth so candidly spoken, does its endeavor to insult Mr. Moore, and with him the Irish people.

In the coolest and most insulting language it proclaims that it would be foolish to believe more than a fraction of what the Irish say in the way of eloquence—that the best way to treat them is not to appear afraid of them, but to make the best use of the power in the hands of the government for the purpose of keeping down their pretensions. It says that it would be a complete mistake to speak of the Irish as a separate nation from the United Kingdom in this case, or to say that the crowds attending these Fenian demonstrations should be taken as representing the Irish people. If the government liberate the Fenians, they will alienate the affection of the magistrates and police, by whose efforts the insurrection was put down and the prisoners condemned; and in that case the government may be allowed to catch the next batch themselves. This last point is certainly worthy of consideration. It is, however, to be hoped that the government who has promised to rule Ireland by the will of her own people constitutionally expressed, will not hearken to the tyrannical and insolent opinions of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*—*Northern Freeman, (Glasgow.)*

FENIANISM IN JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY WAKING UP.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Some two years ago our cause was most flourishing and prosperous in this city. Three large Circles were in thorough working order; but, through some cause or other they gradually fell off, until at present there is not a single Circle in good standing at headquarters from Jersey City. Sham Squireism has, I am given to understand, been the principal cause of this drawback; but the sensible, right-thinking Irishmen of the city are beginning to see the folly of such propositions as this party put forward; and they are, at least, some of them, going to rally again around the *Parent* Organization of Fenianism, the only one recognized by our brothers at home, the one presided over by that apostle of Fenianism, John Savage, Esq.

Great credit is due to Mr. Charles Lynegar and Mr Thomas Harvey for their patriotic zeal and untiring exertions in getting together a body of their fellow countrymen, for the purposes stated above, on last Saturday week. The former gentleman is a member of the Barrett Avengers' Circle, who has recently moved over to Jersey City. He is a true Fenian, and no doubt capable of the work he has taken upon himself. At the preliminary meeting, on last Saturday week, fifteen patriotic Irishmen promised to join the new Circle, when they adjourned to next Saturday evening, the 30th ult., to meet for permanent organization, at "Jersey City House," 54 York street. Mr. Patrick D. Lynch and Mr. Thomas Connolly, of Tara Circle, Brooklyn, who reside in New York and Jersey City respectively, also signified their intention of joining and raising the Circle in co-operation with Mr. Lynegar. We hope all true Irishmen in Jersey City, who have the cause of Ireland really at heart and who wish for the speedy release of our poor brothers in British dungeons, will assemble together on next Saturday evening at the above named place for the purpose of joining the organization, over which floats the tri-colored flag of the LEGION OF ST. PATRICK. Which will you fight for? Canada or Ireland? God save Ireland!

TARA

SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE, F. B.

NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People

Dear Sir: In continuation of the report which I sent you last week, relative to a meeting of enthusiastic young Irishmen in Jersey City, (but which was too late for insertion in last Tuesday's paper,) I wish to inform you that they held a meeting last night, and went into permanent organization. It was well attended and most successful in its results. The Chairman *pro tem.* of the former meeting, Mr. Charles Lynegar, called the meeting to order. It was regularly moved and seconded and carried that Mr Lynegar take the chair for the evening, when the meeting, on being duly initiated into the Fenian Brotherhood, elected for their permanent officers the following gentlemen: Mr. C. Lynegar, Centre, Mr P. P. Lynch, Chairman Committee of Safety, Mr T. Harvey, Secretary, and Mr. T. Connolly, Treasurer. It was, after some debate as to the name of the circle, moved by Mr. Lynch that the circle be known as the "Slievenamon Circle," which was seconded and unanimously carried. As the strength of the new circle was not what the members wished, they proposed to hold another meeting on next Wednesday, before reporting to headquarters, so that all true Irishmen who wish to join this new circle can do so by attending at 54 York street, Jersey City, at [illegible] next Wednesday evening. The circle intends [illegible] [illegible] Circle, after which the meeting adjourned.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

TARA.

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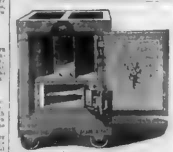

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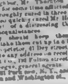
O  C

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 201. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

THE MEANER FEAR.

BY W. H. C.

There are two kinds of courage recognized by the world—moral and physical. The latter it is which shrinks not appalled before the perils of pain, punishment, or death. The former boldly encounters public opinion, falters not beneath the frowns of the community, and is unmoved by "what the people say." Moral courage is sometimes considered a nobler quality than physical bravery; but this is only when the possessor of it dares to be right, and manly, and rational, in spite of the perversity of his companions, and the insane proclivity of the whole swinish herd around to rush headlong to their own destruction. There is a bad moral hardiness as well as a good. The most high minded [illegible] and the most consummate scoundrel meet on the same platform of defiance to popular opinion. The audacity of the wicked is indeed greater, though not more sublime, than the magnanimous fortitude of the good. Turpitude has its heroes as well as rectitude, if we are to make heroism of moral courage. And, by common consent, moral courage is allowed to be a higher quality of courage than mere physical bravery.

THE TWO FEARS.

The correlatives of the two kinds of courage are the two kinds of Fear. There is a physical cowardice and a moral cowardice. The former dreads the infliction of physical suffering or material loss, and the latter dreads the opinion of society. The coward of the first kind is often such against his will, and obeys a natural instinct implanted in all animals. But the coward of the second kind is a coward of his own making, and his timidity has no reasonable foundation. He is a born slave. For all moral cowards are slaves in their hearts, and not fit for freedom. Pusillanimity leads men to do the most ridiculous things, follow the most absurd customs, eradicate the smallest symptom of originality, and bow down abjectly before the idol of the opinion of the clique or society in which they passively whirl.

THE BASENESS OF COWARDICE.

We use the term "coward" as one of reproach, and it is a term which is so abhorrent to our self love that the most timid will often lead a forlorn hope rather than incur suspicion of being afraid. It was reserved for the Americans to palliate, if not to glorify, physical cowardice, by inventing the word "skedaddle" to suggest a rich and relishable practical joke played on the field of battle, and by heaping civic honors on "generals" who distinguished themselves by running away. But if this physical cowardice is mean and ignoble, moral cowardice is still meaner and more base. The only thing which can redeem moral timidity from utter contempt is when the "opinion" which the coward dreads [illegible]

[illegible]

To be morally afraid of being thought to be a physical coward is to be doubly a coward. And to be morally afraid of being called a moral coward is a double cowardice of a meaner kind. To do wrong, and continue doing what one knows to be wrong, through moral pusillanimity—the dread of the jeers, [illegible] cowardice for which the language furnishes no fitting term of scorn. This is the meaner fear. This is the fear which possesses the British Government. This is the fear of Gladstone.

THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

During the past few months a body, calling itself the Amnesty Association, has carried on an agitation for the ostensible object of procuring the release of the Fenian heroes who are undergoing torture in British jails. Great mass meetings were held in every direction through Ireland, at which persons of all creeds and conditions assembled to testify by their presence and voices their interest in the object of the agitation, and their strong desire that the government which rules Ireland should restore the political prisoners to freedom. Here was the will of the whole Irish people openly, unequivocally, and unanimously expressed. To listen to that expression would only be to respect the declared wish of Ireland. To accede to that popular desire would have been to satisfy the deepest craving of a nation's heart—a heart which retains the prints of gratitude more deeply than the gashes of revenge.

ITS TOTAL FAILURE.

Here was a noble opportunity for a statesman—for a high-souled gentleman—for a just, humane, or morally courageous man. Here was Gladstone's opportunity. Now was the moment to prove that, of the two contestants for the affection of the Irish people, the British Government and Fenianism, the former was the more worthy—more [illegible] of victory, and more truly brave. But [illegible] is lost! It is gone forever! It is irrevocable. And no action in the future can counterbalance the disgraceful and [illegible] refusal of the amnesty which was asked. The course now open [illegible] in regard to the release of the prisoners is that of the Frenchmen who tore down the old Bastile. The United States once shame on England, as well [illegible] that, for not a single political prisoner was executed [illegible] like a [illegible] in their jails. France has gained a moral victory over England, for Napoleon has exhibited [illegible] of generosity, which England [illegible] her hypocritical countenance. And Fenianism is exalted by contrast with its foes. Fenianism sought no violent revenge and has allowed spies and traitors and [illegible] and within its power, to [illegible] with impunity [illegible] it was afraid to [illegible] but because it magnanimously resolved to shed "not one drop of human blood," save on a fair field, in soldier's fashion, and in open day.

A HANDFUL OF FEARS.

And so Gladstone has refused to "recommend an amnesty." Refused to defer to the wishes of a whole people! Refused to rebuke whose prison atrocities in England when he has the power, than those of Naples when he had the will! And the excuse which he offers is, in express terms, that HE IS AFRAID. He *fears* to release men who might prove stronger than the British Empire. This is physical cowardice—Cowardice Number One. Then he *fears* to release the Irish patriots lest the act should be construed—as it logically must—into a Fenian victory. This is hypocritical cowardice—Cowardice Number Two. Next, he *fears* to release them, lest one ray of joy should flash o'er the dark horizon of Ireland, bringing news of a happy day-spring to a people who are doomed by the traditions of his state craft to never forget that they are impoverished, [illegible], and in chains. This is puritanical cowardice, refusing any concession to the wish of the [illegible] on the same principle that the Puritans forbade bear baiting, because it gave pleasure to the spectators, not because it gave pain to the bear. This is Cowardice Number Three. Further, Gladstone *fears* to release the Irish captives lest the English [illegible] should exclaim at the privation of such flattering proofs of its omnipotence and at being baulked, poor tiger! of its choicest victims. He fears lest the helm of the ship of state should be transferred to other hands than his, through his chivalrously daring to do justice to Ireland, to take pity on the friendless and succor the distressed. This is selfish moral cowardice—Cowardice Number Four. Lastly, he *fears* to run counter to the brutal spirit of the dregs of "his party." He [illegible] before the Harpies who scream anonymously at him from the perches of the "Liberal" press. He trembles at the uplifted ferrule of his pompous pedagogue in the *Saturday Review*. He shudders at the abusive Billingsgate of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. And he calls on the rocks to cover him from the mock thunderbolts of the *Times*. Vicious, spiteful, base, false, and adder like, the feculence of English opinion, as represented by these journals, calls on Mr. Gladstone to be firm in ruthlessness, to spit on the amnesty petitions, and "not to dare," [illegible], to allow the Fenians to go free.

HE CAVES.

And Gladstone most submissively obeys. Utter abyss of pusillanimity! He dreads to do right. Dreads to be self consistent. Dreads to listen to the admonitions of his conscience. Dreads to temper what he calls justice with what he would call mercy. He weakly yields to the vilest passions and prejudices of the vilest utterance which passes for "opinion" in England. It is the opinion only of "base, bloody and brutal" cowards that no mercy shall be shown. Gladstone bows to the opinion of the cowards. He fears it. He is the tool of the cowards through his fear of them. He is the coward of cowards—the meanest coward of them all.

THE MEMORY OF THE MEAN.

And thus we reckon up the FEARS of Gladstone on our fingers. Every successive species of cowardice [illegible] than its predecessor [illegible]

[illegible]

be liberated [illegible]. No thanks to Mr. [illegible] to be afraid. Afraid of being accused of fear by the meanest cowards in England. What a fall for the Premier of England! Into what immoral depths he hurls himself and his reputation! Is there now left [illegible]

History teaches by examples, and [illegible] pass current as the symbols of certain characteristic actions. To mention but the name of Lucretia, or [illegible] or William Tell is to convey a moral lesson. But as there are noble traits commemorated by the names of the World's Worthies, so there are infamous sterns [illegible] in the traditions of disreputable names. And thus there descend through all time Tarquin *par excellence* THE tyrant, Sylla THE aristocrat, Judas THE traitor, Thersites THE scurrilous, Pandarus THE pimp, and Gladstone the stock example of THE MEANER FEAR.

Fenian Lessons.

Never since the fatal day when Ireland became subject to England, never since the hour when that enforced subjection was consummated has the real state and condition of Ireland been so well known and so thoroughly realized by the English statesmen as at the present moment.

When the true diagnosis of a disease is made, then, and then only, is there safety in the treatment that leads to a cure. The unskilful physician who thoughtlessly rushes to a conclusion concerning the disease of his patient, without a thorough understanding of the constitution of his patient, and administers his nauseous remedies, is more apt to kill than cure.

This is strictly analogous to the present condition of Ireland. English statesmen—political quacks—have tried their hands, time after time, at curing Ireland. The majority of these men either could not or would not make the proper diagnosis of their patient, and the consequences have been all but fatal to our country.

The latest political quack who has taken Ireland in hand is William Ewart Gladstone, a very good [illegible], but a sad physician for Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone [illegible] important speech at the [illegible] given by the Lord Mayor of London on Tuesday last. In that speech he treated somewhat [illegible] Ireland, and made not a few admissions [illegible]

[illegible] "In Ireland," said the [illegible] speaker, "we are sorely politically [illegible] a people of [illegible] and [illegible] heart in many cases were not [illegible] attachment to her sister countries, and who are not, in all respects, yield to the authority of the laws which we gladly recognize on this side of the Channel."

This proves that Mr. Gladstone has nearly taken a proper diagnosis of his Irish patient. Having found out so much, he ought to go a step farther and finish the work by letting Ireland alone. This negative process would be the saving of the country. And if he be sincerely desirous of doing good to his patient, he will follow this wise plan. When nations, like individuals, are tortured to death by the nostrums and prescriptions of those who are incapable of understanding the disease they fain would cure, it invariably happens that health follows instantly on the cessation of *all* treatment.

Hear the head physician again: "Cross the Channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy, in [illegible] this great assembly, to be compelled to confess that that island, over which we have exercised almost *unbounded power*, has not yet fulfilled the *first* condition of a civilised community, has not been brought into *harmony* with our laws and institutions."

Truer words were never uttered.

Now, all this sounds well when spoken by the Premier of England. It is a candid acknowledgment of the inability of England to rule or govern Ireland, and is "confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ," that Mr. Gladstone [illegible] must [illegible] fall in his efforts at governing our country. [illegible]

[illegible] Ireland a happy country [illegible] Irish [illegible]. He refuses the first request the Irish people ask. He refuses to let go the Irish captives, a strange way of ruling Ireland from an Irish point of view.

The plain truth of the matter is neither Gladstone nor his associates will acknowledge the fact that the Irish people refuse to be governed by the Government if the best men that ever trod the earth of ours were at the head of that government with hearts and souls bent on doing the Irish people all manner of justice from an English, or even an Irish point of view.

We have got over all that kind of thing. We refuse point blank to be ruled by the English Government. No land measure that can be concocted for Ireland will make Irishmen one whit better disposed in point of allegiance to Ireland. We are rebels to the heart's core, and rebels we will remain while a single shred of the British standard casts its baleful shadow upon one inch of Irish soil. We are "felons" whose hearts are filled with darkest treason to the English Government in Ireland. Our faith is as strong as mountains in the [illegible] mercy of that government. Mr. Gladstone candidly acknowledges that England has ruled our country with unbounded power for seven hundred years! And yet England is farther to-day than ever from being able to rule our country.

What is [illegible]

[illegible]

failed, then she tried the blood letting system. That also failed, and then she tried famine. That failed, and then she tried expatriation. [illegible]

[illegible] that we have [illegible] a civilized community. [illegible]

[illegible] the names of the generations that have passed away during that long period of servitude, and the living race are [illegible] Avaunt! What a magnificent failure, and what a grand tribute to Irish nationality, that flourishes to-day in all its pristine vigor, not only in Ireland but over the globe.

There is a sneer, too, in Mr. Gladstone's remarks, a vile, pitiful sneer, that sits badly on the lips of the English statesman. Speaking again of the [illegible] English authority—he says, [illegible] year has been marked by the [illegible] singular [illegible] The general tendencies to crime in Ireland acquire a painful notoriety, and strike to the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill."

[illegible]

PETER M'CORRY.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS—THE AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Amnesty Association was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 27th, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute. As it was announced by public advertisement that Mr. Butt, Q. C., and other gentlemen would attend, and it was expected that a statement would be made in reference to the letter of the Prime Minister of England in reply to the memorials and addresses praying for the release of the political prisoners, a very large audience was attracted to the Institute. Immediately on the theatre being opened the people poured in until all available space was occupied. The platform was also crowded. Amongst those present were Messrs. James Cantwell, Robert Butt, A. J. M'Kenna, *Northern Star*, the Mayor of Waterford, T. Ryan, J. Molloy, P. J. O'Byrne, *Irishman*; Dr. Ireland, J. C. Casey, T. Caddy, T. Egan, —— Moroney, E. O'Hanlon, E. Casey, Joseph Begg, P. J. Nolan, Wexford, D. Kennedy, E. Collins, L. O'Shaughnessy, —— O'Shaughnessy, jun.; Wm. Maloney, W. Tully, Roscommon; —— Barrett, F. Byrne, Matt. M'Donnell, county Galway, —— M'Dermott, S. Fadden, A.B.; Thomas Dwyer, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Cronin, the chair was taken, amidst applause, by Mr. James Cantwell.

[illegible] that would be proposed to the meeting.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., now arrived, accompanied by some other gentlemen, and was received with enthusiastic applause. The learned gentleman [illegible] was greeted with one of the most tremendous ovations that was ever accorded to a popular [illegible].

Mr. Nolan, Honorary Secretary to the Amnesty Association, then said he would not delay them by reading any of the letters received to-night, but would make way for the President of the Association, who had a series of resolutions to propose to them (Cheers.)

Mr. Butt, on presenting himself to address the meeting, was again received with prolonged applause. He said—Mr. Chairman, if ever I had reason to address this association with feelings of responsibility and anxiety, I do so upon this occasion. I recollect that upon the first evening on which I stood by the cradle of this association, in this room, I said that I would reproach myself if a word was ever uttered in the agitation we were then inaugurating which should injure the cause of our fellow countrymen in prison. (Cheers.) I have a higher anxiety now, that in the unprecedented crisis in which we are placed not a word may be said to compromise the dignity of the Irish nation. (Applause.) [illegible]

[illegible]

its dealings with a free people. "I know something which you do not." The government are our agents. I know enough of law to tell you that the agent who conceals a secret from his master, betrays that master's trust. (Cheers.) I ask Mr. Gladstone is it thus the government of the Irish people is going to be conducted? I think his letter to myself, in which he talks of exceptional tribunals, of trials without law, of exceptional verdicts, might be well replied to, if it became me to look back to the state trials in Ireland. I could find exceptional tribunals, and verdicts not the verdicts of the country; and what made all worse than the Neapolitan horrors was this—that the deeds were done in profanation of the sacred name of liberty and the British constitution. After our great meeting was called perhaps it might have seemed like yielding to menace to have granted our petition. But by whose fault was it that the great meeting was held?

I tell you that the longer the British minister acts in defiance of the Irish people the longer the golden opportunity is missed. I told you before Mr. Gladstone wrote that we had best give up our monster meetings. If you trust me (cheers), if you trust the committee, we will take counsel together. When we see fit we will continue to call you together in the open and instead of [illegible] men we have a gathering of [illegible] men (cheers), and we will protest against the doctrines laid down in Mr. Gladstone's letter. (Cheers.) I have a plan in my mind. I feel that if I stated it, it would be but to have it thwarted. Bide your time. I do not think it necessary for you to trust any one. I believe your own self-reliance will save you. The time is coming when you will want the opinion and friendly counsel of every man in Ireland to aid your cause; when you will unfurl a banner, not as you did at Cabra, but with the words inscribed, "Give us back our own." Keep this in your hearts, cherish it in your souls. I will now read for you some resolutions which I have to propose for your adoption. Mr. Butt then read the following:

Resolved, That this association have read with regret and disappointment the letter addressed by the Prime Minister to the Limerick Amnesty Association, and we feel bound to record our conviction that a perseverance in the refusal to accede to the constitutional request of the Irish people for an amnesty for all past political offences, will be calculated not only to create distrust in the liberal professions of the present ministers, but also to destroy all faith in the minds of the people in constitutional action, while at the same time it will excite and [illegible] feelings of dissatisfaction and discontent.

Resolved, That we feel it our duty to continue our exertions to press the great measure of wisdom and justice which this association was formed to attain, satisfied that we are [illegible] to maintain the unceasing protests of the Irish nation against that which is now assuming the form of a national wrong.

[illegible]

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RUMS. JAMAICA [illegible] ST. CROIX [illegible]

WINES. SHERRIES [illegible] PORTS [illegible] BURGUNDY WINES [illegible] MADEIRA [illegible]

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[illegible] THE SYSTEM, AND GIVES LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO ALL WHO USE IT.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 201. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

THE MEANER FEAR.

BY W. M. C.

There are two kinds of courage recognized by the world—moral and physical. The latter it is which shrinks not appalled before the perils of pain, punishment, or death. The former boldly encounters public opinion, falters not beneath the frowns of the community, and is unmoved by "what the people say." Moral courage is sometimes considered a nobler quality than physical bravery; but this is only so on the presence of it dares to be right, and manly, and rational, in spite of the perversity of its companions, and the insane proclivity of the whole swinish herd around to rush headlong to their own destruction. There is a bad moral hardiness as well as a good. The most high minded Christian and the most consummate scoundrel meet on the same platform of defiance to popular opinion. The audacity of the wicked is indeed greater, though not more sublime, than the magnanimous fortitude of the good. Turpitude has its heroes as well as Rectitude, if we are to make heroism of moral courage. And, by common consent, moral courage is allowed to be a higher quality of courage than mere physical bravery.

THE TWO FEARS.

The correlatives of the two kinds of courage are the two kinds of Fear. There is a physical coward and a moral coward. The former dreads the infliction of physical suffering or material loss, and the latter dreads the opinion of society. The coward of the first kind is often such against his will, [illegible]

[illegible]

... bons of Naples when he had the will! And the excuse which he offers is, in express terms, that he is AFRAID. He fears to release men who might prove stronger than the British Empire. This is physical cowardice—Cowardice Number One. Then he fears to release the Irish patriots lest the act should be construed—as it logically must—into a Fenian victory. This is hypocritical cowardice—Cowardice Number Two. Next, he fears to release them, lest one ray of joy should flash o'er the dark horizon of Ireland, bringing news of a happy day-spring to a people who are doomed by the traditions of his statecraft to never forget that they are impoverished, [illegible], and in chains. This is puritanical cowardice, refusing any concession to the wish of the [illegible] the same principle that the Puritans [illegible] bear baiting, because it gave pleasure to the spectators, not because it gave pain to the bear: this is Cowardice Number Three. Further, Gladstone fears to release his Irish captives lest the English nation, their jailor, should exclaim at the privation of such flattering proofs of its omnipotence and at being baulked, poor tiger! of its choicest victims. He fears lest the helm of the ship of state should be transferred to other hands than his, through his chivalrously daring to do justice to Ireland, to take pity on the friendless and succor the distressed. This is selfish, moral cowardice—Cowardice Number Four. Lastly, he fears to run counter to the brutal spirit of the dregs of "his party." [illegible] the Harpies who scream anonymously at him from the perches of the "Liberal" press. He trembles at the air-drawn ferule of his pompous pedagogue in the Saturday Review. He shudders at the abusive Billingsgate of the Pall Mall Gazette. And he calls on the rocks to cover him from the mock thunder [illegible]

[illegible]

... found out so much, he ought to go a step farther and finish the work by letting Ireland alone. This negative process would be the saving of the country. And if he be sincerely desirous of doing good to his patient, he will follow this wise plan. When nations, like individuals, are tortured to death by the nostrums and prescriptions of those who are incapable of understanding the disease they fain would cure, it invariably happens that health follows instantly on the cessation of all treatment.

Hear the head physician again: "Cross the Channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy, in the face of this great assembly, to be compelled to confess that that island, over which we have exercised almost unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community, has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions."

Truer words were never uttered.

Now, all this sounds well when spoken by the Premier of England. It is a candid acknowledgment of the inability of England to rule or govern Ireland, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS—THE AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

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On the motion of Mr. C[illegible], the chair was taken amidst applause by Mr. James Cantwell.

[illegible]

... its dealings with a free people. "I know something which you do not." The government are our agents [illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY.

THE FINAL CAST.

We gave them the mailed hand ever—
They gave us the mail'd hand's grasp,
And smooth tongues could not dissever
Our hearts from the brother's clasp,
And bent we our banners never,
Though our slogan was but a gasp.

Though at times in our tearful story,
[illegible]
We gave them our blood for glory,
Our dead [illegible]
From [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

We won them a harvest splendid—
They sent us a harvest, too,
[illegible]
What [illegible]

The land of our fathers given
To [illegible]
[illegible]
On mountain, by holm, and glen,
And weary of bosoms riven,
We dared them to war again.

[illegible]

Ask to receive—this present,
Was to [illegible]

[illegible]

The Amnesty Movement.

GREAT MEETINGS IN THE SOUTH.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED.

Amnesty and Tenant-Right at Carrigaline

Kerry Vindicated—Great Meeting in Tralee.

[illegible]

MEETING AT CARRIGALINE.

[illegible]

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

[illegible] PERSONS PRESENT

[illegible]

provised, at which some brief but vigorous speeches were made, which were enthusiastically received

MR. BRADLAUGH

was the chief speaker at one of these meetings. He said He had only come as a visitor to [illegible] because he felt that it was the duty of every earnest man to take his part in maintaining a protest against the continuance in prison of men who had endeavored to redeem their country from a state of things which he said was a disgrace to any civilized nation in the world (Hear, hear.) The Irish question was not new to him (Mr Bradlaugh.) He went into it before it had become fashionable, and he would keep on in it even when it was dangerous. [illegible] on the land question the Whig association would be too powerful, he urged the men to do the work for themselves. Just as he had protested against political prisoners in Poland and Hungary, so he protested against Irish political prisoners (Hear, hear.) The day had come when there must really be government of the people by the people, and not, as now, against the will of the people, and he was sure that among the thousands around him there would be those who would not be so cowardly as to fall back, and leave those who had gone first in the battle for the freedom of their country. Mr Bradlaugh's remarks were received with [illegible]

Mr Owen followed. He said that [illegible] Mr Cooper, [illegible] he did not think [illegible] violence. In the name of [illegible] a few more such men as were now [illegible] dangerous.

Another assemblage was addressed by Mr Osborne, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bligh, Mr. M'Sweeney and others. Mr. Johnson spoke with much vehemence and fluency, standing under the shadow of a cap of liberty and a green flag held together.

He said that when England had applauded and supported rebellions all over the world, it was in the last degree inconsistent to object to moral force movements at home. If the great majority of the Irish people wished for a Republic to-morrow, what right or wish would Englishmen have to interfere? He denounced the conduct of this country to political prisoners as contrasted with that of foreign governments, it was less enlightened and humane even than that of Louis Napoleon, "the bloodiest monster that ever disgraced humanity." Turning to domestic questions, he dwelt upon the degradation and misery prevailing among the humble classes. He was an Englishman, he said, but he saw much of the Irish poor in the East end of London; and, if he were one of them, he would rather see the whole of the aristocracy swept off the face of the earth than that his countrymen should die of starvation. He went on to say that Irish and English questions were closely mingled, and he warned the governing classes that within a very few weeks a cry would be raised in this country also about the [illegible]

[illegible]

"THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CITY.

"On the day of opening Blackfriar's bridge, a manifestation [illegible]

"Men of London, in the midst of plenty, tens of thousands are literally starving. An aristocracy stands idly by, and do nothing for you. While your poor rate at eight shillings in the [illegible] in the East, in St. George's, Hanover square, they are eight pence.

"While Mr George Peabody, the Republican, gives nearly half a million to the poor of London (unsupplied), your rich aristocrats are spending the money wrung from the blood and sweat of the people in the [illegible] of Paris and [illegible], and in the betting ring, thus showing one [illegible] gives more than all the aristocrats put together.

"Men of London, attend on this day in tens of thousands, and let your cry be, 'Work! work! work!'"

AMNESTY MEETING AT TIPPERARY—EIGHTY THOUSAND PRESENT.

Tipperary, Sunday night, Oct. 31.—The monster assemblies now weekly held all over the country have so hardened readers to the magnificent display of popular strength they provoke, that it is difficult to arrest attention, even to listen to the voices of thousands. Time was not very long ago when the assemble of ten thousand men in a cause which, though not inconsistent with real loyalty, yet placed its adherents in antagonism with many of the more powerful elements of Irish life, would have been looked upon as a chimerical dream. Now, when the whole Democratic spirit of the country is manifesting itself in giant evidences, backed by hundreds of thousands of voices, we have become in a way so accustomed to the name of thousands that we begin to underrate their fearful significance but the voice of Tipperary made itself heard to day with a deafening distinctness that, if popular agitation be of the slightest avail, must claim the earnest attention of those in whose hands lies the decision of their request. From Cork, Limerick, and Waterford the trusted representatives of the popular cause thronged to join hands with the eighty or ninety thousand people drawn together to-day at the foot of the Galtees from every town, village, and townland of Tipperary. The grand provincial Parliament was designed long before the answer of Mr Gladstone so completely demolished the hopes that prompted it and as it was the first important assembly since its rise then, it was [illegible]

among which were the [illegible] and Kilfeacle. This body numbered [illegible] thousand men and women, headed [illegible] green banner, with [illegible] bearers, numerous green and white [illegible] also scattered through the ranks. [illegible] regular military [illegible] band playing lively national airs [illegible] train being brought up by about [illegible] and a [illegible] the other side of the town at the [illegible] entering the huge contingent from [illegible] headed by their patriotic pastor, and [illegible] on ten thousand in their ranks. Splendid banners glittered at frequent intervals [illegible] long line, which defiled at a slow [illegible] almost impassable streets [illegible] being wedged together in one solid [illegible] came thousands gathered from the [illegible] district embracing Oola, Cullen, [illegible] green, and Doon.

All these different districts had their banners, so numerous in design and [illegible] as to deserve a far more detailed [illegible] we can give them. Shortly afterwards [illegible] Magrath led on [illegible] gallant band of [illegible] Lattin, [illegible] with their handsome [illegible] bands. At different intervals during [illegible] and the [illegible] district, headed [illegible] Heart [illegible] perary, from Cashel, Mullinahone, Carrick and Waterford, numerous [illegible] The principal body of [illegible] men headed by Mr O'Sullivan arrived [illegible] car about two o'clock, with a handsome [illegible] ner worked into a suitable device [illegible] district of [illegible] The meeting was held some miles on the road to the Limerick Junction [illegible] kindly given for the occasion by Mr [illegible] of Bohercrow. Eighty thousand was [illegible] tremely modest calculation of the numbers, but many persons, well calculated to estimate, have fixed them at nearly [illegible] thousand. Certain it is, it was the grandest provincial demonstration yet [illegible] land, and if the end toward which it was designed, as a means, cannot be accomplished, Munster can not at least be blamed.

About four o'clock, on the motion of Dr Kennedy, Tipperary, seconded by T M'Keogh, the chair was taken, amid loud applause, by the Rev [illegible] Francis Meagher, P P.

Amongst those on the platform were: Rev W. Magrath, P P, Doon; Rev. Mr Fitzgerald, Rev Mr O'Connell, Golden, Rev. Mr Hayes, D D, Rev. W O'Neill, Rev. W. Rafter, P P, Emly; Rev. M. Anderson, O S A, Cork; Rev Mr. O'Mahony, P P, Oola and Solohead, Rev M Burke, D Kennedy, Messrs T Regan, Dublin, S Armstrong, [illegible] Amnesty Committee, R Fennelly, [illegible] Cahalan, T. P O'Connor, etc.

[illegible] on coming forward to open the [illegible] received with loud applause. He said:

Men of Tipperary, Limerick, Cork and Waterford, [illegible] the great and distinguished honor [illegible] conferred on me in accepting me as your [illegible] (Cheers.) I would that I were worthy [illegible] It is a position that any man in [illegible] well be proud of. (Loud cheers.) [illegible] around me and see the upturned faces [illegible] gallant sons of Tipperary, I feel it [illegible] me with love of country, and love of [illegible] have met to day to call on the Premier [illegible] to release to us our noble brothers [illegible] are now suffering penal servitude [illegible] country. (Cheers.) Within the [illegible] I am sorry to say that I saw a letter [illegible]

Another Voice—We'll give him one chance more. (Cheers.)

[illegible] their release (groans), but I trust in God the day is not far distant when we [illegible] shake hands, which the Tipperary [illegible] (Loud cheers.)

A Voice—Steel to steel. (Laughter [illegible])

Mr [illegible] then came forward to propose the first resolution, and was received with unbounded applause: He said—Friends and fellow-countrymen, we have met on many occasions [illegible] what the people of this country required. We asked nothing unreasonable (cheers), and, therefore, we thought our request had a right to be granted. When last I had the honor of addressing the brave sons and fair daughters of Tipperary I was full of hope and expectation that the object for which we [illegible] would be [illegible] I was confident our brave countrymen who are wasting their lives in the [illegible] of England would enjoy their Christmas festivities at their own fireside. Who is it would have doubted it when the request was asked by nine-tenths of the Irish people, but alas! it is the old story over again. England disregards [illegible] this country, and she knows we are [illegible] force our request. How can I address [illegible] after that ministerial mystification [illegible] which the people has received during [illegible] must address you in sorrow, but not [illegible] sorrow for our exiled countrymen who [illegible] from homes and friends, and mingled [illegible] of England's base and vile society, but [illegible] spair, for I have strong hopes for our [illegible] I think the sun of liberty is infusing [illegible] into the breasts of depressed nations [illegible] I trust the day is not far distant when [illegible] take the place of might. The English [illegible] if the prisoners ask for mercy they would [illegible] Little do they know the spirit of these [illegible] would do so. No; they are not dogs [illegible] the chains that lash them. I believe [illegible] prison would shed the last drop of [illegible] fore they would endorse the verdict of [illegible] juries who consigned them to Millbank [illegible] I know this from the rejoicing [illegible] prisoners at Portland when they heard [illegible] refused his liberty on these degrading [illegible] (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Sullivan concluded [illegible] applause, by proposing the first [illegible] as follows:—

"That we, the people of Tipperary, [illegible] rick, and Waterford, in public meeting [illegible] declare our sorrow and surprise at the [illegible] Gladstone [illegible] this week in answer to the united voice of the people." (Loud cheers.)

Rev T Croke, C C, Tipperary, in [illegible] adoption, said after the very eloquent [illegible] pressive speech they had heard from Mr O Sullivan (cheers), there was nothing [illegible] him to say. The announcement that [illegible] cerated brethren in British dungeons were [illegible] released, had caused a thrill and driven [illegible] bitterest into every Irish heart. [illegible] cheering.)

The resolution was carried amid loud [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] visible among those tens of thousands. The bands paraded the streets to a late hour, but though large bodies of police, with loaded rifles, were perpetually putting themselves in everyone's way at all points, no collision fortunately occurred, and at ten o'clock the town had resumed its wonted quiet.

THE TUBBERCURRY AMNESTY MEETING.

The cold, biting wind, hail, and rain did not abate the sympathy or allay the determination of the people of Sligo and Mayo in their answer to the call which assembled them on Sunday, the 17th of October, 1869. They met in their thousands to demand the unconditional release of the political prisoners of the present day. The decorum, the unity, and the enthusiasm that marked this brilliant and well-arranged meeting at Tubbercurry forcibly predicted the present mood and great union of mind and sentiment of the people, which cannot be stemmed, and that must receive the development and sanction of the "spirit of the age." It was truly a fine specimen of what we have heretofore witnessed. The assemble of the people at Tubbercurry was anticipated by the good people of that town. Banners, flags, devices, and evergreens met the eye everywhere, and as the people of each locality arrived in the town, they were received with plaudits, and cheers, and music. "God Save Ireland," "Set the Captives Free," "Release the Political Prisoners," "Remember Rossa," "Justice to the Fenians," "Ireland for the Irish," "The [illegible] [illegible] Make us Friends by Granting our Demands," "Justice and not Bastiles," "Release our brothers," were some of the mottoes displayed on the occasion. The Sligo people were conspicuous by their [illegible] The Ballina band came in with a fine van and team, and received a prominent place and well-deserved attention. The [illegible] respectable cortege, and the Ballaghaderreen and Charlestown people were conspicuous by their numbers, and brilliant equipment, and good order. The Curry people, with Father O'Donohoe at their head, came up in three [illegible] with their flags and banners, and, like all the people, green decorations were borne by everyone, young and old. The [illegible] people took a very prominent place in the proceedings. There was Ballymote, Mullinabreena, [illegible] Kilmactigue, Banada, [illegible] accorded to vie in decorations [illegible] their dress, bright decorations [illegible] a pretty effect to the crowd [illegible] platform. At McDermot's [illegible] following lines in gold, [illegible] displayed: "Ireland demands [illegible] martyrs," with a cross at [illegible] harp, with "God Save [illegible]"

[illegible] Charles O'Connor, seconded [illegible] the chair was taken by the [illegible] P P.

[illegible] proceeded to read the apology [illegible] and cries of "No [illegible]" [illegible] marked on the mention of the name of Mr. Denis M. O'Connor, M. P. [illegible] come to Tubbercurry [illegible] apology for his absence [illegible]

[illegible] here with the people [illegible] Rev. [illegible] Donoghue, P P, Curry, [illegible] first resolution. In the [illegible] he said: These high-[illegible] "not wisely but too wisely." They loved [illegible] where required [illegible] (Continued [illegible]) their own flesh and [illegible] then they saw the Irish [illegible] by the Irish landlord, [illegible] because supported by [illegible] should rise to resist [illegible] wherever you [illegible] in an adjacent [illegible] one of these [illegible] by the Royal [illegible] no Christian, but a [illegible] laughter. What did [illegible] the [illegible] the road or in the [illegible] one hundred and [illegible]

[illegible] I am not going [illegible] The Irish [illegible]

[illegible]

Father O'Donoghue—The [illegible] is fair game for eviction and destruction all the year round—he can be hunted every month in the year. Not so with the hare or the grouse, for there are some periods of the year when they cannot be disturbed. (Hear, hear.)

The reverend gentleman read the following resolution

"Resolved—That the hour has come when motives of policy, no less than justice and humanity require the [illegible] release of the political prisoners."

Mr Thomas O'Dowd, solicitor, seconded the resolution in an able speech.

Rev J. M'Dermott, C C, Ballymote, next addressed the meeting in a most [illegible] and argumentative speech, concluding as follows:—The prisoners were driven into conspiracy, and will the government hold in its dungeons the men whom it has driven into conspiracy and who, confessedly, had much reason to be discontented, whilst America, against whom men released without cause opens her prison doors and sets the captives free? Why should it be necessary for us to express our wishes for the liberation of the prisoners? Other governments liberated political prisoners without any pressure being brought to bear on them, no public meetings were held, no representations of the people spoke in their favor, but, in and out of parliament, the wishes of the Irish people have found expression—yet the liberal government of England, which professes such love for us, still keeps in prison and suffering men on whose freedom our hearts are set. We will not hold out to them the hand of friendship whilst a single one of the Fenians remains in prison. (Hear, hear, cheers and applause.) If they wish to conciliate us, let them give them back to us unconditionally. No condition was exacted from the political prisoners of other countries previous to their release. We will not beg or cringe for men who would not do so themselves, and who would despise us for our pains. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people are too powerful now to go on their knees for any favor. In America they are almost a nation, in every colony of England, numerous even in England, they may be formidable. The reverend speaker concluded amidst enthusiastic applause by reading the second resolution:—

Resolved, That we, the people of Sligo and Mayo, recognizing the necessity [illegible] do ask, in unison with the rest of our countrymen, and in terms worthy of a nation's dignity, that the political prisoners be released in accordance with the wish of the people of Ireland.

Father Durkan seconded the resolution.

Father T. Loftus, Adm., who was received with cheers, proposed the following resolution in a clever speech:

Resolved, That the release of the political prisoners to be satisfactory must be complete.

The Very Rev. Chairman introduced Mr. Thomas A. Hickey, of Castlebar (and Dublin), who came to the meeting at great inconvenience, and under great fatigue, to represent the Central Amnesty Association. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hickey came forward, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He briefly addressed the meeting.

[illegible]

Mr. Hickey then moved [illegible] to the second chair, and a vote of thanks unanimously passed to Father John M'Dermott, for his dignified conduct in the chair.

Father John M'Dermott having returned thanks, the meeting separated.

Having made inquiry, I learned that the constabulary did not find it necessary to make one solitary arrest for intemperance or quarreling, a significant fact denoting the high moral restraint of the people. A like creditable report has been made of the multitudes previously assembled in the towns of Mayo.

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CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AISLING EADBAIRT DE NÓGLA

Lá 's mé 'g taisteal, ar maidin a m' aonar
Is taitneamh na Gréine ar an drúcht, O!
Do tárluig an ainnir 'n a seasamh le m' taobh-so,
Go barramhail, béasach, gan púir, O.

B' álainn a pearsa, ba taitneamhach, dréimreach,
'S ba camarsach, péarlach a cúl, O!
Ba bláthmhar a mala, mar ghearradh le caol pion;
Ba leathan a h-éadan gan smúit, O!

Scáil gheal gan scamal 'n a ramhar-rosc péarlach;
Sneachta 'gus caora 'n a gnúis O!
Ráite gan asmailt, acht labhartha béasach
Blasta, 'gus bréithre go ciúin, O!

A brághaid mar an sneachta le taitneamh na gréine,
Seasamh mar géis ar an srúil, O!
Ba bláthmhar a mama, 's a leabhair-chrobh aolda,
Ba taitneamhach, caol-deas a cúm, O!

Le n-a breághthacht do mheasas gur pearsa bandé í,
Pallas, nó Vénus, nó Júno,
Nó 'n stáid-bhean lé 'r cailleadh gan aisioc na céadta,
A g-casmairt na Trao soir, go dúbhach, O!

Nó 'n mhánla do thaisteal tar calaith a g-céin, seal,
O Thalc mhic Tréin na d-tréin, O!
Nó 'n báin-chnis dá 'r b' ainm di Taise ba thaobh-gheal,
Leanbh na Gréige 's a plúr O!

Nó 'n áras an Fhir Deacair, ba dheabh na scéalta,
An ainnir do claonadh le Fionn O!
Nó 'n stáid-bhruingeall caile, dá 'r b' ainm di Déirdre,
Go h-Albain d' éaluig le tnúth, O!

[illegible]

Strá[illegible]
Measaim gur léir is a d[illegible] O!
Dáilim-se faire ort, seachain do phléidh orm,
Ná sailigh m' éadach 's an phluid, O!"

"Is ceárrda fir cealgaidh measaim, cé d' aosa [illegible]
T ainm-se léig dam ar d-tús O!
Is gránna do leaca, 's is searbh do bhréithre
Ag mealladh na m-bé[illegible] do rúin, O!"

Ná cáin-se mo leaca, 's ná h-abair-se bréag liom;
Taitnigheann mo bhréithre 's mo lúit, O!
Le stáid-bhruingeal barr-fhionn de mhnaibh na h-Éireann,
M' ainm-se Eadbhart a rúin, O!

Grádh liom do leaca, do mhala, do léit-roisc!"
Radas an bhéith liom an súd, O!
"Grádh liom do phearsa, do sheasamh, do thréithe
Taitneamh mo chléibh-se do thúin, O!"

From her figure I deemed her a goddess at least,
A Pallas, or Venus, or Juno—
Or that wonderful damsel renowned through the East
For whose sake Troy was burned too soon, O!

Or her who, far voyaging over the sea,
From Talc obtained a release, O!
Or Tassa, the fairest of damosels, she
Who of old was the glory of Greece, O!

Or her who eloped with the Fionn of yore,
As Seanachies tell in their tales, O!
Or Derdra, whom Nais, out of love for her bore
To Alba of stormiest gales, O!

Awakening up, as it were, from a trance,
Thus spake I the maiden so bland, O!
"My treasure, my brightest! O grant me one glance,
And give me your lily-white hand, O!"

"False flattering man!" cried the maiden to me,
"Why the hair on your head has grown gray, O!
Shame on you, old wretch, to think I could agree
To wed one of your age and your way, O!

Quoth I, "I'm a tailor." "A tailor, forsooth!"
She exclaimed. "You go on a bad plan,
You're an ugly old brute, and you don't speak the truth
And I fear you're a very bad man, O!"

"Look at me more nearly," I said with a smile,
For mine is a very wide fame, O!
I am loved by the daughters of Erin's green isle,
And Edward, 'tis true, is my name, O!

"Ah! now," said the maiden, "I know who you are—
I love your high forehead [illegible] O!
Your bearing bespeaks [illegible]
war—
Yes! you are the Prince of the Gael, O!

[illegible]

EDWARD NAGLE'S VISION

[TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN.]

As I wandered abroad in the purple of dawn,
Ere the flowers yet woke to the air, O!
I met a young maiden who trod the green lawn,
So stately, so comely, so fair, O!

Her figure was queenly; her ringleted hair
Fell down in rich curls o'er her face, O!
Her white marble brow was beyond all compare
For beauty, and lustre, and grace, O!

Her blue eyes were stars that not Death could eclipse—
On her cheek shone the lily and rose, O!
Like honey, sweet words ever dropped from her lips,
As morning's dew-pearls upon snows, O!

O! 'twas bliss beyond all [illegible]
[illegible]
M[illegible] white as the [illegible]
Her neck, and her hand, that no mortal e'er pressed—
I felt I could die for her sake, O!

Liverpool for Dublin in order that they might be laid before the Dublin officials and a warrant obtained for the prisoner's transmission to Ireland. Mr. Davies then applied for a remand. Sergeant Doran, of the Irish Constabulary, stated that he searched the prisoner's house on the previous evening, and found there a book of Fenian rules together with some treasonable papers, but the contents were not made known [illegible] in court. The prisoner Doran, in reply to some questions from the bench, said that he found the papers, etc., in a bank pass book on Monday morning as he was going to work, and when he got home, he threw them on a shelf, and thought no more about them. Doran was remanded.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

LARNE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—A special meeting of Commissioners was held on October 7, for the purpose of taking into consideration a request made by the Postmaster-General for liberty to erect telegraph poles and wires through the town, with the view of carrying out the Telegraph Act of last and previous Sessions of Parliament. The application intimated that the town of Larne and villages of Glenarm and Carnlough were about to be put in telegraphic communication with Belfast, under the new Act. The Commissioners unanimously resolved to accede to the request of the Postmaster-General and ordered the Clerk to sign the document empowering the department to erect poles and wires in whatever sections of the town might be deemed necessary for carrying out this great national undertaking.—*Larne Reporter.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Saturday evening, October 23, an inquest was held in the Coroner's Court, Police Square, Belfast, by R. F. Dill, Esq., M.D., Borough Coroner, and a jury, on the body of a young man named George Johnston, who came to his death under the following circumstances. It appeared that the deceased had been an inmate of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum for some time back, and that during the recent transfer of the inmates from that institution to the Downpatrick Asylum, he was discharged, as it was believed that he had entirely recovered. After being discharged, he proceeded to his home at Castlereagh, which he left on Friday evening. On Saturday morning, after the second train from Belfast had left the County Down Railway terminus, the body of a man was observed lying on the line. The train was drawn up as soon as possible, but not before it had run over the deceased, severing his head from his body. Evidence was given by the guard of the train that immediately after the occurrence the body of the deceased was, when felt, found to be quite cold. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from a train passing over him, and that no blame was to be attached to the railway company.

THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.—Reductions are being rapidly made in the department of the public service, and many men have been discharged during the past few weeks on a limited pension, varying in accordance with their length of service and position in the force. Several of the men stationed at and convenient to Larne, have been discharged, and left for their native localities, in order to pursue whatever civilian occupations they can fall in with. Many of them, it is understood, will join the Irish fisheries.—*Larne Reporter.*

Cavan.

AN ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—A few days since a number of Orangemen from the county Cavan made a most extraordinary demonstration on the [illegible]

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Wilson £310. Ultimately Mr. John F. Wilson was declared the purchaser at £900. The stock and crop also sold well.

DERRY.—MISSION AT THE WATERSIDE.—The Jesuit Fathers still continue their labors in preaching, teaching, and ministering unto the spiritual wants of the thousands of persons who daily pour to and from the little church from long before dawn till the night is well advanced. On Sunday, October 17, Father Fortescue (in the absence of Father Bannon, engaged delivering a charity sermon at Ballymoney,) addressed an immense congregation at the conclusion of the solemn rite of the Mass, which commenced at twelve o'clock. In the evening again, at a quarter to seven, the same gifted expounder of the Word of God riveted for an hour the attention of the dense mass of hearers that pressed into the aisle, and crowded the galleries to an extent much beyond the intended capacity of the accommodation. The attendance is not confined to the Catholic community. Many persons of other religious persuasions have been attracted by the brilliant addresses and impressive admonitions of the Fathers.

Leitrim.

THE WILD JUSTICE OF REVENGE.—A LAND AGENT KILLED IN LEITRIM.—Another agrarian offence has just been perpetrated in Mohill. The victim is a gentleman named William O'Brien, who resides on the townland of Cavan. He was in that town late on Wednesday night, Oct. 20, and was not afterwards seen alive, except by his assassins. Search was made for him by his friends next day, and on the following morning Head-Constable Manning and a party of police succeeded in finding his body concealed by briars in a deep ditch, about a quarter of a mile from his cottage. The sight was sickening to look on, as the unfortunate gentleman's head was literally pounded to a mummy by large stones. The deceased has had several little suits at law with tenants of a neighboring townland, of which he was agent, and so late as Tuesday last he obtained a decree for rent against parties named Mullaney, which is looked upon as the immediate cause of the crime. There was a broken pistol found near the body, but the barrel was loaded, and had no appearance of being used recently—stones and sticks were, it is thought, the only weapons used. Whilst I write, a large party of police, under the command of Constables Whyte and Green, having some prisoners in custody, have passed to the barrack, but the grounds on which they were arrested I could not ascertain. They were followed by the County Inspector, H. Kirwan, Esq., who, after giving some directions at the barracks, returned again to the scene with a party of police. The sad affair has caused the greatest sensation in this town and neighborhood.

Limerick.

A RELIC OF THE SIEGE.—In cutting up an old elm tree that had been felled in St. Munchin's churchyard, several bullets were found to have been deeply imbedded in the centre of the trunk, the timber having grown round them more than a foot from the outside, and were evidently fired in the tree, which is of very great age, most likely at the siege of Limerick. We have seen those curious relics of old times, which, we understand, the possessor intends framing.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Louth.

DUNDALK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The annual municipal elections for the borough took place on Friday, October 15. In the middle ward Mr. Farquharson proposed Mr. Peter Morgan in the room of Mr. [illegible] and after a few votes were recorded, Mr. Morgan was declared elected. Mr. E. H. Macardle was re-elected for the same ward. For the South Ward Mr. Murtagh was re-elected. Mr. J. Ferry and Mr. M'M[illegible] were re-elected for [illegible] [illegible] Mr. F. Hughes [illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

The Irish Railways.—I have good reason to believe that the subject of the Irish railways has been under the consideration of the government, and that it has been decided that no plan for their general purchase has been adopted. A scheme is, however, under consideration by which assistance may, to some extent, be given to the large companies for the purchase of the smaller lines, and in working of the system as a whole, and also for completing the communication of the country. I believe the outlay will be secured on the security of the districts concerned, in the case of the scheme being carried out, which is proposed to be placed under a Board of Control, to be appointed by the government.—*Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail.*

The national school teachers of Ireland have memorialised the government for an increase of salary, on the ground of the increased cost of the necessaries of life. A deputation from the body waited on the Chief Secretary to ask his advocacy in Parliament for the redress of their grievances when the subject of national education shall next be brought under the consideration of the House of Commons. Mr. Fortescue promised that the subject should receive his earnest attention.

The Queen and the London Fenians.—The London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* says: There is abroad a very unpleasant rumor to the effect that the Queen will not open the Holborn Valley Viaduct. The rumor reaches me in three different ways, but I cannot undertake to guarantee its accuracy. It is said that the Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner fear a Fenian demonstration. The sudden postponement of the great review in Hyde Park two years ago for the same reason gives probability to the present rumor. The truth is, Fenianism is much more predominant in London even now than is generally supposed.

Amnesty Meeting at Newcastle.—A demonstration in favor of the Fenian prisoners was held at Newcastle on Sunday, Oct. 24. There was a procession through the town, and a meeting on the moor, attended by from 20,000 to 30,000 people. Resolutions were passed to petition parliament, as government has refused an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

It is stated that Mr. Bernal Osborne is a candidate for the representation of Waterford, from which Mr. Blake has retired. Mr. Heron has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary.

Apprehension of a supposed Fenian.—LETTERKENNY, O[illegible]—On Saturday last a man [illegible], who had for some time back [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and at his residence, and had at once left [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RICHARD TERNAN,
AGENT FOR THE
BORDEAUX WINE COMPANY,
Offers a large stock of pure Liquors, retail, at importer's prices. Good Bourbon Whiskey $3 per gallon, 60 cents per bottle. Vaults, 59 Fulton street, corner of William.

JAMES M. O'DONNELL,
OF O'DONNELL BROTHERS, KENTUCKY,
DISTILLERS
OF FINE
Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys,
Offers for sale to the trade a large stock of his celebrated copper distilled, O. K., pure White Wheat Bourbon, together with over 5,000 barrels of his choice and selected favorite brands, distilled in Kentucky; warranted pure, now here, in bond, or tax paid. Prices low and terms liberal. Depot and Office, No. 40 PEARL STREET, near Broadway, New York.

JOHN T. McKNIGHT,
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MALT WINES
XX, XXX, AND STOCK ALES AND PORTER
17 and 19 DOWNING STREET,
New York City.
Country orders promptly attended to. Families supplied regularly.

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LIQUOR DEALER,
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ROBERT FRANCIS,
Commission Merchant,
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AGENT FOR
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia.
EDWARDS & CROSBY, Chicago.
Our Establishment [illegible] on the Monongahela River [illegible] Monongahela Rye, Wheat, and Bourbon Whiskies of superior quality, from Kiln dried Grain and Barley Malt. We have on hand the largest and best stock of Choice Old Whiskies in the United States, all of which is highly improved by age.
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Orders from City and Country promptly attended to.

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19 BEAVER STREET,
Offers for sale from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, of his own importation, the following merchandise:
PELLEVOISIN HIGHLY FLAVORED
ROCHELLE BRANDY,
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HOLLAND GIN, IMPERIAL CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCHIEDAM
BURGUNDY PORT WINES, FULL FLAVORED.
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SEGARS, Etc.,
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BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
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SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents
COFFEES—ROASTED AND GROUND, 15 to [illegible] cents. Best in market.
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SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and [illegible]
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Are called by such Artists as
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The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
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Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Rosin, Oil and other Stills, High Chimneys, Cisterns and Vaults, Grates, Cooking [illegible] any part of [illegible]
[illegible]
PLASTERING AND FLAGGING. DRAINS PUT UP [illegible] in all the above branches.
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DEALER IN
FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS.
Also,
NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS
A large supply constantly on hand.
OFFICE—64 RUTGERS SLIP.
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PRACTICAL PLUMBER
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
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The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge.
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is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury, and destined in this pleasant form to supersede and banish from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than
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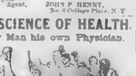
Every Man his own Physician.



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Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
[illegible]
Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
[illegible]
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
[illegible]
Eruptions on the Skin,
[illegible]
Female Complaints,
[illegible]
Piles and Fistula.
[illegible]
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions [illegible]
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

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ESTABLISHED 1810.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
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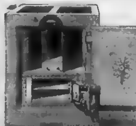

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th instant our [illegible]
[illegible] PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which [illegible] and papers, and although it was exposed to the most [illegible]
[illegible]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible]
[illegible]
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st., New York
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia
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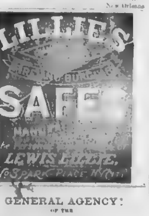
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans



GENERAL AGENCY:
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
New York, August 14, 1869.
[illegible]
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
GENERAL AGENTS,
[illegible] New York
[illegible] Manager,
No. [illegible] Broadway

EMPIRE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.
Office No. 139 Broadway.
Chartered under the laws of the State of New York, is authorized to grant all classes of
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Assuring any sum on a single Life from $250 to $20,000.

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"Success is the Best Criterion."
800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.
THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND WHY NOT?
Notice the Liberal Features!
Ordinary Whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.
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All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.
One-third of Premium Loaned; to the insured if desired and no notes required.
No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.
Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.
The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE
Number of annual Premiums, limited, varying from five to twenty two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.
Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the AMOUNT INSURED PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representative of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE,
In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000
Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

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OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:
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LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
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NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
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C. N. CRITTENTON'S,
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THOMAS HILL,
BUTCHER,
402 West Seventeenth Street,

OIL. BENDALL & CO.'S
Carpets, CANAL
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FURNITURE
OF EVERY KIND.
TEN MONTHS' TIME
Pay taken by the Week or Month if Preferred.

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OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
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BRADBURY'S PIANOS are made of the BEST THOROUGHLY SEASONED MATERIAL.
He employs the BEST MECHANICAL SKILL and TALENT of the City.

PECULIAR CHARMS OF THE BRADBURY PIANO.

FREEBORN GARRETSON SMITH & CO.,
Late Superintendent and Successor to WM. B. BRADBURY.
427 Broome Street, New York.

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Life Insurance Company,
155 Broadway, New York.
Assets, about - - - - - $2,000,000

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KELLY'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, 299 HUDSON, One door below SPRING ST.
MONEY REFUNDED
Shoes EXCHANGED within 3 Months.
ALL OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED expressly for a CUSTOM TRADE, and WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL and HONEST WORKMANSHIP, at CASH PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION.

P. FLOOD,
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AT WHOLESALE
37 MURRAY and 31 WARREN STS.,

PACIFIC HOTEL,
No. 170, 172, 174, and 176 Greenwich Street
JOHN PATTEN, Proprietor.

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No. 231, WEST STREET, NEW YORK

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The Highest Cash Prices

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 202. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

SIGNAL DISCOMFITURE OF TRADING AGITATORS.

A Tenant-Right Meeting Prevented by the People in Limerick.

EXCITING SCENES.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE PLATFORM.

The Speakers Prevented from Remaining at the Place of Meeting.

FLIGHT OF TWO ITINERANT AGITATORS.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

A numerously signed requisition, calling on the farmers, laborers, and others interested in the land question to attend a public meeting for tenant right, in the City of the Violated Treaty, on Monday, Nov. 1st, was extensively circulated through the county and city of Limerick. It is understood that the first arrangement come to was, that Dr. Butler, Roman Catholic Bishop, should preside on the occasion, but it appears a private meeting was held at the office of a local liberal solicitor, in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, and an intimation was given that an organised opposition was likely to take place, which had the effect of inducing his lordship to decline taking that position of responsibility and danger. Under these circumstances it was decided that the chair would be taken by the County High Sheriff, E. W. O'Brien, of Cahermoyle, eldest son of the late lamented William Smith O'Brien, but not the heir to his political principles or public virtues. The conduct of this gentleman on a certain memorable occasion with regard to the connection of his tenantry with the Fenian movement was the means of bringing in a large body of the country people to oppose his presiding at the meeting.

Monday, being one of the holidays of obligation of the Catholic Church, gave the people from the country districts a special opportunity of coming into town, of which they availed themselves to such an extent that at mid-day the city contained from fifty thousand to sixty thousand persons in addition to its own inhabitants. [...]

THE PEOPLE'S GUARDS.

The opposing party were conspicuous by wearing green favors. They proceeded with the work of demolition and interruption in a systematic and determined, but at the same time good humored manner, using no unnecessary violence towards the parties who insisted on getting a hearing and making use of no insulting expressions, unless in return to taunts and threats, which were freely employed by some of the clerical body and their supporters. After the destruction of the platform a body comprising about 3,000 people, took entire possession of the Market place, and retained it during the day despite of all attempts at opposition.

SPOUTERS REPULSED.

At about two o'clock, the more resolute members of the Farmers' Club, accompanied by a large body of the clergy, having secured the co-operation of the reverend friend of the people—the Rev. Mr Quaide, P.P., O'Callaghan's Mills—proceeded to the place of meeting, believing, doubtless, that the presence amongst them of this advocate of popular rights would open the way for the addresses they expected to deliver. But in this, however, they were sadly disappointed. Father Quaide, indeed, was partially, but impatiently listened to, while making some allusions to the political prisoners, but the moment he attempted to diverge into the subject of tenant right, he was silenced in an impressive and final manner; and all who attempted to follow him shared the same fate.

VERY PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

The Rev Mr. Shanahan was the first who endeavored to inflict his "homeless rhetoric" on the assembled thousands, but he was at once met with the question, "Where were you from our amnesty meeting in Limerick?" and he was told emphatically that neither he nor any one else would be heard for a moment on any subject, save that of amnesty to the political prisoners. Failing to silence him by this means, the crowd made one sweeping rush towards the place where he stood, and in an instant that gentleman and his friends were taken up bodily, and forcibly put outside the entrance gate to the market. The people then returned, and paid attention to the Rev Mr Fitzgerald, P. P., Fedamore, who made some unfair and unpopular observations in reference to the political prisoners on the previous Sunday, and ejected him also in the most unceremonious manner. The Secretary of the Farmers' Club then appeared on the stage, and was treated in a similar way. As each ejectment took place a volley of squibs and crackers were discharged in all directions with every appearance of concerted action. When the president and members of the Farmers' Club entered, with their [...]

[...] which appeared next morning in the Cork papers. The successful opposition to the projected meeting took all parties completely by surprise, and shows the power and determination of the popular element more completely than anything that has yet taken place in the eventful annals of this country. The result affords the directest evidence of the fact that an independent spirit prevails, for the first time, amongst the people of this country, who will no longer permit themselves to be controlled by priestly domination in temporal affairs; and, as the last siege of Limerick was a turning-point in the history of Ireland, so may this occurrence be regarded as the commencement of a new era in the political agitations of this country, when the clerical influence, which has been misdirected and abused for a long period, is now loosened from its foundation and fast tottering to its fall.—*Irishman.*

MR. MITCHEL'S LECTURE.

JOHN MARTIN.—HIS WELCOME TO NEW YORK.

A great and highly respectable assemblage crowded the hall of the Cooper Institute on the evening of Tuesday the 16th. The lecture was for the benefit of Mrs. Larkin, the widow of Michael Larkin, the Manchester Martyr; and the subject announced was "Grattan and O'Brien."

It was also known that John Martin would be present on the occasion, which probably produced greater enthusiasm, although the sacred obligation of the truly patriotic object was quite enough to account for the concourse.

His Honor the Mayor of New York took the chair, and, in a few happy observations, introduced Mr John Mitchel. On the platform were Mr. Martin, Colonel John O'Mahony, Richard O'Gorman, General Denis Burke, several officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Mr. Wm. E. Robinson, late M. C. for Brooklyn, Colonel Roberts, Mr. John Savage, and other gentlemen connected with the several patriotic organizations.

Mr. Mitchel, on presenting himself, was warmly received. He said:

I know why you have assembled this night in such an imposing mass. It is not simply to listen to a lecture on two illustrious Irishmen, dear as are the name and fame of those two men to all our race. There is something more than this meant by the meeting of to-night. Neither is it merely to aid in alleviating the lot of a bereaved family, the family of our brave countryman, who nobly gave his life in your cause and in mine. There is more still. there is a deeper significance in the manifestation of Irish feeling to-night. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone [...]

[...] you have listened to with so much appreciation and so great pleasure, has been delivered by a friend of mine—(cheering for Mr Mitchel)—by a man who has been my constant friend ever since he and I were school fellows together long ago, who has been my comrade, or rather my leader, in many years of patriotic effort. And this man is distinguished by great talents and high accomplishments, while his loyalty to Ireland has stood firm throughout far heavier personal sacrifices and sufferings than I have been tried with. (Repeated cheers.) The subject of Mr Mitchel's lecture, ladies and gentlemen, is one in which I take a peculiar interest. For the patriotic characters of Grattan and O'Brien are just such as I, at an humble distance, desire to emulate, and their political aims are also mine. Those great Irishmen sought to obtain the national independence of Ireland without bloodshed, without revolutionary violence, without damage to social order or disturbance of the constitutional forms to which our country and our people had been accustomed. So do I. (Cheers and murmurs of dissent.) Grattan and O'Brien earnestly desired that Irish national independence should be obtained so as to secure the common benefit of all the inhabitants of Ireland of every race and sect and class and condition. So do I. They sought simply to remove the English usurpation and to place in its stead the sovereign authority of Ireland. They considered that that change alone, without any disturbance of constitutional forms, would act like a charm to heal the social diseases produced in our country by the foreign rule. Such are my aims and such is my belief. (Expressions of dissent.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not propose to myself to argue before you at present the question between the advocates of a peaceful settlement of the national quarrel of Ireland and England and the advocates of war and violent revolution. Not that I fear any weakness on my side of that argument. On the contrary, so strongly am I convinced of the goodness of my cause that I hope confidently to see before I die, though I may have but a few years longer to live, all the good men and women of the Irish race in Ireland, here, and all over the world, united for a national movement to seek and to obtain a peaceful settlement of our quarrel with England. But I shall not trouble you here with the reasons that convince me and may convince other rational men. I want only to let you clearly understand what are my real sentiments, if you care to know them. (Applause.) The sentiments that I have always, deliberately, expressed in Ireland are the very sentiments that I shall express in America. I respect the opinions of those who differ from me. (Hear, hear.) The only very serious difference that has ever existed between my friend Mr. Mitchel and myself is this very one. I am of opinion that Irish national independence can be obtained without war or revolution, and through a peaceable surrender by the English of their usurped authority. Mr. Mitchel thinks that only war, and a war subversive of the whole fabric of English power can wrest our country from the English grasp. (Cries of "He's right.") That difference is a serious one, and it causes my friend and me to take different roads in seeking to reach the same end. But it does not cause either of us to pretend to doubt the other's honor or patriotism. It does not set us against each other as hostile factions to thwart each other in trying to serve Ireland, each in his own way. (Hear, hear.)

Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Mitchel has announced [...]

[...] fidence in the intelligence of the people. We believe they cannot, to any great extent, be led astray, as they have too often been. Some men may try to persuade themselves that they are discharging the duty they owe their country by attending tenant-right meetings and assisting to send representatives to the foreign parliament pledged to support fixity of tenure, but in their inmost souls they know the only real tenant right movement is Fenianism and nothing but Fenianism."

DEAN MAWE AGAIN.

Lately Dean Mawe, of Kerry, has been signalising himself by a series of intemperate letters to the *Tralee Chronicle*, denouncing, in unjustifiably strong language, the "Fenian faction," the national press, and the promoters of the amnesty meetings. An amnesty meeting was held in Tralee, in spite of him, and the *Chronicle* published a fair report of it. The Dean was not satisfied, and while the editor (who wrote the report) was absent, a letter from the Dean appeared in the *Chronicle*, charging him with trifling with the fair fame of Tralee, by saying that the meeting was "a magnificent success." The editor, in a long and able letter, repudiates the attack on his professional character, and vindicates his right to form his own opinion on public and political matters; and he completely extinguishes the Dean by quoting the exact words of the report, which were that the promoters of the meeting said it was a magnificent success. The editor adds:

"Did I trifle with the fair fame of Tralee and the people, when I was sent for by Dean Mawe and lectured, and when I refused to endorse Mr. Gladstone's amended declaration unconditionally, and to denounce the amnesty movement, and to brand its promoters as 'scoundrels'? Did I trifle with the fair fame of Tralee and its people, when a message was brought to me on the day before the meeting, tending to dictate what description I should give of the meeting that was to take place, and saying that I was apt to repeat the mistake I made about Meany's lecture, and when, as a journalist anxious to assert my independence, I resented such an intrusion, and said I would not take directions from any one beforehand as to what account I would give of a public meeting; and that when it did take place, I would describe it as faithfully and as honestly as I could? The meeting did take place. I did describe it. I believe Dean Mawe will now see that he would have shown a better judgment had he allowed the meeting, with all its points of 'failure' or 'success,' and my description, with all its shortcomings, to rest in peace."

The Dean appears to have written himself into a libel suit, judging from a letter to the *Tralee Chronicle*, by a tradesman, named William Flynn, one of the promoters of the amnesty meeting. The Dean wrote, in his letter about the meeting, when praising those that remained away.

"I am proud of them, that they did not sully the honor of their town, and submit themselves to the [...]

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

FENIANISM.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AISLING AR EIRINN

Seāġan Clārać Mac Dōṁnaill ro ċan.

Oīḋċe ḃios a m' luiġe a ṁ ṡuan,
Is mē ar buaiream trē na ċatāiġe
Do ṡin an t-sīḋ-ḃean t-sīleać, t-suairc
Taoiḃ liom suas ag dēanaṁ taṫaiġe;
Ba ċaol a com, a croiḃ-ḟolt trom
Ag tiġeaċt go bonn lei 'n a sraiṫage.
Ba ḋuiḃe a gruāig 'nā gual,
Is ba ġile a snuaḋ 'nā na h-ealaiġe

Do ċonnairc ī 's a gnaoi gan ġruaim
A claon-rosc uaiṫne, 's a bēilin tanaiḋe
A mion-ċīoċ cruinn geal cruaiḋ
Ar a mīn-ċnis ṫuar, nāċ ḃ-fuil teasaiġe
A h-aol ċorp seang, a rēiḋ-ċroḃ leaḃair,
A caol troiḋ ṫeann, a dēid 's a mailiġe
Is fīor gur b' aoiḃinn linn a luaḋ,
Bīoḋ gur ṫruaġ mē ag an g-cleasaiḋe

An tan ḋearcas ī do ḃīogas suas
Go ḃ-fionnainn uaiṫe, cā'r b' as ī
Nīor ṫriotal sī, do sceinn sī uainn,
Is ḃīos go duḃaċ d' ēis mo staraiḋe
D' ēiġeas go lom, 'n dēiġ le fonn,
Nīor aontuiġ liom, is mē ar mearaiġe.
Gur leanas ī do 'n tīr ba ṫuaiḋ
Go Sīṫ na n-Gruagaċ, cē gur ḃ-fada ī

Tiġim aníos arís de ruaig
Go Sīṫ Cruaċna, go Sīṫ Seanaiġe
Go Sīṫ aoiḃinn aoird Eas-ruaiḋ,
Mar a m-bīd na sluaġa re taoiḃ na m-beannaiġe
Go h-aol-Ḃrog Bōinn Ṁic Aongus Ōig
Ag fēaċain reoṁan 's ag deanaṁ feastaiġe
Nī raiḃ a tuarisc ṡīos nā ṡuas,
Aċt [illegible] do ġluaiseaċt trē na bealaiġe

Tiġim go Sīṫ Ṁic Lir na g-cruaċ
Go Craoiḃ Ruaḋ, 's tiġim go Teaṁaoir,
Go Sīṫ ċnoic Ḟīnn' aoiḃinn, ṫuar,
Is Aoiḃil ruaḋ re taoiḃ na cragaiḋe,
Ḃī cēad ban ōg, ba sēiṁe cloḋ
Ag ēisteaċt ceoil, 's ag dēanaṁ aistiġe
A b-foċair Aoiḃil is ṅograiḋ Ṫuaṫ-Ṁuain
Is mīle gruagaċ glē glē gaiscīġe

Do ḃī an t-sīḋ-ḃean t-sīleaċ, t-suairc
Do ċuir ar buairt mē ām raṫaiġe
'Na suiḋe go maoineaċ, mīn-ġeal suas
S a dlaoi-cuaċa lēi go h-aiṫaiġe,
D' fēaċ anall go maorḋa mall,
Ba lēir dī ar ball, gur mē do lean
Air sī, "Is truaġ linn do ċuaird
Tiġ anuas is ēist ar g-ceasnaiġe

Mo ċnead," ar sī, "mo ḃuiḋean ar buairt
Mo ṫīr, mo ṡluaġ, mo laoċraiḋ gaiscīġe!
Do ċreaċ a g-crīoċa caoiṁtiġ cruaiḋ
Do lionra luaiṫ na d-trēan d-treasaiġe
Mar ḃīd faoi ceo, gan ḃrīġ gac lō
Fā ċuing an brōin faoi na Gallaiġe,
Is iomḋa mac dīlis dībearṫa uaim,
S a Ċrīost, nāċ truaġ mē 'n a n-easḃaiḋe!"

D' fiafruiġeas dī, cā h-ī an ḃliadain
D' aois an Tiġearna do ḃīoḋ an fear groiḋe
'N a ríġ ar Gaoiḋil go brioġṁar dian
Ag dībirt fiaḋ-ḃuiḋne n-a ballaiġe
Do ḋūn sī a beol, nī duḃairt nīos mō,
So ar siūḃal mar ceo ī, no mar sīḋ-gaoiṫ,
Is nīl 'l a cūntas fōs le taḃairt a g-cōir
Cā h-am do fōirfiġear ar ār n-easbuiġe

THE VISION OF JOHN M'DONNELL

TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH

One night, my eyes, in sealed repose
Beheld wild war's terrific vision—
When lo! beside my couch arose
The Banshee bright, of form Elysian!
Her dark hair's flow streamed loose below
Her waist to kiss her foot of lightness
The snows that deck the cygnet's neck,
Would fail to peer her bosom's whiteness!

I saw her—mild her angel mien;
Her azure eye were soul-subduing,
Her white round breast and lip were seen
The eye of wonder ever wooing—
Her sylph-like waist—her forehead chaste—
Her ivory teeth and taper finger—
Twas heaven, 'tis true, these charms to view—
'Twas pain within their sphere to linger!

"Fair shape of light! thy lowly slave
Entreats thy race—thy travels' story!"
Her white arm gave one beck'ning wave—
She vanish'd like a beam of glory!
My questioning call unheeded all,
My cries above the breezes swelling,
As, fill'd with woe, I northward go,
To Grugach's distant, fairy dwelling!

Through fair Senai—through Crochan's hall
I wildly chase the flying maiden,
By fairy fort—by waterfall
Where weird ones wept with sorrow laden!
My footsteps roam great Angus' dome
Above the Boyne, a structure airy—
In hall and moat these wild words float.
"She onwards treads the haunt of Faery!"

Mac Lir, I sought thy proud abode—
Through Creeveroe my question sounded,
Through Temor's halls of state I strode,
And reach'd Cnoc-Feeirinn spell-surrounded,
By Aivi-roe, 'mid wine-cups' flow,
A thousand maids' clear tones were blending;
And chiefs of the Gael, in armed mail,
At tilt and tourney were contending!

The smooth-skin fair, whose witching eye
Had lur'd me from my pillow dreamy,
'Mid shadowy hosts was seated high
Her cold-black tresses wild and streamy—
She said, while shone her proud glance on
The form she knew that long pursued her,
We much deplore thy wanderings sore.
Now list our wrongs from the fierce intruder

I weep, I weep, my woe-struck bands
My country, hosts, and chiefs of bravery—
The cold, rude Alien spoil'd their lands,
And ground their strength in bitter slavery
Crush'd, weak, obscure, they now endure
Dark sorrow's yoke beneath the stranger,
And the True and High in exile sigh—
Heaven, how I need each brave avenger!

Say, O say thou being bright!
When shall the land from slavery waken?
When shall our hero claim his right
And tyrants' halls be terror shaken?
She gives no sign—the form divine
Pass'd like the winds by fairies woken—
The future holds, in Time's dark folds
The despot's chain of bondage broken!

EMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

CORK, Nov 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Irish People

DEAR SIR I think a vast amount of good might be done, with little trouble, by a few good Irishmen of position in New York—I mean by the formation of an Immigrant Aid Society. Even without any expenditure of money such a society could accomplish a great deal. By opening communication with the cities, towns, and rural districts they would be constantly informed as to what situations would be vacant and what employment could be instantly procured all over the United States; and by sending to a corresponding society in Ireland a list of those vacant situations, an intending immigrant, before leaving home, could learn where to get employment at the other side

How much wretched anxiety would not such simple machinery spare to many a poor inexperienced creature cast by cruel fortune a waif at the mercy of the storms of the world? And how many such poor creatures might thus be saved from moral and material disaster and wreck!

By the aid of money such a society could, of course, accomplish much more. It could buy up tracts of land and dispose of them to suitable parties, affording them facilities for payment, and in like manner assist them in stocking their farms. It could forward to their destinations those emigrants whose means would not enable them to reach those places where their industry would be sure of finding remunerative employment, &c., &c.: in all cases requiring gradual repayment for money advanced

I need hardly say I am not an advocate of emigration from this country, believing, as I do, that a larger population than Ireland has at present ought be able to live at home in comfort. But so long as misgovernment continues to drive our people to foreign shores for the means of subsistence, I do not see how any Irishman who has it in his power to render such a service, as might be rendered through such a society as I have indicated, can justify himself to his conscience if he do not perform that duty.

Besides the immigrants direct from Ireland, the society could also do great good to thousands of our poor country people, crowded into New York and other large cities, vast numbers of whom are notoriously sunk in wretchedness and misery

There is, I believe, an "Immigrant Protection Society" already existing in connection with Castle Garden, New York. What work it proposes to itself, and what it accomplishes, I know not; for neither in America nor in Ireland have I ever heard much of it. Nor do I know of whom the society consists. It may be doing much good that is not spoken of. But if that society be composed of men really anxious to serve our people, I respectfully suggest to them that, in some such manner as I have alluded to, their sphere of usefulness might be greatly extended, indeed. And I am sure that with proof of good work accomplished they would never lack any necessary pecuniary assistance from those of our generous-hearted people who, in the great Republic, share in fortune's smiles.

I am sure your advocacy shall not be wanting to so good a cause.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours
JAMES F. X. O'BRIEN.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Brethren and fellow-countrymen of the United States;

In obedience to the instructions of the convention held in the city of Dayton, Ohio, August 16, 1869, for the formation of a union of all Irish beneficial societies throughout the United States, it is our pleasing duty, as members of the Executive Committee of the "Irish Catholic Benevolent Union," to address you upon this a subject in which, as Irishmen, we should feel a common interest and a common pride, and which should actuate us to use every honorable means to attain that which is so much desired—unity of purpose and concert of action among these Irish beneficial societies that now are, and will yet be, organized throughout this country The importance of such an object, after being duly considered by several local societies who fully realized the necessity of having some organization established, general in its character, under which they would be better enabled to forward the noble cause of human philanthropy, culminated in a call being issued by a committee for a convention of all Irish beneficial societies to meet in the city of Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th day of August, 1869, to adopt such measures as they might, in their judgment, deem best for the success of the contemplated movement.

In pursuance of said call, and at the appointed time and place, the convention assembled, there being a good attendance of delegates, all of whom were deeply impressed with the importance of the object for which they had thus assembled.

The convention, after a full and harmonious discussion of the subject, framed and adopted a constitution, which has already been submitted to the public, and by their co-operative action evinced a determination to bring the fruits of their labor as prominently and directly as possible before the minds of those for whose especial benefit and advantage they were thus deliberating. In this connection, it is needless for us to call your attention to the great amount of good that may be accomplished by individual and independent societies. In most of our cities and large towns such organizations are in existence, and their utility has been demonstrated to an extent that will secure [illegible]

That local organizations of this character must, from their nature, be too much circumscribed in their power and influence, and have not attained the strength their importance and utility demands, must be apparent to all who are in any degree familiar with their political histories. The manifest and particular reasons assigned for their limited influence is attributable to, and directly results from, the fact that the great mass of our countrymen in the United States are dependent for their support upon a labor whose demands are ever fluctuating, and the scenes of which are constantly changing. Experience teaches us that the laborer of to-day may, in a short time, be far removed from the field of his present employment. This constant change of scene, being so often rendered necessary by his calling in life, prevents that permanence of residence which he would wish to obtain, and in a great measure deprives him of a proper enjoyment of those benefits which this society under its present management affords.

Although provisions are made by most, if not all, of the beneficial societies now in existence to relieve such of their members as are entitled to relief, though miles should intervene, yet this provision is subject to many serious and lamentable disadvantages, and too frequently the object of benevolence is far removed beyond the pale of all succor ere communication may be had with the society of which he is a member

Considerations of this character have doubtless had an active tendency to prevent many well disposed persons from attaching themselves to societies as now regulated; and that such considerations should be attended with this result must be apparent to all. To remedy this evil, and supply the means by which the various beneficial societies throughout the country may co-operate, the convention recently adopted a constitution setting forth the objects of this union and the regulations necessary to give it full efficacy. As explanatory of its main objects and purposes, we may be permitted to recite an extract from the preamble, namely

"The object of this organization shall be to promote kind and fraternal feelings among the members of the various Irish Catholic beneficial societies throughout the United States, and to extend to members of such societies, who, by sickness or other misfortune, are prevented from pursuing their usual avocations, such aid as will alleviate their sufferings.'"

By this union of the different Irish beneficial societies nothing is sacrificed by the individual societies. Since the government and regulations of the subordinate societies are in every essential respect unimpaired and intact, each society preserves its own identity, and possesses the inherent right of adopting the name by which it shall be known, and to enact a constitution and by laws for its own government, provided that the same are not inconsistent with the constitution, rules, and regulations of the union.

The union contemplates securing for each member of a subordinate society, belonging to the union, all the benefits to which he may be entitled, wherever he may be, and at whatever distance, within the United States, from the society of which he is a member

The object contemplated by this union must commend itself to every thoughtful mind; and the plan proposed, it is confidently believed, is simple, thorough, and entirely practicable. The basis of this union rests on the universal system of benevolence and philanthropy. Its pacific nature and amicable tendency will clearly appear upon an examination of its general structure, and a careful consideration of its fundamental laws. A reverence for the Supreme Being, the grand Architect of the universe, is its elemental life—the primordial source of all its principles—the fountain from which all its virtues flow. It interests us also in the duties and engagements of humanity, produces an affectionate concern for the welfare of mankind, and, raising our thoughts superior to every selfish view, or party prejudice, fills the heart with unlimited good will to all. It co-operates in regulating the tempers, restraining the passions, sweetening the dispositions, and harmonizing the discordant interests of men—breathes a spirit of universal love and benevolence, and adds one thread more to the silken cord of evangelical charity which binds man to man. In the one hand it holds out the olive branch of peace, and in the other the liberal donation of charity

In the union of our countrymen we shall also realize that constancy of affection which friendship boastingly promises, but, alas! frequently fails to retain, and that tender sympathy which fraternal love ought ever to express. This, we are bold to say, is the genuine spirit of our union. These are its appropriate services—its peculiar duties. In this philanthropic affection, and in those benevolent and gentle cares, does it endeavor, by the inculcation of forceful precepts, and the exhibition of affecting examples, to instruct and exercise its attentive and faithful adherents—exciting the generous disposition of love, adding to brotherly kindness charity, confirming the habits of disinterested beneficence, and prompting the "capacious wish that pants for universal good."

Having briefly endeavored to impress [illegible] minds the objects contemplated by the convention, we now earnestly ask for the union an attentive and careful consideration, believing that it must and will receive the ready and determined support of those who, engaged in a common cause, recognize the importance of a more extended field of usefulness, and the inadequacy of the old system to supply a want so long experienced by our exiled countrymen in the United States.

While we claim for this union the principal advantages derived from the several secret societies instituted for beneficial purposes, it is at the same time free from those objectionable features which have been censured and condemned.

The absence of a union, or some organization whereby our countrymen might be brought more closely together in a companionship that would be beneficial to all, and one in which the mutual interests of each and every one would be protected, respected, and acknowledged, is so apparent that we cannot but believe that the formation and the establishment of this union upon its present liberal basis will be hailed by all Irishmen as the advent of a brighter day, when, forgetting the divisions that may have existed in the past, they will go forward hand in hand and vie with each other in the building up of an organization that can and will yet be a tower of strength, and compel recognition and respect for us. Separated as we are, by cruel, persecutive, and oppressive laws, from the land of our birth and the scenes of our early love, we are compelled to seek a home in this "the land of the free," the refuge and the asylum of the oppressed, where Irishmen have upon many a well-contested field testified their appreciation of the privileges and the liberties they enjoy—guaranteed them as citizens of the United States. How often is it that some of our less fortunate countrymen are cast upon the tender mercies of this cold and uncharitable world, and are but too frequently left to perish, without any assistance being rendered, or even the least feeble effort made to cheer and console their last lingering moments ere their departure from this world. But how different in the case of the sickness, or death, of those who are members of this union, and are surrounded with its influence, and come within its reach. The member prostrate upon the bed of sickness, and it may be of death, sees around him the sympathizing faces of friends, and feels the aid which springs from fraternal solicitude. His dying hours are not left to be passed among those who may be totally indifferent to his condition, but he is watched by those who are pledged to do all that the dire necessity of the case demands, and are actuated by the most serious of responsibilities to secure for him that sweet consolation which this union and the blessed influence of Christianity affords, and when death closes out the last scene of earth from his view, he is interred in conformity with those principles which supported him through life, and at its close fitted him for a better world on [illegible]

What greater considerations can we offer to secure your co-operation than these? What more commendable undertaking to secure your support in extending an object so fraught with usefulness? What nobler work can man be engaged in than this?

In conclusion, we would urge upon the officers of the various Irish beneficial societies throughout the land the importance of at once familiarizing themselves with the plan proposed and set down in the constitution. To those who have not yet seen the constitution, we suggest that they at once provide themselves with a copy, and, at the earliest practicable moment, lay the same before the societies to which they are attached, in order that a full deliberation may be had, and early support received.

Signed on behalf of the union

HON D DWYER, Dayton, Ohio, President.

J. LOUIS BRADY, Louisville, Ky, Senior Vice President.

M C. BRODERICK, Delaware, Ohio, Junior Vice President.

JOHN J. HARRINGTON, Richmond, Ind., Secretary

THOMAS CORCORAN, Springfield, Ohio, Treasurer.

PROMISED STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The *Daily News*—the pseudo-organ of the Cabinet—"sets" certain Irishmen for prosecution. Whom, think ye? Isaac Butt and George Henry Moore We hail the suggestion with pleasure Let loose the prosecutors upon Ireland again

"Let them come, the Brigands, let them come."

They will be sure to make as much of this State Prosecution as they did of the prosecution of O'Connell. But we can assure them they won't break their hearts as they broke his heart—because he believed in English constitutionalism and was betrayed. The Irish people have learned much since then.

Irish bishops and priests will stand in the dock with them—as Father Tierney did in O'Connell's day—for the *Pall Mall Gazette* has "set" them. Again, we bid them do it—again, we hail the suggestion with pleasure.

"Loose the lawyer and the spy."

The clergy will be the People's priests once more, when crowned with thorns.

The Irish priests, says the *Gazette*, constitute an Irish Danger—"The Danger—which it is idle to blink or extenuate—lies here, that they are a separate and close organization, obedient to foreign orders having objects not only distinct from ours, but avowedly hostile and irreconcilable; averse to the British connection, which they term Saxon domination, counteracting systematically and conscientiously the best efforts of statesmen for the progress of Ireland; objecting, in fact, to the very word 'progress' seeking to promote that swarming population which we know to be the greatest danger the Irish have to dread, encouraging those small holdings—steadily setting their faces against emigration. The Roman Catholic priesthood are inherently, in virtue of their order and their principles, conscientiously as well as selfishly the irreconcilable antagonists of English statesmanship and of Irish improvement" (*i. e.*, improving the Irish off the face of the land)—as we understand the words. *They wish to eliminate improving* (*i. e.*, evicting) energetic, enlightened (*i. e.*, depopulating) "wealthy landowners. We desire to regenerate Ireland by such means" (depopulators.) "THEY WISH IRELAND FOR THE IRISH"—

Good heavens! is it possible? Enough—more than enough. The measure of their crimes is not only full, but overflows. No wonder the Liberal London writer exclaims: "by surrendering the representation of Ireland into the hands of this body, we are surrendering it not to rivals, but to enemies."

People of Ireland, heed not what expressions your priests may use to the contrary, this English authority declares them Irreconcilable [illegible] rently, systematically, conscientiously Enemies. Their Crimes are before you. Mind you, it is to be an Irish Enemy to be opposed to Depopulators—to foster small holdings—to wish Ireland for the Irish!!!

The four Archbishops must stand in the dock with Messrs. Butt and Moore—the Bishops and clergy will be decimated for victims.

"Prosecute"—"Prosecute."—"Prosecute"—howls the English press.

We repeat their demand with an addition Prosecute—If you dare!—*Irishman.*

DR. TRESHAM GREGG AND THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.—A public meeting took place on Tuesday evening, November 2, in the Round Room of the Rotundo, Dublin, in pursuance of the following curious advertisement: "An alarm!—on my holy mountain!" Glorious, pious, and immortal!!! The Protestants of Dublin will organize (D. V.,) with the Lord of Hosts at their head, for honor, for glory, and for victory Derry, Aughrim, and the Boyne!! The Rev. Tresham D. Gregg, D. D., in the chair." Appended to this advertisement was one signed Thomas F. Caldbeck, Grand Master of the Orange Institution of Dublin, in which he disclaimed on behalf of his body any connection with the meeting. Notwithstanding this a good many of those present wore orange scarfs, and a few orange handkerchiefs were displayed from the gallery. Dr. Gregg took the chair without any formality and opened the meeting with prayer. He then addressed the meeting at length, maintaining that through the action of the bishops and the clergy and the gentry the Church had past away. He solemnly believed that the Church property might be recovered by the operatives and himself, and the object of the meeting was to initiate the proceedings that would bring about this result. He maintained that the Church lands should never have been alienated, and that, if alienated, they should have been handed over to the Catholics. (Applause.) He would have confided the safety of the Irish Church in the keeping of the Irish nation as a Republic, and he would be delighted to see a constitutional change to Republicanism. (Applause.) Were they to be neutral and to see themselves robbed when self-government would give them their rights? (No, no.) He proposed a series of resolutions denunciatory of the Church Bill, and distributed copies of a petition to the same effect. Those who attended appeared to have done so for amusement, and the proceedings were rather noisy, though good humor prevailed.

THE LITTLE COMFORTER.

"Ah, mother, don't be crying,
I cannot bear to see
The big tears falling from your eyes
In silent agony.
Sure brother James has told me
That brave and gallant men
Are coming o'er the sea to bring
My father home again,
To fight a famous battle—
And won't you let me go?
Sure I will learn to fire a gun,
And shoot our cruel foe

"Oh, yes, I'll be a Fenian,
Dressed in a suit of green,
A golden band around my cap,
The grandest e'er was seen
And when they sound the bugle,
I'll join them in the fight,
For father said that true men all
Should battle for their right
And we will burst his prison door,
And make him once more free—
Oh, then I'll toss my cap and shout,
'Hurrah for liberty!'"

"And mother"—"Hush, my darling,
Don't speak of liberty,
Your father's bound in chains to-day—
He is, *asthore machree*.
No soothing voice to cheer him,
No gentle spirit near
To share the sorrows of his heart,
Or shed for them a tear.
O God! that one so noble
Should meet a felon's doom,
Should pine unheard, unsought, unseen,
In wretchedness and gloom.

"Ah, no! *asthore*, the tyrants
Would never let him go,
For mercy rests not in the heart
Of Erin's ruthless foe.
But let us kneel to Heaven,
And breathe a fervent prayer,
That He who broke St. Peter's chains
May send bright angels there,
To light his lonely prison cell
With Hope's bright cheering ray,
And one day guide him home once more—
Come, darling, let us pray."

MARIE ANNE O'FARRELL.

THE CAUSE IN THOMASTON, CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of the Irish People

SIR: It is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that I have to announce, through the columns of your true and patriotic journal, the organization of a Circle of the F. B. in the above town.

Many were the obstacles we had to encounter, but yet, thank God, owing to the untiring exertions and perseverance of Mr. Maurice O'Brien, who, I dare say, is known to you, we have triumphed over all, and pretty soon we expect to bid fair to have as large a membership as any Circle in the State.

When at first Fenianism was talked of in this locality, I dare say there was not half-a-dozen Irishmen in its favor. They liked well enough to see old Ireland free; but the idea of getting them to have any act or part in her freedom was a thing impossible.

Well, notwithstanding all these difficulties, to work we went, and when the proper stimulus was applied that spirit which lay dormant so long began by degrees to develop itself, so that those who did really oppose us at the commencement, now form part of our Circle.

Now, Mr. Editor, these few facts lead me to say, that if Irishmen throughout this great Union, no matter in what part fortune might be pleased to waft them to, would only endeavor to spread the Fenian faith, the numerical strength of the organization would have been doubled, nay trebled; and if they should meet with anything that should mar their progress, why let them work with patience and perseverance until it is overcome, which it finally must be; and by so doing, ere many years would elapse, the immortal Green would be seen floating over every citadel and stronghold in Ireland, and no more should we behold that cursed red rag of the Sassenagh.

Our Circle is named the Thomas Francis Burke Circle F. B.

OFFICERS:

Maurice O'Brien, Centre.

William Tribey, Sec. Eugene O'Gorman, Treas.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

William Shanahan, Chairman. Daniel Brawley, Edward Ryan.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM TRIBEY.

P. S.—We are to have a grand ball for the benefit of our Circle on the 17th December, in the American Hall, Thomaston. Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1 50. W. T.

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 80 cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything sent to every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and [illegible]
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in town.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
[illegible] & [illegible] GREENWICH STREET,
CORNER OF MURRAY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving daily at [illegible] New Teas, Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, etc., purchased for cash. Grocers, Bakers, Hotel Proprietors, and Families who purchase goods for cash, and wish to use economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully solicit them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can buy cheaper than at any other establishment in the city for cash, as they sell to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad debts which are invariable in the credit system. The subscribers flatter themselves from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage.

PETER LYNCH & CO.

P. S.—Ship and shop stores put up at the shortest notice. Goods delivered free of carriage. The subscribers have no connection with any other house.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
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HOSIERY &c.
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Between Broadway and Church St., New York.

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WM. J CUNNINGHAM, JACOB MASTEN.

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PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Standard Organs and Melodeons,
AND DEALERS IN PIANOS,
841 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Awarded a GOLD MEDAL as the best "Cabinet Organ," at the great trial at the Fair of the American Institute, New York, in 1869, and the First Prizes at the Iowa and New Jersey State Fairs in 1867. Our Instruments will be found superior in QUALITY, VARIETY and POWER of TONE and in DESIGN and FINISH.
Send for a Circular and Price List.
Address,
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
841 BROADWAY, N. Y.
New Instruments to Let and Sold in Instalments.

THE
WEBER

PIANO FORTES

Are called by such Artists as
MADAME PAREPA ROSA,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ALIDA TOPP,
S B MILLS,
J. N PATTISON,
HARRY SANDERSON,
ALFRED H. PEASE,
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GEO F BRISTOW,
C JEROME HOPKINS, and
EVERY MUSICIAN OF NOTE

THE BEST NOW MANUFACTURED.

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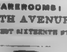
CORNER WEST SIXTEENTH STREET,
New York.



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The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at
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WHOLESALE FISH MERCHANTS
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MASON,
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Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Rosin, Oil and other Stills, High Chimneys, Cisterns and Vaults, Ranges, Cooking Ranges, etc., built or put up in any part of the United States.
Hotel Cooking Apparatus put up or repaired in the best manner.
PLASTERING AND FLAGGING. DRAINS PUT UP.
Re-setting, Altering, and Repairing in all the above branches.
FURNACES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

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DEALER IN
FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS.
Also,
NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS.
A large supply constantly on hand
OFFICE—64 RUTGERS SLIP.
STORES—62, 63 & 64 RUTGERS SLIP, AND 374, 376 & 378 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK

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PRACTICAL PLUMBER
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
[illegible] HUDSON STREET OR 16 ABINGDON SQUARE, N. Y

[illegible] Cherry P[illegible]

[illegible]

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.
Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.
Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PER BOTTLE.

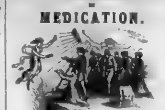
A Bradbury in the White House.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—We are pleased to see our worthy friend, Mrs. Smith, succeeded so admirably with these capital instruments. He makes a really first rate piano [illegible] better. An exchange says "We had a visit in the early part of the present week from our genial friend, Mr F. G. Smith, one of the succeeding partners of Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury in the manufacture of the celebrated Bradbury Pianos in New York city. Mr Smith just popped in on us direct from Washington, where he had been setting up one of their magnificent Grand Square Pianos in the White House by Mrs Grant's selection, placed in one of the most prominent positions in the Presidential mansion. We are glad to know that while President Grant must, as a public man, submit to almost unendurable annoyance during the day from office-seekers and others, Mr Grant's good taste in the selection of a musical instrument will tend to drive dull care away when the evening time has come, and the President can listen to the sweet rich tones as they are brought out by her skilled fingers. We feel very much like telling our friends confidently, however, that for some months past we have had just such an instrument in every part, as we have referred to above, in our own dwelling, and can recommend it, not only from our own ideas of music, but upon the better judgment of such a distinguished pianist as Carl Brimm, who gave it a thorough testing during a late visit to Pottsville. Mr Smith informs us that Chief Justice Chase and Commodore Porter have also ordered Bradbury Pianos to be put up in their houses. We don't write this to convey the impression that the Pianos will be improved any from this fact, for really we can scarcely see how they can be made better."

Theodore Tilton said of these Pianos "I have had the beautiful piano so long that now to ask me how I like it, is like asking me how I like one of my children! In fact, if you were to ask the children, I'm afraid they would say they liked it nearly as well as they like me! It speaks every day the year round, and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half as much."—*Albany Journal.*

MEDICAL.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICATION.



The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome, has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge

DR ERASMUS WINSLOW'S
LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE

is the most important medicine, novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves [illegible] all the remedial properties of mercury [illegible] this pleasant form to supersede and banish [illegible] the nauseous pills and potions of which [illegible] are the main ingredient. More than

One Thousand Experiments

were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever

In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy, and the irregularities to which the feeble sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the howling and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general aperient they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopeia

It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried Dr ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill

Agent, JOHN F HENRY,
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THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
AND
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess, indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
Burns,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
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Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box, the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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BENEDICT BROTHERS,
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The celebrated American Watches, in coin silver cases as low as $17. Fine gold Wedding Rings, $5 to $8.
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Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition
Yours very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869
Messrs. Farrel Herring & Co. No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits
Yours very respectfully
HOWELL & BROTHERS.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor of the World's Fair London, World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris; and winner of the wager of 20,000 francs at the great international contest
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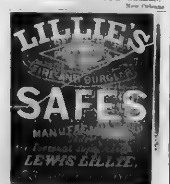

GENERAL AGENCY
OF THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
NEW YORK, August 14, 1869.
TO THE PUBLIC:
We have just returned from Philadelphia, where we have been in attendance on a meeting of the General Agents with the Executive Committee of the Company, held to compare notes, look over the business of the year now nearly passed, and to concert measures for the prosecution of the plans with increased vigor, and, if possible, to still greater and more brilliant success.
The reports from the different agencies were most encouraging. The Company everywhere stands among the first Life Insurance institutions of the country, and everywhere enjoys the confidence of the public while its plain, straightforward plans of doing business are growing more and more in favor the better they are understood
The large stockholders and managers of the Company, comprising some of the first capitalists and most eminent business men of the nation, do not content themselves with lending the authority of their names, but give active personal attention to the business and are determined to devote their abilities and money to the enterprise, and to push it to the most complete success. On looking over the whole field, we have every reason to feel satisfied and encouraged. The Company has issued over seven thousand policies for its first twelve months' business.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Good reliable agents are wanted in New York. Apply to
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EMPIRE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF
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LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES,
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800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.
THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY!
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Notice the Liberal Features!
Ordinary, Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.
Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.
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All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.
One-third of Premium Loaned to the Insured if desired and no notes required.
No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.
Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.
The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE
Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.
Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the amount INSURED PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representative of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE,
In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole-life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000
Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

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SCOTCH WHISKEY.
HOLLAND GIN.
RUMS.
WINES.

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LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO ALL WHO USE IT.

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OFFICE, 64 CEDAR STREET.

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THOMAS HILL,
BUTCHER,
402 West Seventeenth Street
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TEN MONTHS' TIME

OIL CLOTHS, Carpets, BEDDING, FURNITURE OF EVERY KIND. Pay taken by the Week Or Month if Preferred.

BENDALL & CO'S, Corner of CANAL & HUDSON Str.

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THE TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 207 Broadway. R. M. JOHNSON, MANAGER.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 203. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

Fenian Lessons.

O'CONNELL's great desire, during those wonderful years of agitation in Ireland, when he was the received and acknowledged Leader of the people, was to see his countrymen united, sober, self-reliant, and filled with that noble self-respect that begets, or rather commands, respect from others. He had some grounds for what he did. When he came forth to engage upon his Irish mission, his country was torn to pieces by factions, and the slavery which had settled down into the souls of the people had produced its natural results. Carelessness and intemperance beset him on every side. The people were driven mad by oppression. They were just emerging from the bloody trials of '98. The Revolution in France, and, especially, the Revolution in America, increased the desire for freedom in the hearts of the Irish, but, further than the desire of the heart, there was little if any manifestation. How could they act otherwise? Ireland was garrisoned, doubly, trebly garrisoned, by military, yeomanry, and Orangemen. Protestant ascendency was triumphant everywhere. The whole country was under the rule of the lash. The franchise was in the hands of the party of ascendency; every post was filled by one of the same body; the people were coerced, and if they dared to move the *Habeas Corpus* Act was immediately suspended. Death and despair reigned around. The tithe system was producing its martyrs annually, and those of the people who had any manhood left them were joining Ribbon Societies, White Boys, and Molly Maguireism.

It is fashionable at times to sneer at and condemn such associations. No true Irishman will ever be found to utter a hard word against any of these bodies. The members were driven to join them both by the general and local oppressions they were forced to endure. It became a matter of life and death with the members of such societies. Not alone the life and death of themselves, but of their wives and families, of their fathers, mothers and sisters. I doubt not but these men were the pioneers of Fenianism. The country was torn, divided and distracted, just as England desired that it should be.

The Established Church reared its proud steeples over the humble Cross on the gable of the chapel, its belfries rang out resounding notes of triumph and defiance, and England looked on and smiled complacently. The Irish nation was gone, rather it was thoroughly anglicised. What a picture of power!

Ah! but Ireland wasn't yet dead. She moved again and again, aye, and again, until at the present moment the English premier hurries with the hot haste of fear, and with one fell swoop levels the whole united power of ascendency.

Now, in those past days, it was a common cry among Irishmen and the friends of Irishmen (?) to call loudly for unity and temperance among our people. Good natured Irishmen looked upon the whole thing as a necessary warning. They were open to advice, and even the most sober and well-conducted among them, and those who were most inclined for unity accepted the repeated warnings as kindnesses, and from that hour till now we find lots of abominable spouters, ignoramuses, who can scarcely write their names, brazen faced spouters and politicians coming forward repeatedly in the presence of intelligent Irishmen to talk about union and sobriety. St. Patrick's day arrives and we are cautioned beforehand to keep sober, just as a father or mother going forth on some business cautions the little household to keep away from the fire until their return. This most impertinent and most damnable habit of preaching unity and sobriety to us has resulted in making outsiders believe that we are a pack of bickering scoundrels, sober only when we have not the means of getting drunk, and divided even to the verge of slaughtering one another. When men speak ill of themselves it is little wonder that those who do not know us speak ill of us.

I am led into these remarks by learning that a gentleman named Horace Greeley who was present at Father McMahon's lecture in the Cooper Institute, lately indulged in the parrot cry of "Union Among Irishmen." Was it because there are two bodies of Fenians, that Mr Greeley so far forgot his usually acute intelligence as to talk of disunion among Irishmen? We are disunited in some measure. I acknowledge so much. But that very disunion arises from the highest virtue. Irishmen are not disunited, and never were, in wishing Ireland for the Irish.

If there be a semblance of disunion among us it is because we strive who shall be first to clutch the throat of England. Disunion of that character is more creditable to us than otherwise.

The holy feeling of brotherly love permeates no people on earth to-day in such a manner as it permeates the men of Ireland—those at home or those in America. And as to sobriety among our people, why there cannot be found an equal number of millions of any people so intensely sober as the Irish. Neither American, English, nor Scotch—the latter particularly—can show such a record for life-long sobriety as the people of Ireland. I speak now of an entire people, and as such I challenge judgment on them. If statistics are worth anything they are in our favor. There is more whiskey consumed in Scotland with a population not over half that of Ireland than is consumed in the latter country altogether. The results may not be so favorable as regards appearances, but the figures and returns confront us and they are an unerring proof. As for intemperance in England, compared with that crime in Ireland there is no comparison whatever. England has the lead of us there and may keep it, too, if it is any advantage to her.

When a Fenian attempt was made on Canada, there were none so ready to aid in that work—be the same ill or well advised—as the Fenians who acknowledge John Savage as their chief executive. If another attempt were made in that quarter to-morrow, the same results would happen. In like manner, if the Legion of St. Patrick were about to make a descent on Ireland to-morrow, in order to assist our brethren at home, am I to suppose that those who follow O'Neill would withhold a blow of their strong right arms in the attempt to benefit their own dear Ireland? Nothing of the kind. Therefore I maintain that our "disunity," or, rather our nominal divisions, are nothing but the excess of our common hatred of English rule. There is no radical division amongst us.

There are many who heedlessly and without cause hold themselves back from our organization. This is a thing to be lamented, but even they would be found foremost in the hour of need. It is a pity that Irishmen should require to wait till the final hour, but let us always understand that there are many reasons even to excuse them.

All things considered, there cannot be found a people more terribly united in the desire for their country's freedom than the Irish. They are open to influences the same as any other people, but no people have such a Power to contend against, such a heartless, bloody, wily enemy to overcome; and it is not to be wondered at if our very excess of hatred of our oppressors should lead us into divisions more apparent than real, as to the best means of punishing our enemy.

The geographical position of our country in its relation to England (our oppressor) is unfortunate for us. Our centuries of servitude and subjection—although our country was never conquered—have produced their natural result, and being so long used to the character of a divided and an intemperate people some of us have come to recognize these accusations as just, forgetting in the meantime the superhuman efforts of O'Connell and Mathew, who succeeded beyond measure in making the Irish a sober and united people.

In future it would be well if Irishmen would sharply resent the conduct of those who sing their Jeremiads over our disunion and intemperance. Even when such things proceed from those of our own body they should be more sharply met and condemned. Such accusations are insults, although not intended as such. Intention, say some fools, constitute the insult. That is all very fine as a make-shift to conceal the animus of the parrot-cry advice. But if we resent such friendly advice at all times, and irrespective of the source it comes from, we shall very soon prove that we are, indeed, united. Every Irishman, I care not what his condition, should stoutly hiss and hoot down the man who talks about disunion among us. He should enter a practical and indignant protest against those who warn us beforehand to mind ourselves, to see that intoxication finds no entrance into our midst.

The permission of such licences on the part of others is an insult—a burning, hateful insult—to our sense of manhood, and should not be permitted. Look around and you shall not see any people treated in a like manner. Some of our best minstrels, too, have harped on the same thing so loudly that strangers have got to believe them. There was a time when Irish bards had cause for such themes. That time is past and gone. It died when Fenianism entered the field. Let it never be disinterred. We have entered on a new era, and although not united on every minor point that concerns our country's resurrection—we were fools to be so childishly united—yet we are one in the demand of Ireland's freedom in the desire to work out that problem, and in our hearty efforts to effect the overthrow of England.

PETER McCORRY.

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The Life of Columbus by Washington Irving and others less than he, seldom satisfy the lovers of that strange and incomprehensible genius, the lowly Genoese. We have gone studiously over this great work, and the result of our examination is, that no one possessed of the means of purchasing it should remain one day without it. We care not whatever books they may have perused, no matter how perfect or important their library, once possessed and studied, we feel confident that the verdict of every reader, every true and impartial reader, will agree with us that the publisher has conferred a lasting benefit in giving to the American, and to the European, public such a splendid volume as the one under consideration.

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THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The number for December contains Father Hecker's "Farewell Sermon," delivered previous to his departure for Rome. The paper entitled "Struggles and Triumphs of Haydn" will repay perusal, and is sure to commend itself to our Catholic musicians and others who take an interest in the lives of our Catholic composers. Henry Ward Beecher's novel, "Norwood," is treated very skilfully and very critically. The whole number of this ever welcome and always instructive periodical will amply repay a careful perusal. Its contents are varied and select.

THE EMERALD.

This beautiful and instructive periodical continues to go ahead. Judging of its past and present career, we have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best-conducted periodicals of the day. The stories are all original, and are written by well known and accepted Irish authors. It is enough to mention the names of Charles J. Kickham, Denis Holland, "Con O'Leary," Miss E. K. Callenan, John Locke, "Cathaoir Mor," and many others, whose stories, sketches, and essays are eagerly sought after and perused by all who have enjoyed the writings of this famous Irish corps. M'Nevin keeps steadily at his illustrations, and it is enough to say of him that he is determined to be Dux, let who may follow. Those who do not intend to continue reading *The Emerald*, should never touch it. Once its pages are carefully gleaned, there is no hope for the gleaner. He must go on and on, no matter what occurs, until he can get no more. The publishers of this high class illustrated Irish periodical deserve every encouragement for their splendid efforts in providing such solid and palatable pabulum for the Irish in America. The present number is near the close of a volume. We hope our readers will take the hint. The price is only ten cents. See to it.

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FENIAN MEETINGS—ORGANIZING CORPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

In compliance with a resolution of the ORGANIZING CORPS F. B., I hereby give notice to the Brotherhood, through the columns of THE IRISH PEOPLE, that our body is now fully organized and prepared to furnish duly qualified speakers for Fenian Public Meetings. The Circles are also requested not to employ any gentlemen in this capacity except such as are members of the Brotherhood, unless they have been first approved of by this corps.

The members of the Brotherhood will, it is hoped see the importance of this step; as it will prevent men who are not members of the organization and who have no object in speaking at Fenian meetings beyond their own selfish ambition, from imposing their opinions on those who know much more than themselves.

It is also requested that notice shall be given, at least two weeks before the announcement of a public meeting. Such notice shall be given to the said corps at the Armory, or to the undersigned, at 189 Avenue B.

PATRICK COYLE,
Secretary Organizing Corps F. B.

The Amnesty Movement.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT KILCROWLEY WOOD.

Thirty Thousand People Present.

ILLUMINATION OF THE TOWN OF KILFINANE.

Meeting at Kilfinane.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT LISTOWEL, CORK, AND YOUGHAL.

There are few spots of earth in Ireland more sacred to the popular memory than the little wood bordering the counties of Cork and Limerick, where the martyr, Peter O'Neill Crowley, gave his life for Ireland, and there are few places more picturesque. Seated on the side of a hill, it is surrounded by scenery as varied in its character as it is beautiful in its aspect. At its base winds a silvery stream, called the Aphore, in which the brave young soldier, McClure, took refuge from his pursuers. It winds round the wood, and away through the country in an exquisite serpentine thread, glistening like a string of light under the dark shadows which the giant Galtees throw from the distance. All around in every direction, are hills whose sides are clothed with verdure, and whose peaks rise up in grandeur, encircling the district, like a circle of sentinels. Just down by the little river, almost, indeed, by its side, stands a solitary stump of a tree, about five feet in height. It was behind this tree, while leaning up against it, that that Bayard of the South, Peter O'Neill Crowley, met his death at the hands of the enemies of his country. The tree has been cut away to its present dimensions by thousands of patriotic pilgrims who have visited the spot. This was the scene selected for the most significant meeting yet held in connection with the amnesty movement. The "message of peace" which the English Prime Minister sent us in his refusal to liberate our prisoners, has nowhere received a more unmistakable reply than that which sounded from Kilcrowley Wood on Sunday, Nov. 7. The meeting was organized from Kilfinane, a rather picturesque town in the County Limerick, distant about five miles from the wood. At the head of the movement was the Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, a young and patriotic priest, whose sympathies are with the people's cause, and whose eloquent tongue has defended them. He was assisted by a central committee in Kilfinane, of which Mr. J. F. Crowley is secretary, and by local committees in Kilmallock, Glenroe, Mitchelstown, and other neighboring places.

Kilfinane was alive with stir and bustle on Sunday morning. Before eight o'clock Mass the streets were crowded with the inhabitants standing in groups and discussing the coming event. All were adorned with something green—the ladies being particularly profuse in their display of the national color. Every house in the place almost was adorned with green bows, and three triumphal arches, bearing appropriate inscriptions, were erected at different points. On one, which hung across the entrance to the town, leading from Kilmallock, was the inscription in green letters, "Remember Peter O'Neill Crowley," and on the reverse side, "Cead Mille Failthe." The second arch, which was erected over the west side of the town, and at the entrance of the road leading to Kilcrowley, bore the inscription, "Nothing before the Prisoners," on one side, and "To the Rescue, Men of the West," on the other. The town was early filled with hundreds of young farmers on horseback, and the elder farmers and their families in all kinds of vehicles. The horses were dressed out gaily with green boughs. From an early hour in the morning the boys of the town paraded the streets, bearing a beautiful little banner, painted by one of themselves, a lad named Downes. On one side it bore a representation of O'Donovan Rossa chained with his hands behind his back. On the other side was painted an Irish harp, and the legend, "Free me, if you can." The rising generation of Kilfinane, as they paraded with their banner, also sang "God Save Ireland," and were everywhere greeted with loud cheering. About half past eleven o'clock the town was crammed with people, each one wearing a green rosette bordered with black crape, and some being elaborately adorned in gorgeous scarfs. Shortly afterwards a ringing cheer gave warning that the Kilmallock men were in sight, and as soon as they had entered the town, the order was given for the formation of the procession by the raising of the splendid banner presented to Kilfinane by the secretary of the meeting, Mr. J. F. Crowley. On one side was an exquisite bit of landscape, in the foreground of which stood a figure, Erin chained to an oak tree, one link of the chain being broken. Opposite to the symbolical figure sat a wolf-dog, and standing near were two pike-heads crossed, each being surmounted with a cap of liberty. The other side of the flag was occupied by a harp in each corner, and the words in gilt lettering, "God Save Ireland," "Remember the 100," "The Voice of Kilfinane." This handsome device was borne by four young men, arrayed in green and gold scarfs, and green facings.

All the way from Cork came seventeen wagonettes, conveying each ten persons, who, as representatives of the famous city, received a most cordial reception on their route. With them was the excellent Blackpool band, which did noble service during the day. The Glanworth contingent was an extremely large one, numbering with accessions on the road about two thousand. Their fine band played before the Glenroe men. On their banner was depicted a harp and sunburst, with, on the other side, the inscriptions, "God Save Ireland," "Faith and Fatherland." Never did the grateful sun that flooded the scene with rich golden coloring, light up a spot presenting features more extraordinary and striking. Thousands, with handsome rosettes of green and black, and uniforms of emerald hue—the gathering of a whole country side to do honor to the memory of a man, legally a "traitor and rebel," banners glinting and waving in every variety of pretty design through the countless lines; thousands of voices shouting, "God Save Ireland," and the brazen throats of the band pealing out over all, now the sad dreamy music of the Dead March, and anon the wild dashing melody of "We'll rally round the green flag," and kindred airs. Doubtless it was the associations clinging round the spot that imparted the chief charm of the spectacle, but although there have been meetings far larger, it was impossible not to concede to the Kilcrowley gathering the palm for imposing grandeur. About three o'clock, all had arrived on the ground, and the speakers having taken up their position near Crowley's Tree, with the beautiful Glenroe banner over them, all the bands played "God Save Ireland," which was chorused by all present.

The Secretary then read letters of apology.

Mr J. F. Crowley, Kilfinane, then came forward to propose that the chair be taken by Father William Fitzgerald. (Loud cheers.) In making the proposal, Mr Crowley said—Though not being a blood-relation of the brave man whose blood immortalises this wood, I may say, as Mark Anthony did of Cæsar, that my heart is in the grave of my namesake Crowley. (Cheers.) Where I stand shall be a classic spot in the history of Ireland, and I hope is destined from this day forward to be to the youth of Ireland an ever bubbling fountain of sad but thilling memories—where young men may come to drink in great draughts of the purest patriotism. (Loud cheers.) In Greece they have their Thermopyle, in America Bunker's Hill—there are spots in every country consecrated by heroes' blood—but no spot of them all dearer than Kilcrowley Wood is to the people of Munster, nay, I will add, to the people of Ireland. (Cheers.) I have only to say that the men to-day, their sentiments and their language, and the demeanor of you all will be worthy of the time, the place, and the cause for which Peter O'Neill Crowley poured forth his young heart's blood. (Loud cheers.)

Mr P. J. O'Byrne, of the *Irishman*, Dublin, seconded the proposition.

Father Fitzgerald then took the chair, amid the most enthusiastic applause, sustained for several minutes. Having at last restored perfect silence in the assemblage, the rev. chairman said he thanked them most sincerely for appointing him as chairman in Kilcrowley this day. (Cheers.) He thanked also the gentlemen who thought him worthy of presiding at that meeting. He need not say that he did expect, and ask of them and beg of them, from his heart and soul, if ever they did conduct themselves as Irishmen should, that they would do so on this day. (Loud cheers.) He asked them that, because, as O'Connell said, "He who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." (Hear, hear.) But they didn't take the word crime in the sense in which O'Connell took it. He asked of them to observe that decorum which would become and would [illegible] them. He asked them, and especially him—[illegible] he feared nothing. (Cheers.) But he implored of them they would do nothing that would bring discredit on this meeting. (Cheers.) The last time when in this wood he addressed a number of people, and he need not tell them the great changes that had taken place since—

A voice—Gladstone is gone to pot. (Vehement groaning and laughter.)

The Chairman—They had, since the 15th of Aug. last, to look on and see one nation on its knees to another (Hear, hear.) They had seen the Irish nation kneeling to England, and they had seen her prayer spurned, and herself rejected. (Groans.)

A voice—Catch us doing it again. (Hear, and a laugh.)

Chairman—There had been outcries against them, saying "You have spoken too much; you have been intemperate in your language." (Laughter.) The people from whom such a charge had come, that the Irish nation had kept the prisoners in instead of trying to liberate them, were the very people, as a class, who had helped to fasten the fetters round their country. (Hear, hear.) They upbraided the Irish people with keeping the prisoners in. The Irish people flung back the charge in their teeth, and openly proclaimed they were themselves the jailers. (Cheers.)

A voice—Groans for Gladstone. (Loud groaning.)

Chairman—As you say, groans for Gladstone. (Continued uproar.) He deserves nothing else at our hands but groans.

A voice—He's all policy and roguery. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Chairman went on to taunt Mr. Gladstone bitterly for his inconsistency in moving heaven and earth in aid of the Neapolitan prisoners, and looking on with apathy at the sufferings of the men at home. They knew what he did after coming from Naples. (Groans.)

The excuse Mr. Gladstone made to the Irish people was no excuse. (Hisses.) In one of his letters to the people of Limerick he praised their language as calm, temperate, and everything that could be desired. (Hear, hear.) To the people of Dublin he said he objected to their release because of the existence there of an honest paper, the *Irishman*. (Great cheering for the *Irishman*.)

A voice—Three cheers for Pigott. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman continued to say that Mr. Gladstone need not expect to be able to throw dust in the eyes of Irishmen. His excuse amounted to the assertion that people who are hanged in England should not complain because there was a competent artist able to do the work neatly—and that was Calcraft. (Loud groaning.) The chairman went on to refer, in eloquent terms, to the spot on which they were assembled, and the character of the hero whose blood had immortalized it. He was a man, take him all in all for what he was. (Cheers.) Take him away from the battle field and in his private capacity he was a man that any people might be proud of. (Great cheering.) If they looked over the catalogue of virtues there was not one that Crowley was not possessed of. (Cheers.) He was temperate, and although that could not be now urged as a reproach against Irishmen, they might still learn a lesson from his temperance. (Hear.) Crowley was also a lover of his friends, and if Peter Crowley had not loved his friends, he would be alive now. He remained in the wood because he had pledged his word to a comrade that he would be there to meet him. He kept his word and died. (Great cheering.) The chairman having concluded,

Mr P. F. Johnson, Kanturk, on coming forward to propose the next resolution, was received with enthusiastic cheering. He said—Fellow-countrymen, this is indeed an honor I did not expect, nor am I vain enough to imagine I have any right to enjoy it. (You're welcome.) For many a day and anxious night have I asked myself will dissension cease amongst my countrymen, will the people, with a full and entire knowledge of their power to sway the destinies of nations, ever arrive at sufficient moral courage to come out under God's blessed light, and trusting in His Almighty care, put their demands in sober, earnest, truthful phraseology. (Cheers.)

If we are true to the instincts placed in us by God, we will soon be a nation once again, (enthusiastic applause,) not a nation as afraid, leaning on a broken reed for support—not a nation with a king paying homage to a mightier monarch—but a nation, as Emmet saw in his dreams—(A voice—A real Republic—great cheering)—worthy of writing his epitaph. Yes, my friends, this country a nation is a glorious aspiration, and to Irishmen doubly dear. "Plunder and persecution, ruin and rapine, and famine such as Pharaoh dreamed of overtook our land, and still we burn to be a nation. (Cheers.) The gibbet, the knife, the convict ship, all have succumbed, we have defied gold, and withstood cold steel, all for what—that Ireland might be a

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

MORE AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

MANY CORRESPONDENTS.—The quantity of cheering and exciting news from Ireland which we print in this issue has compelled us to postpone the publication of several interesting communications.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, November 30, 1869.

O, HAPPY NEWS!

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has been elected for Tipperary. The "condemned felon"—he who was chained for thirty-five days with his hands behind his back, and who still wears his chains—is, if we are to believe the telegrams this week, M.P. for gallant Tipperary.

In connection with that read this:

"LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treatment of Irish questions at the next session of Parliament, says: 'The Ministry must be prepared with a Land Reform bill, framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship. At the same time, authority must assert itself. Treason must not be permitted, nor the praise of murder be sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparations must be made, whatever the injury may be to the Budget, that there shall be no possible temptation to resistance.'"

"DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—It is said that the Government intends to send strong reinforcements to Ireland. Mr. Luby is a candidate for Parliament from Queens County. A Fenian candidate will probably come forward for Mallow, County of Cork."

[illegible]

EMIGRATION—A WARNING.

[illegible]

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA, M. P.

[illegible]

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS.

[illegible]

Moral Force.

BY W. M. O.

"MORAL FORCE" is only a conventional expression. It has no meaning. Subjected to criticism, it turns out to be a contradiction in terms. Moral Force is supposed to be the opposite of material force. It is supposed to move people by acting on their minds. But when we look into the circumstances fairly we must admit that there must, in most cases, be some material good or evil hoped or feared wherever moral influence is exercised. There is always some substantial force in the background, in reserve, as it were, and ready to be used if necessary, in the cases which are commonly supposed to be affected by "Moral Force." In point of fact, therefore, Moral Force is a misdescription, in so far as it conveys the notion that there is nothing material in its composition. It is the *latent* or reserved materiality which makes it a "*Force*." Without this it would be of no force. Moral appeals are of no force except when there is an element of materiality mixed up with them. There must be a hope or a fear of some material, real, substantial consequences placed before the mind, or all the fine talking and remarkable demonstrations in the world will prove worthless.

In political affairs, more than any others, it is true that there is nothing worthy of being called a "Force" which is not significant of a material base. It is the element of substance which gives to the outward demonstration or the spoken word their virtue and significance. Thoughts that breathe and words that burn are of no avail—of no FORCE—unless they convey the impression that there is something more than mere ideas and sounds behind them. We have seen a magistrate, unarmed, pass [illegible]

[illegible]

The Fenian Kite.

A FABLE FOR THE UNINITIATED.

[illegible]

MR. GREELEY AND THE FENIANS.

[illegible]

THE LARKIN LECTURE.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LECTURE
ON
Irishmen in the British Army
BY
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY,
Late of the Prince of Wales' Own, (Tenth Royal Hussars,)
AND, ALSO, LATE CONVICT PRISONER IN AUSTRALIA,
Together with a narrative of his experiences in Irish, English, and Australian Prisons—His Escape—Life in the Bush—At Sea in an Open Boat—On board a Whaler—Arrival among the detectives in Liverpool—Landing in America.
ON
THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
at 8 o'clock.
JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., C. E. F. B., will preside.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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Coffees and Spices,
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ESTABLISHED in 1853.
BANK OPEN DAILY
FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
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WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOANE, Secretary.

"A Standard Remedy."
FIFTY THOUSAND cures have been made this year by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment of Croup, Sore Throats, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, and Sea Sickness—taken internally and by outward applications—Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, &c. This is no new remedy but introduced in 1847, and now thousands are using it. If not superior to any other, no pay is asked. Sold by the Druggists at 50 cents and $1. Depot 10 Park place.

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OUR IRISH POETS—Edward Walsh. By Charles J. Kickham.
THE COMBAT IN THE ARENA—A Historical Sketch. Illustrated.
THE SQUARE OF THE QUIRINAL, ROME. Illustration and Sketch.
OUT WEST. A Poem: by John Locke.
A JURYMAN'S STORY.
THE CITY OF WATERFORD. Illustration and Sketch.
THE STONEN STEPS. A Poem.
MEN WHOM I HAVE KNOWN—JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., and EUGENE O'CURRY. By D. Holland.
EVIL DAYS AND FUTURE JOYS. A Story of Irish Life; by D. Holland. Illustrated.
THE KNIGHT'S LAY. A Poem.
THE LIGHTHOUSE OF THE LAGAN; OR, THE COAST-GUARDS OF SIXTY YEARS AGO. By "Con O'Leary."
THE CELTIC DEPARTMENT—"A Lullaby." Translated by Edward Walsh.
REVIEWS.
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EDITORIALS, MISCELLANY, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,
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Evil Days and Future Joys.
The Beautifully Illustrated Pages of this Journal are Worth Double its Price.
Buy One Number and See for Yourself.
In No. 97, another interesting Irish story will be commenced, by
MISS E. E. CALLANAN,

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Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
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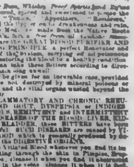
THEY ARE NOT A VILE
Fancy Drink,
Made of poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.
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FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMITTENT and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. SUCH DISEASES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.
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CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

AN CROIĊE CRAIĠTE

Uilliam Mac Coitir ro ċan

[illegible]

With love for the white [illegible]
Dear flower of delight,
With love for the maid of
The fair flowing hair!

For her mind is a dove,
And the hands of my love
And more sunny and soft than
The snowy sea-foam,

And her lips far more sweet
More red—oh, more meet
Than the wine or the old mead
Or Greek honey comb!

To the dew-drops flow down
Her thick curls golden-brown,
Her bright cheeks!—scarce the berries
That crimsonly burn.

Their radiance can peer!
While each small pearl-like ear
Doth a starry-bright emerald
Pendant adorn!

Over earth far and wide
Could I choose me a bride
And wed a rich daughter
Of royalty's line,

This maiden [illegible]
But a sorrow to me,
For the flower of fair maids has
This poor heart of mine

[illegible]

It see her I could
In some lone nutty wood,
[illegible]
When light mists up-roll,

[illegible]

My wounding! my grief!
Of these vales [illegible]
Were the lands to Loch Lein's
[illegible]

[illegible]

For a weary heart knows
No cure for its woes,
But my cure that comes swiftly,
The rest of the tomb!

IRELAND.

The Irish Land Question.—A correspondent of the Dublin *Evening Post*, writing from Killeen Castle, Tara, Nov 3, says "I am an Irish landlord, or I am nothing. I am proud of my position, but it would be valueless to me without the good will of those among whom my lot is cast. I therefore say, fearlessly, that I am prepared cheerfully to accept and cordially to support whatever measure of Tenant Right may be brought before Parliament by the present or any other Liberal Administration; and I shall allow no considerations of personal or class interest to stand between me and a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question—feeling, as I do, that my interests must be best secured by the general welfare of the country."

The O'Donoghue, M. P., and Mr. G. H. Moore, M. P.—The *Freeman* says: "The following statement has been handed to us for publication:"

"In consequence of a speech delivered by Mr. G. H. Moore, at Navan, in reply to The O'Donoghue's letter to the Amnesty Association, The O'Donoghue [illegible] the Burlington Hotel, London, where he would wait the arrival of The O'Donoghue's friend, for the purpose of arranging a hostile meeting as proposed. On the 2nd November, Major Lynch received a letter from Mr. P. J. Smyth, on the part of The O'Donoghue, asking him to appoint a place of meeting. On the same day Major Lynch wrote to Mr. Smyth, appointing Boulogne, for the purpose in question, and stating that he would meet Mr. Smyth on Friday afternoon at Boulogne. On Friday morning Mr. P. J. Smyth expressed to Major Lynch a wish that an interview should take place between them [illegible]

[illegible] Amnesty Association, which Mr. Moore believed were intended to apply to him, and to which that speech was a reply, Mr. Smyth assured Major Lynch that The O'Donoghue's letter to the Amnesty Association was not intended to apply to Mr. Moore personally. Major Lynch, on the part of Mr. Moore, had no hesitation in declaring that if Mr. Moore, at the Navan meeting, used words calculated to impute [illegible] to The O'Donoghue in the discharge of his public duty, he did not consider him justified in making any such imputation; and, as for his allusion to The O'Donoghue's Irish distinction, Mr. Moore disclaimed any intention of casting a slur upon the ancient family of O'Donoghue.

"P. C. LYNCH.
"P. J. SMYTH.

"Burlington Hotel, London, Nov. 5, 1869."

Mr. P. J. Smyth has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Daily Express* in reference to the dispute between The O'Donoghue and Mr. G. H. Moore:

Sir—A simple reference to dates will probably remove an erroneous impression which your article of this day, unintentionally I am sure, is calculated to produce. The date of The O'Donoghue's letter is [illegible]

[illegible]

Legal Appointments.—*Saunders' News-Letter* says: "We believe that the Attorney-General will, within the next ten days, take his seat upon the bench as Master of the Rolls, a dignified post, won by sterling ability, unwearied energy, and that knowledge of his profession which is certain to ensure respect, and, as a judge, he will, no doubt, display the same courtesy and geniality that have won for Mr. Sullivan the personal regard of even his political adversaries. The Solicitor-General will succeed to the office of Attorney General, and with a deserved reputation for the ability and attainments which entitle one to such an eminent position as that of leader of the Bar of Ireland. With reference to the vacancy to be thereby created, Mr. Serjeant Dowse is named as the most probable successor to Mr. Barry.

FAREWELL!

(Written on board the Convict Ship "Hougoumont" while sailing to Western Australia.)

Farewell! oh! how hard and how sad 'tis to speak
That last word at parting—for ever to break
The fond ties and affections that cling round the heart—
From home, and from friends, and from country to part.
But 'tis harder, when parted, to try to forget,
Though it grieves to remember: 'tis vain to regret—
The sad word must be spoken and memory's spell
Now steals o'er me sadly—Farewell, oh, farewell!

Farewell to thy green hills—thy valleys, and plains,
My poor blighted country! In exile and chains
[illegible]
Are thy sons destined to linger: Oh, God! who didst bring
Thy children to Zion from Egypt's proud king,
We implore Thy great mercy—Oh! stretch forth Thy hand,
And guide back her sons to our poor blighted land.

Never more thy fair face am I destined to see,
E'en the savage loves home, but 'tis crime to love thee
God bless thee, dear Erin, my loved one, my own,—
How hard 'tis those tendrils to break that have grown
Round my heart,—but 'tis over, and memory's spell
Now steals o'er me sadly—Farewell! oh, farewell!

J. BOYLE O'REILLY.

[The author of the above is one of those who were sent out as Fenian convicts to Australia. After some time he escaped from prison, and got into the "Bush" on 7th February, 1869. Found an old whale boat on the beach; launched her, and went out to sea on the morning of the 8th. Returned to land in the afternoon, for want of water and food. Lived in the "Bush" till the 28th, went to sea again, and on the 28th was seen and picked up by an American whale ship. Went whaling till July, was put on board the "Sapphire," of Boston, for Liverpool, whilst off the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived in Liverpool on the 7th October. Sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, in the American ship "Bombay," on the 11th, and arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, 22nd November. Such is a brief history of one of our most daring Fenians. And of such is the—future of Ireland.]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

RANDALSTOWN.—Thomas Wallace and James Blow, of [illegible], County Antrim, [illegible]

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Carlow.

[illegible]

Leitrim.

[illegible]

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FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS.
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Stores—[illegible] RUTGERS SLIP, AND [illegible] WATER STREET, NEW YORK

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
[illegible]
PREPARED BY
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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
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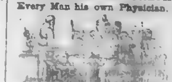
[illegible]

One Thousand Experiments
were made by the inventor of this [illegible]
In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy and the irregularities to which the female sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found [illegible] more effective than any of the horrible and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general aperient, they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopia.
It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried Dr. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE [illegible]

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
[illegible]
Erysipelas and Salt Rheum
[illegible]
Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.
[illegible]
Eruptions on the Skin,
[illegible]
Female Complaints.
[illegible]
Piles and Fistula.
[illegible]

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WILLIAM MAJOR,
[illegible]

THE OLDEST NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1810
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.
Type Founders,
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If you want to buy
WATCHES and JEWELRY
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SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 19th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. [illegible] Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation [illegible]
[illegible]
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
[illegible]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible]
[illegible]

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
[illegible]
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
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JAMAICA.—Of direct importation, also, selected.
LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor
ST. CROIX.—Favorite brands, including the unequalled IXL brand

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LIFE INVIGORATOR
REJUVENATING ELIXIR
[illegible] THE SECRETIONS,
[illegible] THE SYSTEM,
AND GIVES
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS and may be used with a positive certainty of [illegible] strengthens the [illegible] Strength[illegible] never [illegible] Want of [illegible] Weakness arising from Excesses of [illegible]

LOSS OF MEMORY,
NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN
WHICH, IF NEGLECTED, SOON LEAD ON TO NERVOUS DEBILITY,
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IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

No matter from what cause it may arise. It restores the feeble to strength. All who use it enjoy a new existence. Shattered constitutions renewed with
YOUTHFUL VIGOR,
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IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

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IS THE REMEDY, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, TO RESTORE THE SYSTEM
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SEND FOR A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.
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can also be obtained of JOHN F. HENRY, 21 Park row; F. C. WELLS & CO., 196 Fulton street; HUDNUT'S DRUG STORE, Herald Buildings. And of druggists generally. In those places where it cannot be obtained will be sent by express, charges paid, if 2 bottles or more are ordered at a time
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OF MARY DESMOND (MAIDEN NAME), AGED 40 years, who left Shanonvale, County Cork, Ireland, for America about 16 years ago. When heard of last was residing in Boston. Any information will be thankfully received by her son, Daniel Hayes, No. 41 John street, Paterson, N. J.

OF THOMAS RATICAN, ALIAS CONNOR, WHO came to this country about six years ago from St. Helen's, Lancashire, England. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. Connor, or his sister Sarah, at 90 Prospect street, Jersey City.

INSURANCE.

THE
TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business men and the laboring men, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

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AND

What are the chances of accident? Statistics show that one person in every ten meets with an accident every year. One in fourteen of the 150,000 insured by the TRAVELERS has been paid under a claim for death or injury by accident. Facts are the strongest arguments. On the books of the TRAVELERS are recorded the names, dates, and amounts paid by this Company to TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED of its policy-holders. These amounts vary from $5 to $10,000 each.

ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago, was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 30. Mr. Charles M. Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 8. Mr. Ambrose Lovis, chemist of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 23. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr. J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was drowned last summer, only four days after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. The loss was promptly paid. Rev. Robert J. Parvin, a clergyman of Philadelphia, was presented with a $3,000 accident policy, just before starting on a Western tour. Two days later (December 4) he lost his life in the collision and burning of the steamer "United States of America," on the Ohio River. The loss was paid in February. We might go on to enumerate scores of similar cases of fatal accident, not to mention the ten thousand claims paid for non-fatal injury.

INSURANCE

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VIRGINIA	3,000	[illegible]
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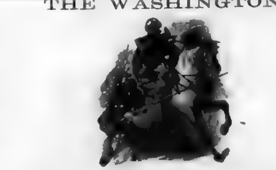

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[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 204. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

ADDRESS
OF THE
COUNCIL
OF THE
FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD congratulate their brothers across the Atlantic on the steady and important advancement of the cause of Irish Nationality. We have also been cheered by the news of the consolidation and unification of the I. R. B., so as to present an unbroken front to the enemy. Union, organization, discipline and prudence are the virtues necessary for Ireland's army in the field; and that army, we are proud to learn, is constantly becoming more numerous and better fitted for its work.

The disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland gives us sincere pleasure, and we trust that the removal of this barrier to the fraternal union of all sons of Ireland, irrespective of creed, may produce the good results that we expect from it. But the church, though disestablished, has not been disendowed, so that "religious equality" is as far removed as ever in Ireland.

This disestablishment being effected, other disestablishments ought to follow. Three garrisons have held Ireland in subjection: the Church, the Landlords, and the Military; among the latter we reckon the Constabulary, armed with breechloaders and handled as if engaged in a perpetual campaign. It is the turn of the Landlords to be disestablished next; and after them the great establishment—that of the English military colony—must inevitably follow.

The Land question is one of a different kind from the Ascendency question. The latter constituted a great grievance, it is true, but, in comparison to that of the Land, it was only a sentimental grievance. The Land grievance is a vital one—the manner in which it is dealt with means life or death for millions of people. It is a grievance great enough to justify a rebellion, and, therefore, it is a "first class" grievance, a rank which the Established Church grievance did not hold. The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland. The voice of the Irish people distinctly declares, as the rights of the people demand, that the actual cultivators alone should enjoy the privilege of holding land, and that the farmers should hold direct from the only legitimate landlord of Ireland—the aggregate Irish people. Feudal landlordism is doomed.

There are three first class grievances oppressing the Irish people, any one of which would justify a revolutionary war. First, [illegible]; second, Mal Administration [illegible]; [illegible] Taxation.

It is useless to look to legislation for an amelioration of the present system, so long as the laws are ill administered. The magistrates are, with few exceptions, taken from one creed and one class. The creed is the Protestant, in a country where five sixths of the people are Catholic; the class is the landlord, in a country where [illegible] tenants involve the liberty to [illegible]. The administrators of justice are all appointed by the Crown. So are all the sheriffs, so are all the public prosecutors in criminal cases. The sheriffs have an unlimited power, which they never scruple to exercise, of packing juries. The magistrates act under the direction of the police-officers, and all are directed by the Irish Minister of Police, otherwise the Under Secretary, who is generally conspicuous for his ignorance of law and of Irish affairs.

The English Exchequer is replenished with revenues taken out of Ireland, in defiance of express laws and covenants, and by the products of taxes vastly in excess of Ireland's ability to pay. The result is that trade in Ireland is destroyed, industry paralyzed, and the country more impoverished every year. Thus, while landlordism is the grievance of the great class of the people, systematical injustice and excessive taxation affects all classes, and are grievances which, in the rational course of events compelled by Fenianism, must excite the thought and action of the entire population.

After all these grievances have been grappled with, there still remains the monster grievance of Ireland demanding to be remedied. This is the root from which all the others spring—the source and origin of all the woes of Ireland. It is Alien Domination. The rule of England is the grievance of grievances. To remove it is to remove all the others. To suffer it to remain is but to provide for a new crop of intolerable wrongs. None of the grievances of Ireland can be radically cured until English Domination shall cease; they may be mitigated, but it is only a temporary respite, which would last only so long as the present agitation. Every English garrison must be withdrawn—Protestant, landlord, and British ascendency must be withdrawn. Self-government is the only salvation for Ireland; autonomy is the panacea for her grievances.

The case of the political prisoners should appeal to the civilised world. Their sufferings cannot be described. The debates in the English Parliament have brought to light a system of treatment which the romancist of the horrible, in his direst necessity, would scarcely ascribe to the most barbarous age or country in history. There is, indeed, a fear of creating doubt as to the reality of horrors surrounding the political prisoners, the plain truth so shocks and assaults our faculties of belief, but undeniable simple facts on the record show that the treatment of political prisoners in England has resulted in death, in raving insanity, and that of those whose sufferings have been prolonged to the present, several are reduced to the lowest state in which life can be sustained, and others have been brutalised into imbecility. This class embraces several American citizens, by birth and adoption. On no subject in these days have the people of Ireland been so unanimous as on a general amnesty for the prisoners. In denying the prayer of the People, Mr. Gladstone, as an excuse, says "It is known to the Government that the Fenian conspiracy is not extinct either in the United Kingdom or in America." This plea is a shallow attempt to disguise the weakness of his position. It is unworthy of the candid statesmanship for which Mr. Gladstone receives and accepts credit. It is equally unworthy of the public intelligence he addresses. The testimony of the Premier is not needed to prove that Fenianism is not extinct. The pretence that he has just discovered that fact is insincere. He knew that Fenianism was not extinguished by the incarceration of those patriots. He knew that the existence of Fenianism so plunged his predecessor into difficulty that it made his opportunity for promotion—that, in fact, Fenianism was his stepping-stone to power, and he knew that since he has wielded the prerogatives of his great office nothing has been done to ameliorate the condition of affairs which made, and still makes, Fenianism a necessity. He knew then Fenianism was not extinct. He knows now it is not likely to be extinct.

It would be unjust to the Premier's intelligence to believe that *he* believes it possible, even with the aid of Mr. John Bright, to bandage the eyes of Fenianism with the old lawn sleeves of the Irish Church, or crush its giant form into the diminutive coffin of disestablishment. He assuredly has not seen anything in the demeanor of the prison-martyrs to warrant the assumption that they would purchase personal liberty at the price of the extinction of Fenianism. He knows that their hold upon the hearts of the people is because of the heroism with which they illustrate the Fenian idea. He knows that when released the political prisoners will not be regarded as pardoned felons, but as unjustly punished patriots, for Liberty is justified of all her children. Hence, his plea, if put forth to the English people, is insincere—if to the Irish, wilfully heartless, while to thinking civilization it presents the English Government as wanting strength to be magnanimous, or wanting sagacity to be honest. Juries of twelve men, carefully selected and packed for the purpose, sent these political prisoners to jail. Millions of men of all classes, politics, and religious denominations have openly demanded their release. Instead of taking advantage of this grand popular justification, the unanimous expression of humanity seems to have hurled the English Government into a paroxysm of barbarity—a position all the more recognizable to the world in the light of that magnanimity exercised by the Republican Government of the United States on the one hand, and the Imperial Government of France on the other, in extending unconditional amnesty to their political offenders.

The reports furnished to the late Congress of the Brotherhood prove that the organized nationalists of America have become more numerous, united, and efficient than they were twelve months ago. The Council impress upon the members of the Brotherhood the necessity and nobility of preserving a position of dignity and toleration towards the misguided men who have been led into error, and the considerations [illegible].

Respect cannot be won [illegible] giving an example of self-respect, nor can we hope to influence the [illegible] united [illegible] awakening [illegible] [illegible] necessary to warn the Brotherhood, who have [illegible] throughout remarkable struggles and trials with each faith and self [illegible] [illegible] the exercise of [illegible] [illegible] the necessity of [illegible] [illegible] understood, fresh efforts are [illegible] made to create [illegible], though [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] sistent propagandism of Fenian principles.

These principles have been severely, terribly tested; but we need only recall the public mind to the history of current events to show, from self-evident results, that Fenianism is worthy of confidence in laboring to be worthy of its cause, that it is all that its friends claim—all that its enemies fear.

Fenianism is a combination of the best of the many good ideas in behalf of Ireland which have preceded it. It is the growth of the results which have gone before.

Fenianism is the heir of '98 and '48, is guided by the best teachings of both, and is therefore inspired by a more manageable fervor than either. It aspires to rival, and has already proved itself not unworthy of the heroism of the former, it has laboriously sought, by undeviating belief in organization and discipline, to amend the errors which encumbered the brilliant legacy of the latter.

Fenianism embraces the truth preached by Wolfe Tone, the purity exemplified by Robert Emmet, the honor which distinguished Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It has adopted the manly characteristics of the dead Martyrs of '68; the chivalry of Smith O'Brien; the [illegible] devotion of Michael Doheny; the passionate patriotism of Thomas Francis Meagher.

While Fenianism is fed by the hopes, strengthened by the sacrifices, admonished by the defeats of the past; it applies itself to the exigencies of the present, baffling the most audacious and illegal energies of the old oppressors, and keeping the truculent frenzies of the British authorities in comparative check; by the control of public feeling, opinion and action in such a direction and by such means as keep the British Government in a state of chronic and exhaustive disorganization.

Fenianism has a great and proud mission. It does not bend to the theatrical phase of politics. It does not mean to waste resources and lives in clap-trap expedients or temporary sensations which will be only remembered to be condemned. It applies itself to the great necessities of a race, the elevation of a people, the creation of a nation, and to the relative questions which history makes note of in most indelible characters.

The ready daring and tenacious sagacity of Fenianism have overcome one of the greatest drawbacks Irishmen had to contend with in their struggle with a great but hypocritical power, so full of resources as rocklessness. England, her parliament, and press had the ear of the world. Thus, public opinion was made, and the verdict of civilization vitiated by England, who was the prosecutor and witness against, as well as judge, jury, and executioner of Ireland. Fenianism has done wonders in checking this great source of evil and suffering, and in commanding the sympathetic attention of mankind to its cause. Mere agitations or threats confined to Ireland met nothing but the contemptuous silence or more contemptuous sneers of English opinion; but the explosive vitality of Fenianism on English soil, its determination to assert itself even on the scaffold, as well as at the polls in the enemy's country, wrought a wonderful change in the self-protective sensibilities of England, and forced it to acknowledge through unmanly fear that which would not consider through a sense of manly justice. Thus, Fenianism has forced itself through barricade, barrack, dock, jail, prison-ship, and scaffold into the British Parliament, and compelled the chief medium by which Ireland was abused or vilified to be the startling trumpeter—not only of Ireland's actual woes, sufferings, and necessities, but of the rising strength, consummate tact, and undeniable power by which these marvellous changes have been wrought. Thus, even the British House of Lords proclaimed that Fenianism, and Irish rights, and the cause of the Irish people are identical, and that Fenianism has placed the British Government in the greatest predicament of the times—disestablishing the English Church in Ireland—hammering in the wedge between Church and State in England, and compelling the "Defender of the Faith," Victoria, to forswear her coronation oath.

These things, undreamed of in O'Connell's programme of emancipation, have most certainly come to pass, as the Prime Minister of England has stated by the "development of the intensity of Fenianism."

Fenianism has passed its precarious era. Even if no "Brotherhood" existed, the principles which are combined and expressed by Fenianism present a faith of Nationality against which no Irishman can wantonly project himself and claim to love or labor for his race. Its defined purpose and energy have, moreover, attracted to its support a patriotic and intelligent element which other movements in our time repelled as meaning only agitation for the sake of agitation.

As we opened with words of congratulation to our brothers across the Atlantic, we will close with words of encouragement to them. The Revolution which we both conjointly labor to accomplish is the overthrow of English domination, in other words, the establishment of a free and independent government in Ireland. The removal of special grievances may facilitate our progress to this great end, but we must never allow ourselves to be turned aside from the high and holy purpose of making the Irish a nation once again.

In spite of sacrifices, reverses, martyrdoms, our cause has certainly advanced very considerably. We are full of confidence in its final triumph. We will never doubt from urging on this movement until Ireland's autonomy has been attained. Here we are safe from England's power to labor and to prepare. Here, therefore, we establish the [illegible] of the patriotic movement, from which the Irish Revolution will be incessantly [illegible] where the Irish hearts are beating. We have labored hard to make our organization a permanent institution. There is, therefore, behind you an unwavering power which will aid your operations [illegible] with [illegible] you [illegible] or force and divide or scatter [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] The one thing of all others which must exist [illegible] Irish endurance. England [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Irish people, [illegible] [illegible] their brothers on this [illegible]

We appeal, then, to Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in the United States, and wherever these words may reach, to aid by every measure the power for extension of those doctrines which Montgomery died to give life to, and which Washington lived to obtain.

Adopted at a council meeting, [illegible] November, 1869.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

Fenian Lessons.

THE first and most important thought for all Irishmen to bear clearly in mind and to inculcate into the minds of others, is the illegitimacy of the English government in Ireland. If this were kept perpetually before the eyes of our countrymen, many of them who are now troubled with conscientious qualms about the disturbance of the existing order of things, would speedily become converts to the National faith, and remain strict adherents ever afterward.

There are many ways of showing the illegitimacy of the government that holds our country in bondage. In the first place it is now, and always was, a usurpation, having no foundation in right or justice. Our country was never conquered, but it was rendered subject after centuries of war and relentless persecution. But suppose it had been conquered—suppose there had been no usurpation, the fact that the National Will of Ireland at the present day is literally opposed to English rule is sufficient to show the illegitimacy of the English government over us, or if not its illegitimacy, the unanimous desire of the Irish people to throw overboard the English governing power is enough to show that the present order of things is odious to our people; and any continuance of a government when that is so, renders the government *de facto* illegitimate. But besides being odious to the Irish people, besides being hated and despised by them, the government is a usurpation from the first moment of its existence.

Such being clearly established, it becomes the duty of every Irishman, no matter where located, to conspire against that government with a view to its overthrow.

But no government, no matter how bad it may be, should be overthrown, or attempted to be overthrown, without a sure means of success on the part of those who conspire. Nor is this all: a good government must be ready to take the place of the [illegible].

Are the people of Ireland satisfied that they are fit to overthrow the usurpation under which they live? If not, any attempt on their part is madness and crime. As regards the means of providing a good government, we may accept that as existing at any moment. There is a governing power in Ireland probably superior to any other country of equal population in the world.

The only thing to be considered, then, is the means and their application. If the means exist of bringing an equal power against the power of the English, then at it by all means, and, in God's name, lose not an hour.

If such means be not at hand, there will always be some means not probably equal to the task of entirely overthrowing the fabric; but that is no reason why we should not attack the English power piecemeal.

Suppose we have a large building to dismantle, if we have not sufficient strength to pull down the entire building, nevertheless, we can go to work and pull it down at night-time and day-time, and in whatever way is most suitable for our own interests and safety. By the time we have the building half down, a good sturdy stroke or two will finish the work.

The English have the power, and wield it unmercifully, but the Irish are in possession of the country, so that we are not altogether without position nor without considerable power, even as matters stand at present. We must increase that power and that position by all means.

The passing of the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829 appeared to have been a great boon to the Catholics and to the country. Its results, however, politically considered, were in the highest degree ruinous. It opened the way to place, power and pension, for some Irishmen, and it is true of them to say that they discharged their *duties for England* in a manner that no Englishman could have beaten.

English power became riveted in Ireland since that date, deeper and stronger than ever it was before, so deeply and so strongly, that the English premier has lately alluded to the fair and impartial trials of the Fenian prisoners as contrasted with the prisoners of Naples. The Fenian prisoners were tried, he asserts, by their peers, and being thus "put upon their country," and properly condemned, their sufferings are the just result of their misdeeds. Now, it is unnecessary to go into details on this question here. Such assertions have been proved again and again to be untrue, and no Irishman believes them. This brings me at once to the immediate subject of this Lesson: the system of making juries in Ireland.

We are often told of the glory of the English Constitution, the justness and fair administration of the laws. Few will deny that the Constitution and laws of England are very good for the English people. But few who know the manner in which law is administered in Ireland and has been administered, will deny that the people of that country view it as the greatest oppression which affects them.

The "law" in Ireland has ever been looked upon by the Irish as a thing to be resisted. We have on undoubted testimony that the Irish are the most law abiding people on the earth, so that their hatred of the administration of the English law does not [illegible] much from the law as it stands, as against its administration.

[illegible]

No Irishman who reads these lines can fail to call to recollection not a few instances that come under his own knowledge where the Catholic or well known Irishman, no matter how just his cause, has been made to suffer, and heavily at times, by the decisions of magistrates and juries.

No injustice, no oppression can equal this. It sinks deep into the soul of the sufferer and is calculated to beget those feelings of outrage which often nerve the arm of the afflicted and turns him into judge and jury in his own cause. We all know the result—aggrarianism and the gibbet.

Landlords as a rule are also magistrates, and chairmen, and members of grand juries. A tenant seeks for the removal of some oppression, or the procurement of some act of justice. He knows, he feels, that his chances are as nothing. Sometimes he goes through the farce of legal measures, and as often, nay, oftener, chooses to suffer on without seeking for any remedy.

I have no hesitation in affirming that the deeply seated disaffection of the people of Ireland against a continuance of English rule in that country, arises more from this cause than from any political disqualification or suffering endured. It is well known that the laws are the fountain head of all justice, and the moment they become impure, the whole life-giving stream of justice becomes corrupted. The appointment of Catholic barristers to seats upon the judicial bench did not cure the disease. In too many instances such appointments were deadly ruinous in their effects, for the judgments of those men were looked upon by the English people as the verdicts of those belonging to the people of Ireland, while the latter knew to their bitter cost that verdicts coming from such a source were in the interests of England. They know, too, that all appointees of the government, or nearly all, held their position accordingly as their work was rendered in behalf of England. I cannot this moment call to mind five exceptions to this monstrous state of things.

Perhaps it is as well that such things should be. Now, the action of a grand jury is always composed by the action of an ordinary jury. The members of the latter are the most influential men in Ireland. They have a solemn duty to discharge—a duty which they owe to themselves and to their country.

That duty is this: *Under no circumstances should they ever return a verdict of guilty in any political case [illegible].*

That is their plain, palpable duty. The government in whose behalf they are or may be called upon to act is an illegitimate government. Ireland is their country—we must always except the Orange spawn, who should not get leave to live in Ireland unless they conform to the national will—and to it they owe allegiance, and not to the English rule in Ireland.

Every juryman in Ireland should have this kept constantly before his eyes.

Again, if they neglect this duty the people should take it up. Let the people see who are they who go on juries and return verdicts of guilty in political cases. I have no hesitation in saying that the people should make their power felt toward such juries or such members thereof as do not act in accordance with the national principle.

People of Ireland see to it. No man must suffer punishment for his political opinions as opposed to those of English rule in your country. No jury should escape public opprobrium if they dare to convict in even once case of this kind.

By attending to this you strike at England with a power equal to an army in the field. No man's oath to render a verdict according to evidence is binding. Our brothers have been hanged by the evidence of prostitutes and liars, others have been imprisoned for life and condemned to penal servitude on the evidence of informers. Thereupon an oath to render a verdict in accordance with evidence is a bad oath and should not be observed. The taking of it is a farce, the breaking of it a virtue.

Attention Juries. Your country—. Attention People. Your country—.

PETER McVICKER.

THE "TIMES" COMMISSIONER ON THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

* * * Were I obliged to describe in a single sentence the characteristics of the land system of Ireland, in its Eastern, Southern, and Western divisions, I should say that they combine, curiously, a reasonable extent of material prosperity with formidable and widespread moral disorder. It is, no doubt, true that, considered as a whole, the agriculture of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught is still in a very backward state, that hundreds of thousands of acres require draining, that whole districts capable of improvement remain unenclosed and unreclaimed, and that, even in the actual area of husbandry, the resources of the soil, in innumerable places, are developed in a most imperfect way, nor is there the least sign that the wealth of these provinces will turn from the land to manufacturing industry. It is true also that, of the immense class of the occupiers of the soil in these portions of Ireland, a considerable fraction is [illegible] poor and that in some counties the small holders [illegible] are in a depressed and indigent state [illegible] certain that the [illegible] always [illegible] prosperous condition, after making every proper allowance for their habits [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] management of estates has been effected. I have certainly been visiting Ireland after a period of good harvests and prices; yet, in a material point of view the condition of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught allowing, of course, for considerable exceptions, is not without real evidence of prosperity, is not such as ought to alarm a statesman, or lead him to suspect great social mischief.

Yet, notwithstanding this material improvement, at no period [illegible] country, was the land system of these three provinces so condemned in opinion as it is now, or so fruitful of discontent and peril. It is only necessary to read an Irish newspaper to see that from Meath to Kerry and from Galway to Cork, the tenant farmers are, in different degrees, dissatisfied with their existing position, and my own observation fully confirms a conclusion that hardly admits of a question. Moreover what is called [illegible] —the order of things under which the soil is held in ownership by one class, and is used or occupied by one much more numerous—is described as fraught with wrong and injustice; the very institution of property in land is viewed with widespread dislike and distrust, and landlords, as a body, I regret to say, stand comparatively isolated and opposed by an increasing force of popular sentiment. At the same time the principles that regulate rights connected with land are called into question and decried; the whole system of tenure generally prevalent is pronounced incompatible with the public good, and insupportable by the tenantry as a class, and the social relations which are its results are characterised as no longer tolerable. It is widely proclaimed that landlords and tenants stand towards each other as despots and serfs, that law arms the landlord with power destructive of the well being of the tenant, and deprives the tenant of legitimate rights, that the tenant is almost universally in a position of precarious dependence, and that a state of things so disastrous and false must be brought speedily to a termination.

Simultaneously with this, a series of claims to a share in proprietary rights to the soil are put forward on behalf of the tenant, and a formidable agitation has sprung up to secure him a partial ownership in his holding through a process verging on confiscation, or, at least, equivalent to a complete change in the existing conditions of landed tenure. It must be added that agrarian crime, all but extinct not [illegible] and though [illegible] committed [illegible] it has seldom been so powerful throughout those parts of the island. At this moment it is not too much to say that it baffles, nay, overbears the law, that few landlords would dare to oppose it, that it controls the management of landed property, that it vindicates by terrorism, in a great measure, what the tenants consider their rightful demands. In a word, the land system of this part of the country provokes great and ruinous discontent, the owners and occupiers of the soil are in perilous antagonism, and society heaves with elements of disturbance that armed force alone prevents from exploding. Add to this that agrarian disaffection has associated itself in some measure with a revolutionary movement, directed from abroad, and assailing government and social order, and that though it is distinct from Fenianism it is more or less in harmony with it, notwithstanding momentary signs to the contrary.

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Air an Dall O h-Neansain no Éan

A-n-gleannaibh séidh na h-éigse bim,
A B-fainnaiba póin a-n-gnáth gad lion,
O'n t-eagna ben gléi ba bhásaí gnaoi
Do ceannuig mé, Be 'n Éirinn!
Be 'n Éirinn!

Mi'l-mhéadaigh mise ar éithe Naoi,
Tug ar na n-Gaodhal ar dtéadt do n-Éin
Na'n Báb ó n-a n-Gréig do dhéas an Tsaor
Le gráidh mo ghlúin, Be 'n Éirinn!
Be 'n Éirinn!

Is bráthg, geas dúinnsal, réidh a dhaoi,
Go bás an Tóir na sláad ar éig,
A t'ighi-tóil réidh do dhéanadh a fios,
Ar gráidh mo ghlúin, Be 'n Éirinn!
Be 'n Éirinn!

[illegible]

IRELAND.

A Strange Notice.—The *Times* says: The following notice was found posted on a tree in the neighborhood of Knockloag, [illegible] Wood [illegible]

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"Me, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do hereby solemnly declare in this manner, that I will give public notice to the farmers of Knockloag on this that a meeting will take place at Knockloag on Sunday, the 7th instant, and leave there for the place of meeting to be held at Kilcrossley Wood on that day, and we do hereby give public notice to the farmers of Knockloag that if they do not join such meeting we do hereby do [illegible]

"JOHN NATIONALY

"And we do hereby declare that [illegible] the [illegible] of the aforesaid farmers of Knockloag parish so do not appear in the aforesaid procession on the aforesaid day, will be posted at the parish chapel for three successive Sundays, and published in the *Tuabaur*, *Times*, and *Freeman*, and of Saturday, November 23, 1889."

"And further, we do hereby give notice to the aforesaid farmers of the aforesaid parish of Knockloag that they will be required to bring their cows to the aforesaid meeting.

"Regardly,

"THE THREE HUNDRED,
"JOHN NATIONALY,
"WILLIAM WAR,
"EARLY THE BLADE."

Attorney's Admission.—Mr. William Prior, barrister-at-law, has been sworn as an attorney and solicitor, having passed his final examination.

Troops for Ireland.—It is stated that guards will be prepared to concentrate police or military on any point in Ireland where their services may be required. Orders have been received at Aldershot that, for the depot of the 15th Regiment, to be held in readiness to proceed to Tuam, Co. Galway, on the extent of that regiment from Belfast. *Pigeon*

Insolvent Business.—Patrick Reed (Ballymagarry), Ballymagarry, in the county of Donegal, farmer and domestic manufacturer. Petitioner to be heard at Belfast, Jan. 9. Hugh Hogan, late of Mountcashel, Castlebellingham, Drogheda, Co. Louth, and now in Any Institution. David Alexander, late of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, uncling cloth; James McDowell, late of Belfast, aforesaid, labourer; John Murphy, late of Belfast, aforesaid, [illegible]; Patrick Kay, late of Belfast aforesaid, [illegible]; and Archibald [illegible] late of Belfast, aforesaid, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; James M'Cardell, late of Newtownards, in the County of Down, grocer; John M'Cardey, late of Newtownards, in the County of Antrim, grocer and spirit dealer; George Allen, late of Dundonald, in the County of Down, [illegible] maker, his wife and some time carrying on business [illegible] Hence also said [illegible] Belfast, in the County of Antrim, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ordinations for the Foreign Missions.—The Rev. John Gallagher, of the diocese of Derry, and the Rev. Michael Slattery, of the diocese of Dublin, were ordained priests in the chapel of Maynooth, on the Festival of All Saints, by the Most Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales. Dr. Lanigan, on his return home to attend at the coming Council, lately paid a visit to Maynooth, to procure priests for his diocese, which, according to his report, published Sydney papers, seems. Both these gentlemen volunteered for that mission. Mr. Gallagher is son of Mr. William Gallagher, of Clara House, near Castlederg. He commenced his study of the Greek and Latin classics at an intermediate public school, and was some time at the seminary of Monaghan. He finally completed his studies, preparatory to entrance into Maynooth, under the new rhetoric, the Rev. James M'Laughlin, of Carndonagh. His course in Maynooth was a series of the highest honors the college could confer. Mr. Gallagher sailed for his mission about the 1st of November.

The Telegraphs in Ireland.—The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Gallant Conduct of an Irishman.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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OF THOMAS RATICAN, ALIAS CONNOR, WHO came to this country about six years ago from St. Helen's, Lancashire, England. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mrs. [illegible], or his sister Sarah, [illegible] Prospect street, [illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

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THE COMING CORPSE.

BY W. M. C.

THE telegraphic dispatches inform us that the British Government are endeavoring to create a tremendous excitement about the remains of Mr. George Peabody. They gave him a mock funeral at Westminster Abbey, and they are sending out a war ship, "painted a French gray color," to convey the coffin to the United States. When the Monarch arrives there all British agents and toadies ready in New York to receive the distinguished corpse with all the honors they can invent. They will take this opportunity of displaying their sycophancy to British institutions across the bier of the unconscious dead. Minute guns will be fired by order of the city authorities, and our aldermanic rulers will head the procession, which will dangle after the British Consul, to witness the landing of Mr. Peabody that was, and our illustrious re-elected Mayor will have ready one of his choice puns on the British "Monarch" rushing into the fair arms of the American republic.

People here, who are not easily excited, particularly about things which they do not quite understand, will gaze wonderingly at the herculean efforts made on both sides of the Atlantic to create an artificial sensation, and will ask in astonishment, What's all this fuss about?

And then some one with a penny paper will come along, who will answer, Sure it's the visit of the "Great Philanthropist," Mr. George Peabody, on his way to be buried in Shanghai, and they are giving him an occasional dip into the earth here and there at regular intervals on his way round the world.

This will set us all inquiring what great act of philanthropy did Mr. Peabody commit, that he should be so belauded after his departure. No doubt, in his private life, the deceased gentleman was very estimable, and his commercial success is a very pretty example for industrious apprentices to emulate. But Mr Peabody is not solitary among the "men who have risen" to wealth, and we are glad to say that there are thousands besides him who have spent large sums of money in the furtherance of projects of benevolence. In the present age, philanthropy is fashionable, and schools and lodging-houses for the poor are cropping up in all directions. Therefore, Mr Peabody's donations to *a la mode* charities of these kinds are not at all peculiar, and do not seem to be in any super eminent degree meritorious.

The value of a philanthropic work depends on its effects. Let us see what Mr. Peabody has done, and what are the effects of his gifts. Then we shall be in a position to decide on his "magnificent philanthropy."

Mr. Peabody, from being a poor boy, was, by good fortune, placed in a very subordinate, mercantile position, where his business talents and the merited favor of his employers led to his advancement. Step by step he rose till he arrived at a partnership, and eventually found himself head of a banking-house established in England in connection with the trade of the Southern States. In '61 the great war broke out, and North and South were arrayed against each other on those bloody battle-fields where so many of the best and bravest sons of America fell. The American banker promptly took sides against the Union, as did the English people, and in this act he laid the foundation for the popularity which now crowns his corse with English laurels. During the long and disastrous war, England and Peabody—Peabody and England occupied themselves in furnishing aid and comfort to the Confederacy, in the most philanthropic manner imaginable, running rifles and shells through the blockade, wasting thousands of lives in the fruitless struggle which they charitably helped to prolong, and benevolently luring the devoted Southrons, who relied too much on perfidious friends, to deeper and darker experiences of destruction and defeat.

This was the "philanthropy" of England and of Peabody. The former has got to pay for her share of benevolence by liquidating the "Alabama Claims." And Mr. Peabody comes over now in a winding sheet, begging of us to compassionately take him in, for[illegible] forget the criminal attempt which he made against the life of the Union, and be more charitable to him than he has ever been to the poor. It is as a suppliant he should be received—not as a triumphant hero. John Brown's soul, they say, went marching on, and here comes George Peabody's—the antithesis of John Brown—proposing to march boldly through the land, and into our affections and admiration. And all for what? Let us pause a moment, open our eyes, and look into the matter, to find what are George Peabody's claims on us for a national funeral, surpassing what we accord to our presidents, our senators, and the greatest men of the republic.

While Mr. Peabody was in the prime of life and enjoying a very good share of health and wealth, it does not appear that he was at all distinguished for his philanthropy. This spirit of benevolence took possession of him only when he was warned by the finger of time that his riches would soon be of no further use to him, and that his end was near. Then he began to be a "philanthropist"—but not at all an indiscriminate giver away of gold. Neither did he heed the maxim, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," for all that he gave or intended to give was duly—or unduly—blazoned in the papers, and even made the subject of Atlantic Cable telegrams. Thus it appears that there was a method in his giving, a policy in his philanthropy, and a mixture of the dross of vanity and interest in the munificent charity which was so munificently bepraised.

I remarked that Mr. Peabody was very discriminating in the bestowal of his donations. First, he discriminated against his own country, and bestowed two thirds of his gifts on English institutions. He made his money out of Americans, and he spent it on the English! Highly philanthropic, all this! But we have all seen in the London papers which circulate among the masses, and which have the interests of the poor at heart, that the Peabody donations have been money thrown away, so far as the poor are concerned. Of course the political journals of England steadily ignore the inconvenient facts. But Blanchard Jerrold's paper, ever foremost in the promotion of schemes of real beneficence, acknowledges that Mr. Peabody's lodging houses have not benefited the poor at all, and have only induced persons who were able to pay higher rents to move into these asylums for the poor, to the exclusion of the poor for whom they were built.

Again, Mr. Peabody discriminated in favor of the South against the North. The bulk of the money which he donates to America is given to schools and other institutions in the South. I do not complain of this. God knows that the South—devastated horribly through its reliance on hypocritical friends such as Peabody—needs all the gifts that can be obtained for it. And we must remember that it was during the late war that Mr. Peabody made the greater part of his large fortune. Our losses were his gains. The South, indeed, suffered, but George Peabody grew rich. And now, is not it like a restitution when Mr. Peabody gives back to the South part of what he made through the impoverishment of the South? Is not it "conscience-money," this donation to the South? In charity, let us at least hope so.

The posthumous honors paid to Mr Peabody strike us as being peculiar in being *posthumous*. As long as he lived he was very moderately thought of. Now, when he is dead, the nobility and statesmen of England hasten to testify their admiration for his transcendent virtues. They suddenly found out what a great philanthropist he was, by a curious coincidence at the very time when they discovered *that he might be made use of* as a missionary of "international fraternity." The Rev. Newman Hall, we all recollect, came over to America to humbug us into oblivion of the Alabama outrages, and to persuade us to forego our revenge. He fell into a ditch at Washington, and went home without accomplishing his mission. Then our own Reverdy was gotten hold of, and converted into a British missionary of the same kind. He failed most ignominiously, and George Peabody was then played as England's last trump. He began to be puffed in the papers and noticed by the Queen, precisely at the moment when English statesmen discovered that precisely such a man, for missionary purposes, was necessary. He was first trotted out in the character of leading philanthropist on the English stage—leaving Miss Coutts quite in the shade—and then, on the strength of his *English* reputation, he was sent to the United States to create a *furore* here. He did not draw as well as was hoped, but, *nil desperandum*, as soon as he died Lord Clarendon clutched his corpse, and resolved to bury it in Westminster Abbey, as a *compliment to America*, rather than a recognition of the Peabody charities, for it would be a new thing for a man to *buy* a resting-place for his bones under that sacred roof.

Here was a chance for the English politicians, and they were not slow to avail themselves of it. But they have an offensive way of paying compliments in England, like a bear making a bow. To mollify the just resentment of the United States, they shower their honors thick upon the dead enemy of the Union. And they awkwardly let the cloven foot peep out from beneath their Pharisaical drapery. Mr. Gladstone said, in his oration, "It is most improbable that we shall ever or can ever quarrel with the country of George Peabody." And another orator made a fool of himself by declaring that "George Peabody is a link of peace and love between the two nations which must never be broken." We may judge how desperate are the fears which England entertains of the United States by the desperate methods of conciliation to which she resorts. Coincident with the sailing of the Monarch, the London papers comfort their readers with the assurance that all we want is an *apology* for the Alabama outrages, and that no material reparation will be required. The apology is furnished in the shape of the Coming Corpse. And, by a strange infelicity, this can remind us of nothing so much as the disastrous war by means of which Mr. Peabody made his money.

There was once a dead body which was passed from San Francisco to Glasnevin, attended with demonstrations of national sorrow, which well contrasts with this funeral demonstration over Mr Peabody. The body of McManus, the Irish patriot, made the "grand rounds" of the globe, creating enemies of England and soldiers of Ireland wherever it halted. The British Government take a leaf out of the Fenians' book, and tries to use this dead man as a means of conciliating their American foes. But the whole demonstration is a hypocritical farce, and has *nonce* in large letters written over it. England does not regret Mr. Peabody, for he has nothing more to give, and he is more useful dead than living. England does not honor Mr. Peabody, for out of the hundreds of distinguished persons who surrounded his coffin, not two thought Mr. Peabody, living, worthy of their notice. It is an unpleasant fact that Mr Peabody was not considered worthy to be received into "good society" while he was alive, but as soon as death overtook him, good society crowded round his bier to pay him hypocritical honors—and all with the motive of fooling the Yankee into forgetfulness of his wrongs, rather than of doing honor to the man.

I, therefore, need not apologise for denouncing the intended demonstrations in favor of England, which are to be covered with the Peabody pall; for I denounce not the man that is gone, but those who would make a tool of him after his death. I denounce the policy which dictated those farcical demonstrations. Pretending to honor, they dishonor their object. Intended to pacify, they outrage American sentiment. Organized to benefit, I know that they will injure England, by proving her hollowness, her trepidation, and her perfidiousness to the last. I place McManus and Peabody side by side in memorable contrast. I criticise the overlaudation of the philanthropist, only because it is insincere. I wish the people of America to show England that they are not the fools she takes them for; show that they have their eyes open; show that they understand bunkum; show that they are not to be outflanked.

Fenian Lessons.

THOSE who have closely watched the progress of national work in Ireland, during the past ten years at least, cannot but have specially noticed the vast divergence of opinion and action on the part of some of the Catholic clergymen, in all matters relating to the progress of that nation's redemption from English rule. The Hierarchy and the lower clergy are divided in their views concerning Ireland, and as a rule we generally find the priests following the lead of the bishops. This especially is the case in three districts, those of Dublin, Tuam, and Kerry.

His Eminence, Cardinal Cullen, did not issue a pastoral during the past five years in which he has not mentioned the Fenians one way or another, and endeavored to terrify the weak into a relinquishment of their national creed. He insists that the Fenians are excommunicated, while at the same time his spiritual subjects are engaged in studying the Life of Oliver Plunkett. His Eminence has not gone the length of prostituting his office so low as Dr. Moriarty and his clergymen have gone, but his ceaseless opposition to Fenianism and consequent injury to Catholicism, have been productive of evil results as extensive in their character as those that blacken the fair fame of Kerry.

The advent of Cardinal Cullen to Ireland was the reverse of a happy event. By some arrangement of the Court of Rome he came to our shores with the powers of Apostolic Legate, a thing altogether unknown among such a Hierarchy as that of Ireland. One of the Archbishops refused point-blank to acknowledge the Legate's powers as such. They were foreign to the whole order of Canon Law as observed in Ireland, and were calculated to strike at the root of that order that existed in the Irish Church from the tenth century down to the present time.

The secret hand of English power and interference was visible in all this, and the patriotic bishops and clergy of Ireland detected the evil at once and sternly set their faces against the irregularity.

The elevation of Dr Cullen from the Primacy of Armagh to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin, and subsequent elevation to the Cardinalate did not tend to mend matters. On the contrary, so far as Ireland was concerned, they became worse, for a stronger show of power was given to Dr. Cullen.

When a Cardinal's hat was sent to Saint Philip Neri, the good old man kicked it round his little room and was afterwards relieved of the honor intended for him. Not so with Dr Cullen, if we are to judge by the ovations so welcomely received by the *Sacerdos Magnum*. From the moment of his elevation till now he has been the steadfast friend of English power in Ireland, and naturally enough his priests have sailed in the same boat. *Vide* the conduct of Dr. Spratt, of Dublin, and other clergymen of the Dublin diocese.

Following up the acts of the Cardinal, Dr Moriarty, of Kerry, was not long till he astonished every Irish Catholic, by the declaration that "hell was not hot enough, nor eternity long enough" to punish those Irishmen who sought the independence of their country. As might be expected, the clergymen under Dr Moriarty soon gave evidence of their small hatred of all nationality; and to this day they are ceaseless in their puny efforts to destroy the national principle that has taken hold of the minds of Irishmen. We all know how tireless Dean Mawe has been in denouncing Irishmen, and how unsuccessful too, in changing his parishioners from their solemn path of patriotic duty. Even Dean Mawe has his followers of less note but not less virulent in their declamations and aspersions of good Irishmen. The clergymen of Listowel are ceaseless in the display of their animosity against those who attended the late Amnesty Meeting in behalf of the Fenian prisoners. Those who took part in that demonstration are alluded to as "infidels," "thieves" and "cut-throats." The [illegible] told "to keep their eyes upon them, and take care of their tills and their purses."

During the late anniversary of the Manchester martyrs, some were found foolish enough to refuse to celebrate masses for the repose of the murdered men.

The Very Rev. James Ryan, of Nenagh, Tipperary, was among the number, and it is alleged that this refusal aided largely in the return of Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa for that county. The Reverend Thomas Whelan, of Roscrea, a young and inexperienced gentleman, tore down the bills or posters in that place announcing a procession in commemoration of the martyrdom of the patriots.

Such conduct is hard enough, coming from the members of an Order to which the people of Ireland have always been affectionately attached. But such instances, after all, even from the highest to the lowest, are few and unimportant. There are over three thousand clerics in Ireland, nineteen twentieths of whom are with the people in every patriotic act and sentiment.

The Reverend M. O'Sullivan, of Dublin, went with the people to Glasnevin Cemetery, and joined in the celebrations of the anniversary. The Reverend Father Anderson, of St. Augustine's, Cork, celebrated mass for the martyrs. Again, at Kanturk, the Reverend William McCarthy, assisted by the Reverends D. Coleman, A. Morrissey, the Venerable Archdeacon O'Regan, Reverend P. Green, Reverend John O'Mahony, and Reverend William Cohalan, celebrated a solemn Requiem Mass, with a like intention.

All over Ireland and England, too, we find the same satisfactory state of things, so that, if we have occasion to be pained at the action of a few clergymen in Ireland and elsewhere, we have, on the other hand, the noblest evidence of a unity of national feeling between the bishops, priests, and people that could be desired.

The following words, uttered lately by the Great Archbishop of the West, are full of significance at the present moment. Let them be studied and learned by heart:

"It [illegible] be said that the people of Ireland are a [illegible]. They clung during the long night of suffering and of sorrow to the priests of their church—whom [illegible] life, and of [illegible] to them in caverns and [illegible], the bread of life, at distant [illegible] sacraments of Holy Church [illegible] ancient faith. It is [illegible] that that intercommunion between priests and people, which was then cemented so strongly, should still continue. And, certainly, it will not be the fault of the faithful people if any [illegible] should ever arise, as the people have through good report and through ill clung to their pastors. He trusted that it will never be said by [illegible] that the priests abandoned the cause of the people. Now the cause of the priests of the Catholic Church in Ireland and of the faithful of that church was the same. Let no one say that the priests ought to keep aloof from defending the cause of the people. They are one in faith, one in hope, one in the bond that binds them in seeking for national amelioration. Politics and religion are so entwined in Ireland, that politics cannot in fact be abstracted from religion, nor religion set free from politics by the most astute logical reasoners. There is no room for abstractions with men who have to deal with realities. It may do very well to theorise on abstract forms, but men of the world—men seeking for their rights—have to deal with concrete realities. The cause of the people of Ireland and the religion of Ireland are hand maids of the same Lord of truth."

If Cardinal Cullen has a few uninfluential clergymen to adopt his recreant views in regard to Ireland, we have, on the other hand, a noble band, under the leadership of the "Lion of the Fold of Judah," ready to stand forward at any moment to defend the principles of our national creed with a power of learning not generally accorded to all men, not even to clerics. Under Archbishop McHale, we have such well-tried patriots as Patrick Lavelle, Ulick J. Bourke, Patrick Malone, and hundreds of others, as faithful and devoted Irishmen as ever lived.

It was during the late Amnesty demonstrations however that the Irish priesthood showed their power and might in heading and directing that movement, and asking that justice might be given instead of mercy. Our readers must have read with infinite pleasure the long lists of clergymen's names which appeared in the columns of this paper, proving, most conclusively, that the Irish priesthood are one in heart and soul with the people in their national progression.

So much for the efforts of those who would seek to divide the Soggarth and his flock. That game is an old one, and England has tried her hand at it more than once. Often and again has she held out the bribe and the pension, but never did she succeed. It is somewhat singular that she never got beyond the mystic three when tampering with the Irish Hierarchy. At the time of the Charitable Bequests Act, she could only manage to have three bishops on her side—Drs. Murray, of Dublin, Crolly, of Armagh, and Denvir, of Down and Connor. At the present moment she has no more than three—if she has so many. So that the priesthood and hierarchy of Ireland may be truly said to move onward with the people.

At the same time that this is so, Irishmen will not readily close their eyes to the political conduct of those who strive to uphold and continue the rule of England in our country. That action has one very bad result, for, it helps to the formation of erroneous consciences in the mind and is consequently a grave and a serious scandal. When we find the sacraments re[illegible]

called by the vilest epithets, it is not to be wondered at that some Irishmen may be led away from those principles which only can save our country from ruin and devastation. It is a hopeful and a good sign however, that our people are possessed of so much wisdom as to enable them to pass these things by and continue on in the noble work in which they are engaged.

PETER McCORRY.

Fenian News.

THE CAUSE IN JERSEY CITY.

New York, December 6th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

By far the largest demonstration of the kind that has taken place in Jersey City in some years, came off on last Saturday evening, when the "Slievenamon" Circle, F. B., held a public meeting at Washington Hall. It was the first public meeting given by the Circle, and was, in every respect, most successful. The hall is one of the finest in Jersey City, and is located at the corner of Newark and Jersey Avenues; the Circle will hold regular weekly meetings there every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock until further notice. On the present occasion the hall was tastefully decorated with numerous flags and banners, the green and gold of poor Erin intermingled with the Stars and Stripes. The hall was completely filled by half past seven o'clock, almost to inconvenience, thus showing that the Irishmen of Jersey City are still awake to the interests of their native land. Company D, 1st Battalion Legion of St. Patrick, was present in uniform, under command of Captain Murphy and Lieutenant Garry, as also a contingent from the Tara guards (Co. A, 2nd. Bat.) of Brooklyn, under command of Lieutenant P. McDermott. The "Boys in Green" were the recipients of considerable applause from the audience, and were a credit to their Commander-in-Chief by their soldierly appearance and conduct. The Centre of the Circle, Mr. Charles Lynegar, was chairman of the meeting.

On calling the meeting to order, he stated briefly the object of the gathering to-night was to recruit the ranks of the Slievenamon Circle, and to propagate the doctrine of Fenianism thereby. He concluded by introducing Peter M'Corry, Esq., as the first speaker.

Mr. McCorry was received with much applause, and addressed the assemblage in a most eloquent and soul stirring manner. He dwelt at considerable length on a point which Mr. Savage's Annual Message—which he had just received—contained, which was, the banding together of Irishmen in this country into an organization which would last permanently until Ireland had regained all her rights from her oppressor. The gentleman continued his patriotic address for about three quarters of an hour, and was interrupted at different times by rounds of applause.

Mr. O'Neil next gave "Miles O'Reilly's" last poem as a recitation with effect.

Mr. King, the inimitable Fenian warbler, was next called upon for a song, when he sang "We're Irish Everywhere." Amidst tremendous cheering, he was encored again and again, and had to sing two more patriotic songs, "Father Ned" and "Rory of The Hills."

Anthony A. Griffin, Esq., was then introduced and addressed the audience in his wonted enthusiastic style. I am sorry space will not permit of doing any justice to his eloquent and fiery remarks; suffice it to say that after half-an-hour's speaking he concluded by making an urgent appeal to those present to come up and do their duty in this great cause.

Mr Griffin's *show of hands*, as usual, was most successful in this case, the platform, after being cleared, was scarcely large enough to accommodate all the young men who answered his summons and were initiated into the Fenian Brotherhood.

Mr Patrick Nolan, of the Tara Guards, sung the concluding song, "GOD SAVE IRELAND," and was joined in the chorus by all present, after which the meeting was declared adjourned.

"TARA."

New York, November 30th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

A VERY entertaining concert was given by the Brian Boru Circle, F. B., at the Hall, at the Demilt Dispensary, cor. Twenty third Street and Second Avenue, on Monday last. The Concert was gotten up for the benefit of the military Company attached to the Circle, and was a grand success. It was also a good precedent for other circles who desire means of equipping their military companies. On this occasion the Hall was tastefully decorated with Irish and American flags, and was completely filled by a respectable audience.

Mr. John Murphy, the energetic centre of the Circle, acted as conductor of the proceedings. The inimitable Brooks Brothers were the first on the programme, who kindly gave their services gratuitously to the Circle. They gave all the gratification that could be desired in the negro minstrel line.

Mr. O'Gorman was next introduced. He sang the "Minstrel Boy," and gave a recitation on "Shamus O'Brien," the bold boy of Glengall, by special request. Mr McCown sang some comic songs, and was followed by Mr. O'Connor, who played a solo and some patriotic airs on the Concertina. Captain Bulger was next called upon for a song, and was followed by another member of the Brian Boru Guards.

The next singers were the Misses O'Connell and Enright, who sang in concert with great effect. Mr. R. J. Morrison was here introduced, and delivered a few remarks on the cause of Fenianism. He was received with applause. The entertainments concluded with hornpipe and clog dancing, and some more songs by Mr. O'Gorman and others. Father Mathew No. 2 Society, of New York, kindly lent their beautiful piano for the occasion, which was a very valuable acquisition in the accompaniments through the evening. Captain Bulger, with his command, the Brian Boru Company of the L. S. P., were present on duty as a floor committee.

TARA.

THE CAUSE IN WORCESTER, MASS.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

WORCESTER, MASS., December 1, 1869.

You have frightened the Yankees by the Irish vote at the late election. On Thanksgiving Day they [illegible]

THE CHILDREN.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night, and be kissed.
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of Heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember,
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin,
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountains of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of Fate blowing wild;
Oh! there is nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child!

They are idols of hearts and households;
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes;
Oh! those truants from a homeland from Heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild!
And I know how Jesus could liken
The kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself;
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
When I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones,
That meet me each morn at the door!
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses,
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet;
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And death says, "The school is dismissed;"
May the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.

THE MEMORY OF THE MARTYRS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT [illegible]

[illegible]

AN OVATION AND A TRIUMPH!

The cause of Ireland has had an ovation in Waterford and a triumph in Tipperary. There, an enemy was flung out; here, O'Donovan Rossa was returned as representative of the premier county!

[illegible] the gallant hearts who stood faithful against all comers, to the cause of justice, honor, and native land!

Well may they rejoice! Their country exults in their chivalry, the world speaks of their gratitude from shore to shore. Through wastes of rolling billows the electric herald announces the tidings that shall make the hearts of Irishmen leap in every clime, and encircle the globe with a universal Irish cheer for Ireland and the dauntless men of Tipperary!

What honor can monarchs give that could equal such a glory? What edicts could emperors issue that would stir inhabitants of every land, from this to antipodean shores? What ukase of autocrats could decree the soul-felt joy of a nation in its sons, and their welcome and naturalization in every clime? None. The power of a Czar shrinks into insignificance before this power of the people; for whether by Australasian seas or on Washington's shores, the man of Tipperary is assured of the beaming welcome of proud, exulting hearts.

For this is an epoch in Irish history, which they have conceived, carried on, and completed without wavering, precipitation, or delay. Future historians will write of this, as now historians have written of Hampden. They will applaud the courage, they will eulogize the conduct, they will glorify the motive, as now they appraise the courage, conduct, and motive of those brave men who wrung from a reluctant government the Great Charter of Liberties. Thank God! it is now proven against the possibility of doubt or denial that we have in Ireland minds as dauntless, hearts as earnest, souls as ardent for freedom, as ever were theirs, whom England magnifies.

Many have wished to see this day; many have longed to behold the spirit of intelligence and of independence so widespread amongst the people that such a triumph might be possible. Some, from the strand of a foreign country—with hearts bounding and brimming eyes—behold it, and are glad.

This is a noble and dignified answer to the refusal of amnesty. No vaunt was uttered, no vain threat. Silently and earnestly, Irishmen took the matter to heart, and, firmly, rapidly, and sternly they carried it out. They were neither to be lured nor bullied. They resolutely declined to allow anyone to be their conscience-carriers. In preparing to deliver this, the answer of the people, they put a clear and [illegible]

[illegible]

KANTURK

ROCHINA

DOON, COUNTY LIMERICK.

SHIFFIELD.

STALEYBRIDGE.

BRADFORD.

NENAGH.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM THOMPSON THOMPSON.

[illegible]

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA AND OTHERS.

THE UNTRIED PRISONERS.

CHAINED GANGS.

[illegible]

authorities. His testimony the authorities themselves dare not impugn. Here is an example from one of his reports:

"On the 7th of January, 1865, when visiting the punishment cells, I found a prisoner in one of them looking very miserable. He was stooping forward, with his hands between his legs; his extremities were cold, his features shrunken; he shivered, and his teeth chattered. He had the appearance of a man laboring under a serious illness. Indeed, the leaden hue of his face and sunken eye looked like that of a patient struck with Asiatic cholera. He said he was cold, very cold—that no bed or bedding had been allowed him during the night—that he had lain on the floor with no other bedding than a rug to cover him—and that he was cold to the very bones." The medical officer asked if it was so, and found that such was the system, and that the untried prisoners were subjected to it. He adds: "About the time referred to the weather was exceedingly inclement. By looking at the registrar's return it will be seen that during the beginning of January, 1865, the cold was on some nights intense, several degrees below freezing point. The weight of the rug allowed to the prisoner I ascertained to be no more than four pounds." This is the official testimony of the medical officer of the prisoner—a man too noble-minded and humane to permit it unrecorded—and this is the language of an official report. We could multiply instances, supported by reliable testimony, but this is sufficient.—*Weekly Register.*

CITY ELECTION.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION AT BALLYBRICKEN—CAPT. MACKEY THE POPULAR CANDIDATE.

As we mentioned in last Tuesday's issue, the dead walls of the city were placarded at an early hour on Sunday morning, with an "address to the electors" on behalf of the young Fenian officer, Captain Mackey. It was a stirring document, and the crowds of workingmen who read it all day, and, even up to nightfall, when they eagerly spelled it out by gas-light, were convinced to a man that Captain Mackey, the adroit and daring capturer of the martello towers on the coast of Cork, and their military stores, would be a "fit and proper person" to represent the *Urbs Intacta.* It being clearly impossible to send him to parliament, even if he were elected and willing to undertake the post, the next best thing was to make a "demonstration" in his honor, and, accordingly, placards were posted up extensively through the town on Wed[illegible]

[illegible]

THE CAVAN OUTRAGE.

[illegible]

A GOOD IDEA ON THE LAND QUESTION.

[illegible]

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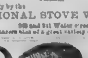

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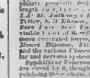

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Aindrias Mac Crait ro ċan

A ċaraid ċlúrhail ḃrograis,
A ṡaoi ġloin de stoc na n-dárh
Mo ḃeaṫa ċuġat do scríoḃaim,
Nó 'n díl leat mé ḃeiṫ mar táim
Gaċ a nn ı ḋeas 'nar ċuiḃe liom
A cuirhdeaċt le m' ais le páirt
N[illegible] ġlacfaḋ s[illegible] fámoır' me,
Tan ċ[illegible] mé gan stoc gan stáit

Cé ġealaimse do 'n Ḃu ḋin-se
Síle 'gus Muıraınn ḃ[illegible],
Stair do scrúdaḋ 's laoiṫe
Do ḃu ḋeaṫan mar O [illegible] fáiġ
C easa [illegible]
S gaċ n eile [illegible] mná
Is feas gur [illegible] dam
N usır [illegible] gan ċáın

Do r Caṫal [illegible] mac [illegible]
' A Ṡíle, 'nois tuig an cás
Gaḃ-se ċuġat mac Feidlim
Is maigist r na sco le fág.
Is fearra duine Taḋg beag
Ná scainse de 'n [illegible] is fearr,
Gan taiḃ, gan clú gan oiḋreaċt,
Aċt ar [illegible] 'na ḃráġa[illegible]."

Ar ġlac me ġlaic do scaoı linn
Le h-aoirhneas gaċ corn tráġaim
Gaċ bea[illegible] do ġaḃa m [illegible]
Do ċaoı[illegible] go [illegible] a m' ḋáin
Gaċ dailc go pras náċ striocfaḋ
Le r[illegible] ċorp do ċneáḋa nn
S ıs mangaire [illegible] me
Cé [illegible] mo ċá l

A [illegible]
Ce díl leo mé ḋul 'n a b-páirt,
Ar caiteas-sa gur ḋíolas
Le h-a[illegible]
S gur [illegible] na m[illegible]
Go cnaoite na h-iḃfeaḋ cáırt,
[illegible]
Gan ċion, gan ċuid, gan oiḋreaċt,
Gan feiḋm ċeart, gan ċoṫram stáit,
Is Tuirc, is Duirc, is Daoirte
Go buiḋeanmar is Boḋaċáir

THE JOLLY PEDLAR'S PASTIME

TRANSLATED BY [illegible]

My upright and my noble friend
My sure son of the Bardic Race.
To you I unveil my life oh bend
Your eyes in pity on my case!
Save from the old and ugly now
I meet, alas! with no regard,
No gay and fair young maid will vow
Her heart away to a cashless bard!

In vain I seek to win my way
With Sheela and each blooming one—
My merry tale, my gladsome lay
Fall on their ears as rain on stone
Mine eyes are bright; I am lithe of limb—
I think myself a dashing blade,
But all still look askance on him
The bard, without a stock-in-trade!

And Cathal Mac-Simon says,—the ass!
Come Sheela, now! you have some [illegible]
Mac Ph[illegible] is your man my lass!
That pedagogue['s] [illegible] competence!
Wed [illegible] youth who shows
He[illegible] by the lore he learns,
And scout the bard in finest clothes,
Whose throat engulphs whate'er he earns!

Well! true,—my brain was oft a-whirl
From whiskey—or, perhaps, the moon!
And if I met a pleasant girl,
I didn't like to leave her soon
And if I gave her face a slap
Whene'er she frown'd, what harm the while?
For I'm a jovial pedlar chap,
Though some suppose me full of guile!

Some good folks, whom I don't much thank,
Look down on me—but what of that?
I always paid for what I drink—
A[illegible] tit for tat
I have known a many a screw, and dust,
That wouldn't buy one drop of drink;
The Jolly Pedlar surely must
Be [illegible] I think!

But oh! my wound, my woe, my grief,
It is not for myself or mine—
My pain, my pang without relief,
Is noting how our nobles pine!
Alas for them, and not for me!
They wander without wealth or fame,
With clowns and churls of low degree
Usurp their gold, their lands, their name!

MANGAIRE SUGACH, i.e. "The Jolly Pedlar," was the name by which the roving bard, Andrew Mac Craith or Magrath was best known. [illegible]

IRELAND.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

DEMONSTRATION IN CORK.

[illegible]

Demonstration in Macroom.—[illegible]

Demonstration in Kanturk.—[illegible]

O'Donovan Rossa.—[illegible]—*Waterford Citizen.*

High Sheriffs for 1870.—[illegible]

A Hint.—[illegible]—*Waterford Citizen.*

[illegible]

O'Connell.—[illegible]

The State of Ireland.—[illegible]

The Irish Land Question.—[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Wexford.

[illegible]

Kilkenny.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Westmeath.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Queen's County.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Waterford.

The most noble the Marchioness of Waterford visited the establishment of Messrs. Robert Locke and Co., of Waterford, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, and made extensive purchases of winter clothing for the poor.

[illegible] the village church thousands were assembled to assist at the Holy sacrifice offered up for the eternal repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.—God save Ireland!

MEDICAL.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF MEDICATION.

[illegible]

DR. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE

[illegible]

One Thousand Experiments

[illegible]

Agent, JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College Place, N. Y.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

[illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

[illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin,

[illegible]

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
Burns,	Rheumatism	Sore Throats,
Chapped Hands	Ringworm	Sores of all kinds
Chilblains	Salt Rheum	Sprains
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds

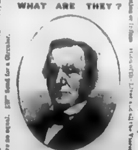
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

THE GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
More Than 500,000 Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE
Fancy Drink,

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a Circular.

THEY ARE A GENTLE [illegible]

Made of [illegible] Whiskey [illegible] Liquors [illegible] called "Tonics," [illegible] that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMITTENT, and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. SUCH DISEASES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

[illegible]

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

In Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, these Bitters have no equal. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French, and Spanish.

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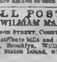
R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and Sacramento, California, 32 and 34 Commerce street, New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS



Who is Your Hatter?
The latest SPRING STYLES of [illegible]
SILK AND FELT HATS.
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at
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SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
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MANUFACTURE
AND HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE, and every variety of SMALLER SCALES
No other scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rapidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility, and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

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BUTCHER,
402 West Seventeenth Street
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Meats of all kinds kept constantly on hand.

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WILLIAM MAJOR,
No. 11 [illegible] Street, Corner Reade [illegible],
will post and distribute bills and circulars in every part of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Jersey City and Staten Island, with neatness and dispatch.
N. B.—My work is my reference.

THE OLDEST NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
FARMER, LITTLE & CO.,
Type Founders,
AND DEALERS IN
PRINTING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS, PRINTING PRESSES, &c., &c.
We are well known to the Printing and Publishing trade throughout the United States, &c. We stop at no expense to furnish the best article of Type, especially in point of finish and durability.
All orders intrusted to us for any and every kind of Type, Presses and Printing Material, shall have prompt attention.

READ THIS!
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WATCHES and JEWELRY
that are really good and of the best quality of GOLD, go to
BENEDICT BROTHERS,
No. 691 BROADWAY, near Amity street.
The celebrated American Watches, in coin silver cases as low as $17. Fine gold Wedding Rings, $6 to $8.
Our Price List sent free on application

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Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF
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Office No. 139 Broadway.
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LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES,
Assuring any sum on a single Life from $250 to $30,000

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800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY!

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Notice the Liberal Features!

Ordinary Whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.
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All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.
One third of Premium Loaned to the insured if desired and no notes required.
No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.
Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.
The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty two, according to age. SIX PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.
Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the AMOUNT INSURED PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representative of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE,

In case of non payment of Premiums on ordinary whole life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000

Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

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No 112 WEST THIRTY THIRD STREET, NEW YORK
Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Rosin, Oil and other Stills, High Chimneys, Cisterns and Vaults, Grates, Cooking Ranges, etc., built or put up in any part of the United States.
Hotel Cooking Apparatus put up or repaired in the best manner.
PLASTERING AND FLAGGING. DRAINS PUT UP.
Re-setting, Altering, and Repairing in all the above branches.
FURNACES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

A. T. BRIGGS,
DEALER IN
FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS
Also,
NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS.
A large supply constantly on hand
OFFICE—64 RUTGERS SLIP.
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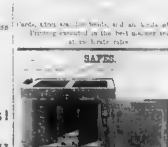
BETWEEN FULTON and BEEKMAN
NEW YORK.
Cards, Circulars, Bill heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

SAFES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 18th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.
GENTLEMEN: On the night of the 18th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor of the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris; and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great international contest.
Manufactured by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st., New York
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.

INSURANCE.

THE

TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business men and the laboring men, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

LIFE

The plan is simple. For a cash premium of $3 to $30, according to occupation and degree of exposure to accident, the Company contracts to pay $1,000 if the person insured dies by accident within a year, or $5 per week for the time he may be wholly disabled by non-fatal injury. Larger sums, up to $10,000 in case of deaths by accident, or $50 weekly indemnity as above, in the same proportion. Hazardous risks are charged higher rates, but the rates named include the great body of professional, business, working or traveling men.

AND

What are the chances of accident? Statistics show that one person in every ten meets with an accident every year. One in fourteen of the 100,000 insured by the TRAVELERS has been paid under a claim for death or injury by accident. Facts are the strongest arguments. On the books of the TRAVELERS are recorded the names, dates, and amounts paid by this Company to TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED of its policy-holders. These amounts vary from $5 to $10,000 each.

ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex-Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 10. Mr. Charles M. Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 14. Mr. Ambrose Lewis, chemist, of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 23. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr. J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent [illegible], was drowned last summer [illegible] after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. [illegible] promptly paid. Rev. Robert J. Par[illegible] was presented with a [illegible] just before starting on a Western [illegible] (December 4) he [illegible]

INSURANCE

The TRAVELERS is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in this country. It has issued over 150,000 policies; it has paid over $935,000 to its policy holders, for death or injury by accident. It has a paid up capital of $500,000 and its cash assets amount to over $1,200,000; and it has in an experience of five years, demonstrated that its insurance against accidents is one of the most desirable and inexpensive forms of personal insurance.

COMPANY,

We desire to call your attention to our COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY, on the Participating plan.
Applicants for this form of Policy will be entitled to receive, at the time of insuring if desired, an Accident Policy granting indemnity against personal injuries, to the extent of five dollars per week for each thousand dollars insured, without additional payments; the Premium for an Indemnity Policy being provided for out of the earnings (dividends) of the Policy which to this extent are not only guaranteed, but are absolutely paid in advance.

HARTFORD,

The following example will illustrate this mode of applying dividends:
The Annual Premium on an ordinary Life Policy, issued at the age of 40 for $10,000 is $313. The Annual Premium for an Indemnity Policy for $50 per week in (preferred class) $40. Assuming the first year's Dividends to be 33⅓ per cent. of the Annual Life Premium, we shall have as a dividend $104 33 a sum sufficient to pay the first year's premium on the Indemnity Policy, besides leaving $64 33 to apply in reducing the second Annual Life Premium. The second and succeeding dividends would, without doubt, annually increase, until they would exceed the entire annual premium for both life and indemnity. Thus, the Policy (for both Life and Indemnity) would not only become self-sustaining but would thereafter yield an annual income, increasing each year until death.
The same feature can be applied to all forms of Five or Ten Payment and Endowment Policies issued by this Company.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON,
MANAGER
Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Fenian News.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

held meetings in their churches in this city, at which their speakers denounced our nationality, asserting that we would overturn the Government as [illegible] a stop be put to us.

But, in my opinion, it is not the real Yankees that take fright at our attitude, but the *friends of the English*, and, as for these, I trust that they shall be doubly frightened when the next Presidential election comes round. We must then lift Grant out of that chair. Does he or his minister, Motley, mean to spend their term of office in gossiping with England as the Johnsons and Adams did? Let us vote for a President who will boldly recognize our cause, and Mr. Train is the man that will do that.

But perhaps I am going too fast. Our country men at home are taking their cause so hotly into their own hands, that I fear they will run too far ahead before we are ready to second and sustain them. I hope they will not make another blunder. A great deal of money must be collected before we can fit out anything [illegible] expedition. It would take at least a year to get sufficient funds.

But it is not for me to dictate to the Fenian Executive [illegible] matter, and [illegible]

We want [illegible] Fenian [illegible] in Worcester on [illegible] night [illegible] locality [illegible] very few are working in the organization [illegible] with the other large towns in this State [illegible] means should be used to work them up [illegible] year, so that they may be disciplined for without strict discipline they [illegible] depended on in the hour of need. PATRICK [illegible]

"And now to the Fenians of America. How [illegible] they act in this emergency? [illegible] your ranks, boys. Steady, and to work."

Extract from Address No. [illegible]

WORCESTER, Dec 3rd, 1869.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Irish People:

In anticipation of the coming events, which must have suggested that editorial of yours, from which I take the above quotation, the indefatigable Centre of the James Stephens' Circle, Mr. Jeremiah Murphy some three or four weeks ago thought the time had arrived for putting more steam on in this good city of ours without injury to the Fenian Machine, and therefore introduced the subject of a public meeting to the members of the Circle. The subject having received the approbation of the members, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the same.

As Chairman of the Committee he at once set about the task, and conceived the [illegible] idea of inviting, by means of a circular through the [illegible] those only of his countrymen [illegible]

"Who read and think of Ireland's [illegible]" His efforts were successful. Last evening, Turner Hall was well filled with an attentive and appreciative audience, though a [illegible] storm was [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Lenihan then introduced [illegible], Mr. P. W. [illegible], a young and eloquent [illegible]

[illegible]

But Mr. [illegible] Mr. Murphy [illegible]

[illegible]

The people from Mr. [illegible] Worcester boys [illegible] the James Stephens' Circle [illegible] themselves in rapid succession, and were duly enrolled.

Then [illegible] Mr. Jeremiah Murphy, but the latter gentleman, [illegible] called sixty in [illegible] to complete the half hundred, which number he readily obtained, and one over.

Thus far we think we have done well. The Irishmen of Worcester are in the van. If this is not responding to your command, what is it? [illegible]

The Circle now numbers 90 members, and more are coming. Read this who can.

[illegible] circular calling the meeting.

To all those who were once Fenians and to all Sympathizers of Irish Liberty of the City of Worcester.

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned wishing to retain and uphold a National spirit in this city, and in view of the existing state of affairs in Ireland in which we recognize the result of Fenian thought, ideas and education, and in order to prepare ourselves for the coming struggle, which to our minds is inevitable, under such auspicious signs as can be seen in the Irish political horizon at this moment; and feeling that we would be recreant to our duty as Irish Nationalists if we remained inactive any longer, do hereby call upon all those who have ever taken the Fenian Pledge to meet in Turner Hall, corner of Myrtle and Southbridge Streets, on Thursday evening, the 2nd day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, for the purpose of consulting each other on the best course to pursue in organizing or closing up our ranks for any emergency that may come upon us. Our country is in the very throes of a revolution. High and low, learned and unlearned, clergy and laity, are of one mind, and all are awake and alive to the situation. Shall we, therefore, not awaken to a sense of duty in the hour of hope for our country's resurrection? Let us, therefore, meet in council, and devise means how we may best serve the interests of our native land.

(Signed,)

RICHARD O'FLYNN, PETER F. REDMAN,
JOHN THEARSON, JOHN L. MURPHY,
JEREMIAH MURPHY, WILLIAM E. GRIFFIN,
JOHN J. [illegible], JOHN LENIHAN,
[illegible] MCMAHON,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co.,
98 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:

COGNAC BRANDIES. RENAULT & CO'S, OTARD, DUPUY & CO., SAZERAC, DE FORGE & SONS, of vintages 1860, '58, '60, '58, '56, '60, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68, in fifth pipes.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES. A SEIGNETTE, in half and fifth-pipes. Dark and Pale.

SCOTCH WHISKEY. Sole Agents for the celebrated "CAOL ILA" brand.

HOLLAND GIN. Celebrated CABINET and TELEGRAPH brands, in pipes, three-quarter pipes, and quarter-pipes.

RUMS. JAMAICA. Of direct importation; also, selected LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor. ST CROIX. Favorite brands including the unequaled 121. Blend.

WINES. SHERRIES. Of all grades from the well known house of PUO GAMO CONENS, at Xerez. PORTS. Of fine quality, from CLODE & BAKER, successors to GOULD, JAS. CAMPBELL & CO., OPORTO, in assorted packages. BURGUNDY WINES. Of all grades. MADEIRA. Of the various grades, including very fine SOUTH SIDE, genuine Wine.

Samples can be seen at our office and at the principal Brokers.

The 50th Volume!!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!!

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A FIRST CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement by all the means indicated by Science.

Phrenology. The Brain and its Functions, the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

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Physiology & Anatomy. The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body, the Laws of Life and Health. What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, Sketches, and Biographies of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

Parents and Teachers. As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition [illegible]

[illegible]

Established.—The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME [illegible] NEW SERIES [illegible]

Terms. [illegible]

S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

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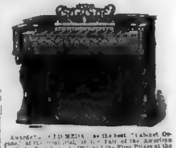

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THE CHRISTMAS GARLAND.

BY MERULAN.

The Jovial Christmas Days Long Ago.

AIR.—"*Uileacan Dubh O*."

I.

Through the smoky mist of years, with a sigh and [illegible] tears
I look to the days long ago,
To the gay and happy time when with story, jest and rhyme
We sat by the fire's ruddy glow;
When the eyes that shine no more shone around the merry hearth
Of the homestead far away in the land of my birth,
And the jolly rafters rang to the music and the mirth
Of the jovial Christmas days long ago!

II.

From its mighty guardian hills there's a merry murmuring rill
Dancing down through the valley of Glenroe,
There's a greenwood smiling fair and a lordly castle there,
And a homestead by tyranny laid low.
My blessing on that home and the hours of gay delight
[illegible] around its hearth each returning festive night;
With the eyes of her I loved shining on me fond and bright
In the jovial Christmas days long ago!

III.

O! Heaven be with the day, when with youthful hearts and gay,
We longed for the blithe Christmas snow,
To cast its mantle white from the towering mountain height
To the glens and the shining dales below,
In each sad exiled heart fond the memory remains
Of the Christmas candles burning in the glowing window panes:
Of the feasting and the dancing, to the piper's merry strains,
In the jovial Christmas days long ago!

IV.

Whate'er my fate may be, and whatever climes I see,
Far from Erin and lovely Glenroe,
My anger red shall rise when I think how lowly lies
Each home 'neath the tyrant's cruel blow,
And I'll pray to God on high to strike dead the tyrant's hand,
And to give the lonely exiles back again their native land,
With the merriment, the music, and the feasting high and grand
Of the jovial Christmas days long ago!

Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?

AIR.—"*Shoo na la*."

I.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid,
While heather bells the mountains cover?"—
"I'm going to Dallan Green," she said,
"To dance a reel and meet my lover!
Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
We'll banish care and worship pleasure,
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
On Dallan Green we'll dance a measure!"

II.

"And who is he has made you feel
Within your heart a love undying?"
"A soldier in his jack of steel,
With jangling spurs and green plume flying!
Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
And gild the flower and brown the berry,
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
We'll foot it round in laughter merry!"

III.

"And does he fight for English sway,
Or for the brave old land that bore him?"—
"My pride, my love rides through the fray
With Ireland's green flag floating o'er him!
Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
His maid returns the love he brought her
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
We'll foot it round by Dallan Water!"

IV.

"And why do you love him, gentle maid,
For love and war bring woe and danger?"
"For he loves me, and for the blade
He draws against the Saxon stranger,
Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
We'll taste the joy though love's the giver,
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
We'll foot it round by Dallan river!"

V.

"Good men, fair maid, have lived and died,
Although the foreign laws have bound them"
"They're slaves, not men!" she proud replied,
"Who wear the Saxon chains around them,
Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
I care not for such slaves a feather,
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
We'll foot it round and round together!"

VI.

"And when, fair maid, in wedlock [illegible]
Will he and you hear joy bells ringing?"
She tossed her head, she kissed her hand,
And vanished down the woodland singing
"Hi! ho! ho! while sunbeams glow,
We'll banish care and worship pleasure,
Hi! ho! ho! with heel and toe
On Dallan Green we'll dance a measure!"

You're a Dear Land To Me.

AIR.—"*The Blackbird.*"

I.

There's a stream in Glenlara whose silvery fountain
Leaps up into life where the heather-bells bloom,
That steals through the moorland and winds round the mountain,
Now laughing in sunlight, now weeping in gloom;
And by its merry dancing, a rural sight entrancing,
From out the greenwoods glancing, my home you once could see—
Now an exile far away from that home I sigh and say
"O! green-hilled, pleasant Erin, you're a dear land to me!"*

II.

There's a tree by that river in bright beauty shining,
With green leaves and blossoms all brilliant and gay,
With the birds in its branches wild melodies twining,
Where I sat with my love on each blithe summer day.
When the sunset clouds were glowing, and the gentle kine were lowing,
And the perfumed airs were blowing round that bonnie blooming tree—
True or love I'll never see more by that gentle river shore!
O! green-hilled, pleasant Erin, you're a dear land to me!

III.

Now I sit where the camp-fire is brilliantly burning,
A soldier, far, far from thy green shore away,
And I dream of my love at each evening's returning,
But I think upon thee in the roar of the fray,
And of our green flags streaming and bayonets proudly gleaming,
Some day thy shore redeeming from the Saxon's tyranny—
Then I ne'er regret for you a freeman's sword I drew,
Though green-hilled, pleasant Erin, you're a dear land to me!

* Meaning, according to the idiom, that he paid dearly for his devotion to Ireland.

Glenora.

AIR.—"*Bunclana.*"

I.

O! fondest and fairest,
O! lovely Glenora!
The sweet smile thou wearest
Glenora! Glenora!
It pictures red roses
When summer discloses
Their bright buds the rarest—
Glenora! Glenora!

II.

The hill-stream down flinging,
O! lovely Glenora!
Its sweetest song singing
Glenora! Glenora!
Reminds me of thee, love,
Thy step light and free, love,
Thy gay laugh outringing,
Glenora! Glenora!

III.

Like wings of the raven
O! lovely Glenora!
Gainst snowy clouds waven
Glenora! Glenora!
Thy black tresses twine on
Thy shoulders, or shine on
Thy bosom's white heaven
Glenora! Glenora!

IV.

O! fragrant and bloom bright
O! lovely Glenora!
The sword and the plume bright
Glenora! Glenora!
May win a high name, love,
On war's field of fame, love,
My life to illume bright,
Glenora! Glenora!

V.

But never, O! never,
My lovely Glenora!
Shall fortune dissever,
Glenora! Glenora!
Our true hearts confiding
In love fondly gliding
Down life's winding river,
Glenora, Glenora!

Shawn Dhas of Tullyelmer.

AIR.—"*The old Astrologer.*"

I.

SHAWN DHAS,* of Tullyelmer,
He was a nice young man,
With squinting eyes and turned up nose
And a mouth spread half a span,
The flesh was lank upon his limbs,
But mighty were his bones,
And his feet were like two wooden rams
That drive the paving stones!
Sing de'il may care how others fare,
I'm born a beauty bright,
And a princess I will marry
Who'll be my heart's delight!

II.

As Shawn he went a courting
One pleasant morn in May,
He met an old astrologer
Upon the king's highway,
With thin cut lips and piercing eyes
And long hooked nose between—
[illegible] travel all old Ireland's ground
To find a blade more keen!
Sing de'il may care, &c.

III.

He sidled up and simpered,
And thus to him did say,
"I hear you can tell fortunes,
Will you tell mine, I pray?"—
"O! I can tell good fortunes
But for the golden fee,
Then whip me out a [illegible] bright
And cross my palm!" said he.
Sing de'il may care, &c.

IV.

Out hopped his golden guinea
And crossed the old man's palm,
Who said "From south to polar star
This is man's only balm—
The moon is in her tentrums now,
With the Crab and Gemini,
And to smile down good luck on you
Requires the guinea fee!
Sing de'il may care, &c.

V.

"So I'll put it in my pocket
And tell your fortune soon—
Brian Alreach and his Reaping Hook
They both command the Moon;
Bold Leo and young Virgo bright
Hold Libra's scales on high,
Which shows that you some princess grand
Will wed before you die!"
Sing de'il may care, &c.

VI.

And now on the fine ladies
Shawn Dhas will always leer,
With a sidelong look in his great eyes
And his mouth from ear to ear;
Behind the pleasant country girls
He'll sneer and pass them by,
With his leaden poll thrown proudly back
And his chin cocked to the sky
Singing "de'il may care how others fare,
I'm born a beauty bright,
And a princess I will marry
Who'll be my heart's delight!"

* Shawn Dhas, John the Handsome. [illegible] John the Ugly, its name in the song.

Snowing.

AIR.—"*An gum gal ban.*"

I.

'Tis snowing—'tis drifting and snowing,
Will the snow freeze my heart to-night?
'Tis blowing—'tis drearily blowing,
Will the cold blast make love less bright?
O! the bleakness my heart may enter,
And the world's dark misery,
But through summer or coldness of winter
'Twill brighten with thoughts of thee!

II.

There's a summer that sweetly bloometh
Whose freshness can ne'er depart,
In the footsteps of love it cometh,
And it reigns in the constant heart!
'Tis snowing—'tis drifting and snowing,
And the wind howls drearily,
But that gay summer's splendor glowing
Lights my bosom with thoughts of thee!

The Hills of Sweet Tipperary.

AIR.—"*The Orange Rogue.*"

I.

O! Mary dear, 'tis long ago
Since hand in hand together,
We sat in pleasant Rossaroe
Amidst the blooming heather,
Your eyes were like the lustre shed
By heaven so blue and airy,
Your cheeks were like the roses red
Mid green hills of Tipperary!
O! the hills! the hills so green!
The hills so high and airy:
May heaven shine o'er them ever sheen,
The hills of sweet Tipperary!

II.

We sat while evening's light illumed
Comailthe's stately mountain *
Where heather-bells and gorse flowers bloomed
Round old St. Brendan's fountain:
The redbreast's song, the thrush's lay,
Like strains from haunts of faery,
Our vespers for the closing day
Mid green hills of Tipperary!
O! the hills! &c.

III.

The bubbling well, the ruined cairn
Where slept some warrior olden,
The foxglove, heath and waving fern,
And gorse flowers gay and golden
The sunlit tree with sheltered arm,
That eve, true love unchary
Cast o'er them all some magic charm
Mid green hills of Tipperary!
O! the hills, &c.

IV.

What vows in that sweet spot we made,
Of true love fond and tender,
Nor dreamed that joy could falsely fade
Like that gay sunset's splendor,
Nor thought death's gloom and misery
[illegible] happiness could vary,
So blindly wrapt in love were we
Mid green hills of Tipperary!
O! the hills! &c.

V.

What hopes were doomed, what fortunes fell
Since you and I, together,
Sat by St. Brendan's sunlit well
Amidst the blooming heather —
I wander far from Rossaroe,
No longer blithe and airy,
And on your grave the shamrocks grow
Mid green hills of Tipperary!
O! the hills! the hills so green!
The hills so light and airy!
May heaven shine o'er them ever sheen,
The hills of sweet Tipperary!

* Keeper Hill

The Holly Tree.

AIR.—"*I met a maid. She asked my trade.*"

I.

"O! daughter, lovely daughter,
Sit by my elbow chair;
And you shall have for birth-day gift
Yon flax-field shining fair"
"The flax may vie with summer's sky
In hours and in blue,
But I must have a better gift,
O! mother, dear, from you!"
Sing ho! he! he! the Holly tree,
Its leaves are always green,
And thus may shine love's flowers divine,
And ever bright be seen!

II.

"Cheer up, my blooming daughter,
You'll have a gift instead,
Yon gentle flock of snowy sheep
Upon the hill-side spread."
"O! mother, dear, I'll card the wool,
And spin the worsted fine,
But you may keep both flax and sheep,
For better gifts are thine"
Sing ho! he! he! the Holly tree,
So green through winter's gloom,
And thus may shine love's flowers divine,
For ever bright in bloom!

III.

"Now laugh, my merry daughter,
I'll give thee ten times more;
Yon spotted herd of lowing kine
That graze beside the shore!"
"I'll milk the kine, O! mother, dear,
At morn and evening's fall,
But de'il may take the gifts you make,
I hate them one and all!"
Sing ho! he! he! the Holly tree,
Its leaves are always green,
And thus may shine love's flowers divine,
And ever bright be seen!

IV.

"Then sing! You'll get, sweet daughter,
For husband a young man!"
"Ho! ho! ha! ha! O! mother, dear,
And see how well I can!
For, O! I love a nice young man
I cannot tell you how,
But ten times more than fields of flax,
And more than sheep or cow!"
Sing ho! he! he! the Holly tree,
So green through winter's gloom,
And thus may shine love's flowers divine,
For ever bright in bloom!

V.

And she embraced her mother,
No more to sigh or sorrow,
Like the cracking of a hazel nut,
The hearty kiss she gave.
Then danced with strapping, twinkling feet
A reel the kitchen round,
Till pots and pans, and plates and cans
Gave back the gladsome sound!
With ho! he! he! the Holly tree,
Its leaves are always green,
And thus may shine love's flowers divine,
And ever bright be seen!

John's Old Wife of Tullyvoe.

AIR.—"*The Scolding Wife of Tullyvoe.*"

I.

John's old wife of Tullyvoe
Was crooked made from top to toe,
In elf locks wild her hair did flow,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

II.

She had a tongue would skin a flint,
A temper with the devil in't,
Always in a burning glow,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

III.

Her mouth was wide, her lips were thin,
With only six black teeth within,
In a most uneven row,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

IV.

Her feet and hands and talon nails
And squinting eyes—my courage fails
In description here to go,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

V.

Her laughing, bright eyed servant girls
She banged about and tore their curls
From morning's light till evening's glow,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

VI.

As from the Fair of Carragoome
John himself came *hearty* * home,
Burning gall did overflow
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

VII.

She bit his ear, she tore his head,
She pulled his nose until it bled,
She knocked him down with one fell blow,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

VIII.

She flung, she floundered with devilish zest,
She danced "Shane Gow" † upon his breast,
With stamping vicious heel and toe,
John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

IX.

If you want more verse to flow,
More particulars to know,
You yourself, not I, may go
To John's old wife of Tullyvoe!

* *Hearty*—Half seas over. Tipsy.
† A favorite jig or [illegible]

Our Song.

AIR.—"*Cannon balls and bombshells.*"

I.

O! you at home preparing,
And you who in the fray,
Beneath each foreign banner
Fought well to win the day,
Come join, no more to sunder,
Old Ireland's banner under,
For now her shouts of freedom
Along her mountains thunder!
Hurrah! Hurrah!
And in the battle's tide
Each gallant son of Ireland
Shall be her hope and pride!

II.

Who makes the bravest sweetheart?
I asked my Irish maid,
She said "St. Patrick's soldier
Who wears the green cockade!"
I took it as a token,
So fond her words were spoken,
That me my maid will marry
When Ireland's bonds are broken!
Hurrah! hurrah!
'Gainst Ireland's enemy—
Our brave hearts joined together
Her bulwark strong will be!

III.

The night that wrapt old Ireland
In centuries of gloom,
The dazzling beams of Freedom
Its fading skirts illume,
Nor long shall tyrants wound her,
Nor slavery confound her,
For soon in bright battalions
Her children shall surround her!
Hurrah! hurrah!
In battle's thundering tide
Each gallant son of Ireland
Shall be her hope and pride!

IV.

O! you who wear the Orange,
Our ancient, sturdy foe,
With you, for sake of Ireland,
Our contests we forego,
One kindly mother bore us,
One tyrant ever tore us,
Then let us join together
In freedom's thundering chorus!
Hurrah! hurrah!
'Gainst Ireland's enemy—
Our brave hearts joined together
Her bulwark strong will be!

V.

O! gaily shines our banner,
With White and Gold and Green,
With a Sunburst like the morning,
And Shamrock's gleaming sheen;
Our blood shall stain her splendour,
Ere dark defeat attend her,
With our war cry, "Fag-an-bealach!"
Our watchword, "No Surrender!"
Hurrah! hurrah!
And in the battle's tide
Each gallant son of Ireland
Shall be her hope and pride!

VI.

Then, comrades, gallant comrades,
Now join this prayer with me
Confusion to the tyrants
Who cause our slavery:
May traitors rot and moulder,
May Ireland's sons behold her
On freedom's field triumphant,
Stout shoulder unto shoulder!
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!
And 'gainst the enemy
Our brave hearts joined together
Her bulwark strong will be!

How Sarsfield Died in Glory.

AIR.—"*Rodney's Glory!*" or, "*The Princess Royal.*"

I.

'Twas in that sad and woful year
Of war and famine, death and fear,
When Ireland lowered her banner spear
On Limerick's turrets hoary,
We took to ship and sailed the sea
Unto the shore of Normandie,
And then once more our banner free
Flashed to the ray
In many a fray,
And victor saw that bloody day
When Sarsfield died in glory!

II.

The moon rose red on Landen plain,
King William charged o'er heaps of slain,
And Frenchmen's blood poured out like rain
Upon the field so gory.
To stop his onset vain they tried,
As on he swept in warlike pride,
Till Luxemburg, our marshal, cried—
"Now here we want
To bear the brunt,
So bring the Irish to the front!"—
Where Sarsfield died in glory.

III.

Then you should hear our slogan roar
Loud swell the din of battle o'er,
As forward our battalions bore
To change the Frenchman's story.
Against the foe our strength we threw,
And mixed up in the bloody brew,
While swords and spears in flinders flew,
And grape and shot
And bullets hot
Rained round the crimsoned, fatal spot
Where Sarsfield died in glory!

IV.

There, like the bolt that from on high
Tears roaring through the storm-wracked sky,
And on the trembling ground anigh
In thunder bursts before ye;
So our brave chieftain 'neath the ball,
In thundering clangor met his fall,
But rallying at his dying call,
With deafening shout
Our formen stout
We swept away in bloody rout
Where Sarsfield died in glory!

V.

His hand upon the wound he pressed,
Sad sinking to his final rest,
Then took it from his gallant breast
With his hot life blood gory—
"O! I would," the dying hero cried,
"That this, my heart's ensanguined tide,
Had stained some native mountain side
For old Ireland!"—
Then dropped his hand,
And midst our tearful, conquering band
Brave Sarsfield died in glory!

VI.

Then all good men where'er you be,
Who fought for Ireland's liberty,
Our hero brave lament with me
And ponder well his story,
And pray like him, that you may die
Beneath old Ireland's genial sky,
With Saxon dead piled mountains high,
The spot around
Where you have found
The hero's death on Irish ground
That Sarsfield died in glory!

The Faithful Lovers.

AIR.—"*Along with my love I'll go.*"

I.

"O'er wildwood, hill and valley
Sound the piercing pipe and drums
On the shore our kinsmen rally
And our parting hour is come!"—
"O! love we'll ne'er be parted,
Side by side against the foe
You and I will stand true hearted
And along with my love I'll go!"

II.

"The steel cap will dim the brightness
Of your golden curling hair,
The sword hilt will spoil the whiteness
Of your hand so small and fair!"—
"I mind not those long locks twining,
I heed not this white hand's snow,
And where'er our flag is shining
Along with my love I'll go!"

III.

"The roads they are rough and dreary,
They will sear your milk white feet,
If you go on our marches weary
You must lie in the open street!"
"No danger can confound me,
Through sunshine or wintry snow,
With my horseman's cloak around me
Along with my love I'll go!"

IV.

"On your sleep the battle's warning
Shall the pipe and trumpets bray,
Woman's fear and pity scorning,
You must rush to the gory fray."—
"By your side no coward pallor
This dauntless brow shall know,
Through the fray with a soldier's valour
Along with my love I'll go!"

V.

"In the fight the foe prevailing
May strike us ruthless down—
Can you look on death unquailing,
On red field and blazing town?"
"In the fight when death has found me,
Fear nor pain my heart shall know,
To the grave with your arms around me
Along with my love I'll go!"

VI.

The battle trumpet sounded
By Shannon's gory strand
They fell by foes surrounded
Side by side for their native land,
In her eyes shone love immortal
As his blood stained her breast of snow,
And she cried, "Through death's dark portal
Along with my love I'll go!"

VII.

And there in death together
They sleep since that battle day,
O'er their grave blooms the purple heather,
With many a floweret gay.
O! fair maids, when 'gainst the stranger
For Ireland we strike the blow,
May you cry! "Through death and danger
Along with my love I'll go!" *

* The incident of this little ballad is historical. The [illegible] fell, as related, at the battle of [illegible]. See Annals of the Four Masters, about the year [illegible].

NOVEMBER 23, 1869.

Why, Mary, now this dreamy mood,
  This look so fixed and calm?
Oh, saints above! how hard you press
  Your brow with open palm.
The day was dull and dark I know,
  But young hearts should be light,
And sure you said, on Sunday last,
  You'd sing with me to night.
There's gallant work before us, love,
  So drive this gloom away,
And help me with the chorus, love,
  Of Ireland, boys, hurrah!

Hush, John, asthore, this blessed night
  My vocal powers are fled;
For, oh! my heart is filled with thoughts
  Of Ireland's martyred dead.
I strive to laugh, but all in vain—
  For through the noisy glee,
My thoughts will wander back again
  To Ireland's martyred Three.
Oh! scorching wind of hell may light
  The hands that laid them low;
Oh! biting blasts from heaven to-night
  May freeze them while they blow.

Great God! what dark avenging thoughts
  Come crowding on my brain,
As o'er and o'er I read about
  The list of Ireland's slain.
They're gone—but that for which they died,
  Methinks 'tis near our reach;
For men have vowed with angered breath
  To practice what they preach.
And may—but no, let curses cease—
  They cannot heal our woe,
And yet it gives my bosom ease
  To curse our country's foe.

'Tis well to sing her grand old songs,
  In wild and warlike strains;
But were they framed in words of fire,
  They could not wrench her chains.
Then from our hearts this holy night
  We banish song and shout,
For sterner thought must cheer us while
  We cast the bullets out.
'Tis well, my girl, and wisely said—
  There, set the fire aglow
Good faith—but 'tis a shower of lead
  Will strike our foemen low

Quick, quick, we'll mould, and think we see,
  Through morning's misty ray,
The scaffold red with Ireland's blood,
  Where maddening demons prey
Our brothers' blood—oh, sure 'twas hard
  To fill a Saxon grave,
Still loud they pray'd till fell the drop
  That God their land would save.
Then hear, O God! their dying words,
  And see our country's woe;
Make strong our hands and ldess our swords,
  To save her from the foe.

Flag of Ireland. MARY COONEY

IRELAND.

The *Telegraph* denies the statement that Sir Colman O'Loghlen will be appointed Irish Attorney General.

The Walshes.—The Walshes and Wallaces probably came to Ireland from England and Wales. The Saxons were accustomed to call the British tribes dwelling on their borders "Wealhcynne," [illegible]

The Irish Viceroyalty. [illegible]

The Rev. Hugh Hanna Repudiated by the Orangemen. [illegible]

Central Amnesty Committee. [illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Leitrim.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PRIEST'S LETTER.

[illegible]

JOHN MARTIN FOR LONGFORD.

[illegible]

want to possess more of the right spirit, and does. Your vote and influence in Mr. Martin's favor are most respectfully requested. By order of the Committee.

During the week a number of placards have been posted throughout Longford. The following, among others, has been extensively circulated:

IRISHMEN REMEMBER!
Who voted aginst G. H. Moore's motion on behalf of the Political Prisoners?
GREVILLE NUGENT, M. P., and
MAJOR MILES O'REILLY, M. P.
Who refused to convene an Amnesty Meeting in Longford?
JOSEPH R. O'REILLY, High Sheriff.
Who refused to attend that Meeting of the People praying for the release of our brothers from British dungeons?
The Worthy M. P.'s of Longford.
Who are the most venal and servile place-hunters supporting the English Government?
Longford's two M. P.'s.
Who has set himself against his own people to support an alien power, and is now wearing the rewards for betraying his country?
BARON GREVILLE.
Who is it who attempts to degrade the manhood and independence of Longford by forcing on us an idiotic young Englishman as the representative of a purely Irish county?
THE ANTI-IRISH CLIQUE OF LONGFORD.
IRISHMEN, REMEMBER.

This is but the repetition of every scene of our country's degradation. Delusive hopes, false promises led us into each succeeding alliance with English parties, and carried us down by degrees to our ruin and national disgrace.

The bauble of a ribbon, a garter, or the title of an empty name was enough to buy our chiefs, and secure the betrayal and enslavement of our people.

In your midst, People of Longford, the same traitorism is attempted, and whom do you blame—whose fault is it if the people are poor and downtrodden? It is your own. By tolerating political traffickers you have insured your own destruction.

"Enough, no foreign foe could quell,
Thy soul, till from itself it fell,
Till self abasement paved the way,
To slavery's chains and despots' sway."

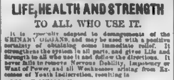
How long shall this continue, and how long shall you lie down and tamely allow high-bred rogues to trample on you, while stepping to their own advancement? It is time the people should awake. Arise, then, in your might and assert your manhood. Fling off the foul odium of being contented slaves. Prove yourselves worthy of Liberty and determined to obtain it.

Longford, the heart of Ireland, should respond to the pulsation for freedom that now stirs the country. Ireland watches how you will act in her hour of trial.

Rise and be Free.
"Knaves and traitors, stand aside."
"We'll have our own again."
GOD SAVE IRELAND!

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Every Man his own Physician.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

[illegible]

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum [illegible]

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers. [illegible]

Eruptions on the Skin, [illegible]

Female Complaints. [illegible]

Piles and Fistula. [illegible]

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FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders, [illegible]

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NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
[illegible],
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN

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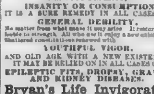

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One Thousand Experiments

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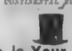

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GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 19th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 630 Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—DISTRICT OF MANHATTAN—APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARY

THE Chief Executive F. B., as Centre of the District of Manhattan, has appointed Mr. P. G. Duffy to act as his representative in said District. Mr. Duffy is authorised to visit the Circles, superintend the organizing, and keep the records of Manhattan.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

A WATER, Hartford, Connecticut.—We have already informed you twice by letter that the advertisement and accompanying inclosure mentioned in your recent notes have never been received by us.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, December 21, 1869.

REPUBLICAN" INGRATITUDE—WAR ON THE IRISH

UNMINDFUL of the many—the incalculable services rendered in war and peace to this country by American citizens of Irish birth, we are very sorry to find that some "Republican" newspapers in this city and elsewhere are laboring hard to revive against our nationality the unjust and illiberable, Know nothing prejudices by which the American community was agitated some fourteen or fifteen years since. No epithet seems to the editors and managers of those journals too vile, no aspersion too outrageous, no insult too gross to express their hostility and detestation of the Irish race on this continent.

In the absence of facts whereon to found their virulent abuse, they hesitate not to have recourse to oft-refuted fictions. This course is reprehensible not merely for its indiscriminate dishonesty and foul-play, but, in view of the part which a large proportion of Americans of Irish birth have recently taken in placing the government of the United States in the hands of the "Republicans," it is unwise and impolitic for any Republican journalist to vilify and calumniate the Irish element of the American population at this juncture. As a sample of this sort of truculent and reckless journalism we make the following extract from an article published on the 17th instant in the *Evening Commonwealth* of this city. It is headed "War on Our Common Schools" and is written in reprobation of the opinions of the clergy and a portion of the laity of the Catholic Church upon the question in point. But here we deem it right to state that we do not take issue with the political opinions of the writer on the subject in debate, nor with the position he has taken thereon. Neither do we take it upon ourselves to defend the Catholic Church from his scurrilous attack; that Church can and will defend itself without our feeble aid. Our object is to hold up to public animadversion the spirit of bitter hatred which he shows towards our nationality, the truculent abuse wherewith he assails it, and the falsehoods which he asserts in our regard.

"——To think that I have nourished
Such a viper in my bosom,
To suck my blood and cast me from my throne."
Stephenia.

"The Roman Catholics have at last declared themselves upon the School question. They are henceforth the open foes of all Protestant America, not only in religion, put in politics. The blow they aim at our Common Schools undermines the foundations of the Republic, strikes at the very roots of our civil life, and means universal anarchy. The Irish emigrant is welcomed, and always shall be welcomed to our hospitable shores, in common with all sufferers in the oppressed and down-trodden nationalities of Europe. But we invite these men to America that they may taste the freedom and yield to the impulses of New World civilization. We want to share with them the prosperity and happiness which we have so long enjoyed as a self governing people. We had pity upon their wretched condition, under the tyranny of British rule, and for their miserable mud cabins, and the squalor and hunger of their lives, we offered them homes fit for human beings to inhabit, and wages for their labor which enabled them to live on the fat of the land. For their old chronic slavery, and the chains which seven centuries of oppression had riveted upon their limbs, we gave them all the freedom that man could ask for. We raised them yet reeking in ancestral filth, and garmented in rags and beggary, to the rank and dignity of American citizens; and we surround them with sympathy and kindness, and were never weary of good offices for the relief of their piteous condition.

"And what is the result of this unprecedented generosity? What return have they made to the citizens of the Republic for conferring upon them these priceless privileges and blessings? They have re-enacted the old fable of the Woodman and the Frozen Viper. They have forgotten, some of them, the frost and death from which we rescued them, and were no sooner warmed at our hospitable hearths, and endowed with a fuller and richer life than they had ever dreamed of in the dumb despair of their Irish famine and wretchedness, than they used the very liberty with which we had crowned them as American citizens, to sting the kind hands that had pitied them and cared for their lost condition, and then sought to rob their children of their patrimony."

Now we deny in toto that the Irish or any other immigrant from the "down trodden nationalities," is or ever was invited to these "hospitable shores" in order to taste freedom or for any other generous or philanthropic purpose whatever; we deny also that these shores, or the people who live on them are essentially, one whit more hospitable than the shores and peoples of Europe. We are invited hither solely because America and the Americans need our strong arms and our fertile brains for the aggrandizement of the nation and for the pecuniary profit of the individuals who compose it. We come hither as to a market, where we can dispose of our faculties to better advantage than where we left; the "welcome hospitality" wherewith we are received, is altogether dependent upon the value of those faculties in the American market at the time of our landing. We strive to get for them as much as we can exact; our "generous," "hospitable" hosts strive to give as little as we can be got to accept in return. 'Tis an affair of mere barter on both sides. Neither owes the slightest gratitude or compliment to the other so far.

We pass over the low, malignant, and distorted references made to the unhappy condition of the Irish people in their native land; if that be a specimen of the Christian benevolence of native Americans, they are, without doubt, a most noble, generous, magnanimous race of men—far above the influence of that "almighty dollar" which some irreverently call their God, in their "welcome of us poor Irish immigrants to their "hospitable shores." We come to where the insolent and disingenuous scribe demands, "What is the result of this unprecedented [***] generosity" &c.," and flippantly answers his own query by charging us with having "re-enacted the fable of the woodman and the frozen viper." We more truthfully answer the question after our own fashion, by asserting that the Irish race has contributed at least as much to the greatness, wealth and glory of the United States as any other element of its present population. We answer furthermore that the blood of untold myriads of Irishmen has been poured forth like water on countless battle fields in defence of the freedom and integrity of this land. Had the Irishmen of America acted the part of the "viper in the fable" during the late civil war there would be no United States to day. But thank God! the Irishmen of America—aye, and of Ireland, too—were faithful to America in the hour of her sore need. In untold thousands they enrolled themselves beneath her banner and fought and died in her defence. The "unprecedented generosity," if there be any generosity in the case at all, is, therefore, all on the side of the Irish. Native born Americans are citizens by the accident of birth. We have purchased our right of citizenship by rivers of Irish blood. 'Tis to us a dear bought right, for which we thank no one but the brave hearts and strong hands of our own countrymen. On the "Common School Question," and all other questions that may come before us, we shall be guided only by our own reason, conscience or pleasure, and shall repel the dictation, as we shall spurn the insolence of any race or class of our fellow-citizens that would strive to interfere with us in the free exercise of our civic privileges. We consider ourselves as thorough Americans as if our sires had landed here with the "Pilgrim Fathers." It is our undoubted prerogative as Americans to propose and advocate to our fellow-citizens at large any opinion, or measure, that pleases us, as completely as it rests with the majority of the nation to accept or reject them.

[illegible]

THE HALF BREEDS AND THE ENGLISH.

[illegible]

POOR CUBA.

[illegible]

AGITATION IN IRELAND

[illegible]

NEWS OF JAMES STEPHENS

[illegible]

THE CORCORAN CIRCLE, F. B.

[illegible]

MORE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

[illegible]

LECTURE IN THE COOPER INSTITUTE

[illegible]

TENANT-RIGHT IN LOUTH.

ANOTHER MEETING BROKEN UP.

[illegible]

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Eminent Irishmen, or Self-made Living Irishmen in America, will form a new department in THE EMERALD hereafter.

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Fenian Lessons.

On further consideration of the subject which I mentioned in last week's Lessons, I concluded that the importance of the questions involved would permit a second reference to them. The vast majority of the people of Ireland are Catholics, and it may be safely predicted that they will so remain. Being one of that body myself, I think I may safely be permitted the full expression of my mind on the points at issue between some priests and the people, in matters political.

There are fully three thousand priests in Ireland, and nearly as many bishops as there are counties in the country. Not one in every hundred of these has been educated at his own expense. The priests spring from the people, and owe their education and status to the people. The royal grants given to Maynooth College come from the pockets of the people much in the same way that the public taxes of this country go to support the common schools. So that even those who have been educated at the "royal" College of Saint Patrick, Maynooth, are educated at the expense of the people.

During those terribly dark and penal days when the Catholic religion was proscribed in Ireland, it was natural that priest and people should be bound together in the most indissoluble bonds. Persecution always begets this attachment, and it requires a violent shock, indeed, to sever the connection. The connection need not be severed if the priests and hierarchy of Ireland so will it. Certainly the people have no desire for a separation, and we may safely conclude that whatever division exists between these elements, or whatever division may hereafter exist, it will not, most assuredly, be the fault of the people. When the English government gave a small pittance to Maynooth College, the first part of the wedge was introduced and as the subsidies to that school of learning increased, the wedge began to show the effects of division more distinctly.

Clergymen who have been educated at All Hallows College for the foreign missions are entirely of a different type from those educated at Maynooth. The former are well known to be closely united to the Irish people, no matter in what part of the English speaking world they are situated. I have had the happiness of knowing many of them most intimately, and I never knew even one opposed to the national aspirations of the Irish people even when the latter were most advanced, and openly expressed their desire for a separation of Ireland from England.

There is scarcely a type of the old *Soggarth* now remaining in Ireland. The vast majority of clergymen, those who possess parishes and those who are curates, were students in Maynooth College, and as such were compelled to take the oath of allegiance to England.

As a rule the Church never recognizes struggling nationalities, especially in preference to the interests and welfare of the Church. That taken in connection with the oath of allegiance will largely account for any differences that may exist between the priests and people of Ireland in the matter of Irish nationality, in fact Fenianism.

The anxiety of the English government to pension the Irish hierarchy, and their repeated attempts at that course, even backed up by the assistance of Cardinal Quarrontotti, proves to a demonstration how shrewdly wise were the English. The results of a pension to Maynooth had taught the government a most valuable lesson in the way of good results, and they desired to improve on that lesson. Such measures as these grow slowly, and it is scarcely to be doubted that the late honors bestowed on Cardinal Cullen—formerly, as the *Times* had it, "a surpliced ruffian"—were intended as another advance in this direction.

In considering these things it is wise to distinguish between the Court of Rome and the Church of Rome. O'Connell declared pretty emphatically that he would rather take his politics from Constantinople than from Rome. It would not be a bad declaration on the part of Fenians to say the same thing. We may rest assured that no bitterer enemies of Fenianism—that is the cause of Irish independence—can be found than Dr Manning, of London, and Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin.

I do not believe that any great inroad has as yet been made between the priests and people of Ireland. I adhere to my belief that the vast majority of the priests and bishops are sound on the question of Irish independence. It cannot be denied, however, that there are some serious defalcations in the clerical ranks chiefly at the instigation of a few bishops. Small as this is it behoves us to note it, and learn a lesson—a Fenian one if you will.

Thanks to the good Sovereign Pontiff, we have the glorious example placed before us that, whether we determine to uphold a legitimate government or expel intruders, we must adopt, with God's blessing, the use of the best rifle and cannon that can be procured. In so far we take a lesson from the head of the Church of Rome.

Perhaps the best lesson we can learn in these things is that all Catholic clergymen have two distinct characters—their religious and civil characters—or their divine mission and their earthly one. As the consecrated ministers of God we owe them obedience in all matters pertaining to religion, as men of the world we owe them no obedience necessarily. Some divines affirm that politics and religion, in Ireland, are so closely connected that they cannot be separated, but those who affirm this point of doctrine maintain that the peoples' rights are so intimately mixed up with religion that the priests should never sever themselves from the popular element. Be this as it may, there can be nothing clearer than that our duty as Catholics necessitates a due and reasonable obedience in all matters pertaining to religion and also to whatever partakes of the character of religion or morals, but, on the other hand, that whatever partakes clearly of the character and order of politics we are bound to judge and act for ourselves in the most positive and independent manner.

A layman never thinks of dictating to a priest what side in politics he should attach himself to, neither should the priest, on his part, attempt that which the layman would scorn to do. Should both agree, and Lord knows they should, at least in Ireland; well and good, but, otherwise, there should be absolute independence on both sides.

The moment a Catholic clergyman outsteps his duty by insisting that his parishioners should adopt his political views, that moment he should be taught to know that there is a difference, a wide and impassable difference, between the dogmatism of religion and the dogmatism of politics. It is an abuse of the priesthood to attempt even to lead in such things. Some of the scenes at the late Tipperary election prove this rather significantly.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that if Ireland were an independent nation to-morrow, every priest in the land, from Cardinal Cullen down to the humblest curate, would celebrate *Te Deums* in thanksgiving for that independence. We must keep this fact, fortified by history, before our minds. It helps us to a right knowledge of the wisdom of the Catholic Church. The morning before the Austrians and French engaged at the battle of Magenta, we find that the clerics of both armies went among the soldiers exhorting them to bravery, and preaching to them that the Lord of Hosts was on their side. Which were right?

Some Irish clergymen maintain that the Fenians are wrong, others maintain they are right. Which are we to believe?

It is thus evident that in political matters the widest divergence even among clerics may exist. There is no rigid rule of dogma to guide them. Why may not laymen then agree to differ in like manner?

The greatest evil connected with these things is when the Irish clergyman dares to make his religious position subservient to his political views, and interferes with his people by the right of his power as an ecclesiastic. That is where the greatest dangers are to be found. When political interference is carried thus far, the religious character of the cleric becomes weakened immeasurably, and as the majority of people never wait to discriminate with much nicety in such things, religion becomes injured and an estrangement springs up between the priest and his flock. That is the rock of danger, and it is for those most interested to watch well that no wrecks shall happen in consequence.

We never can believe that any considerable portion of the Irish clergy shall separate themselves from the faithful Irish people. No country presents such proofs of attachment between priests and people as Ireland. We must incline to the belief that this shall exist in the main, irrespective of the bitterness of the few followers of Cardinal Cullen or Dr. Moriarty, a mere transient estrangement after all, for principles live longer than men.

PETER McCORRY.

Fenian News.

THE BOSTON FENIANS.

BOSTON, Dec 16th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People

DEAR SIR:—In this city for some time past, any one who has taken an interest in the proceedings of Irish nationality, must notice a marked and steady progress, a progress which is hoped will not abate until it reaches the zenith of our most ardent hopes.

The bold, independent, and defiant stand, taken by the "men at home," and their dogged determination to fight it out on that line, the insulting refusal of that "Cold hearted Saxon" to unbar the prison doors and do justice to our brave countrymen, and the crowding into Ireland of additional legions of scarlet hirelings, to do or die for that "Government of Jailers," has at length aroused the slumbering nationalists of Boston from that almost unpardonable lethargy into which they were thrown, or rather threw themselves, when the storm of adversity almost shattered the Fenianship and made her "haul to" until it spent its unlucky fury.

Men who were rather slow and half careless about joining the Brotherhood, because it was not a thorough military organization, can no longer have that excuse.

The Legion of St. Patrick, now organized, affords ample opportunity for any true man to learn a sufficient amount of military tactics to make a soldier able to cope with the most stubborn red-coat.

The Company of the Legion already organized here is proving its beneficial results in the numerical strength of the Brotherhood; and as the men who now join for the purpose of learning drill to cope with our ancient foe, when the proper time arrives, are men of honest determination—men of the right stamp—it is hoped that the organization ere long will rest on such a sound and firm basis as was unknown to it heretofore, men have come to the conclusion that

"We've fought too long, ourselves among,
By knaves and rogues divided,
United now, no more we'll bow,
Foul faction we discard it,
And now, thank God, our native sod
Has native swords to guard it."

And, adopting that conclusion, the "Legion of St. Patrick" is the rallying cry:

"The O'Donovan Rossa M. P." Circle, (late Wolf Tone,) which meets at No. 351 Washington street, is multiplying in numbers lately, and though organized about four years, still owing to circumstances it did not seem to make much headway until within the last year. Now it hopes to be second to none in this State in future.

The Circle held a public meeting on the 2nd inst., in its hall, which was uncomfortably crowded, and was addressed by one of its own members, Michael C. O'Shea, Esq., the subject being "Fenianism, the Standing Army of Ireland," the delivery of which proved Mr. O'Shea to be one whose acquaintance with Irish history, both ancient and modern, is neither slight nor trifling. Several hearty fellows signed the roll, and by all appearances the Centre and members are bound to make it a flourishing Circle—a Circle worthy of its name. And when a Circle is blessed with an energetic and punctual Centre it cannot but succeed. The O'Donovan Rossa Circle can claim to be possessed of such a man; a Centre who is always at his post, and who thoroughly understands it.

The Boston and Corcoran Circles also are getting on bravely, both of which are getting up a ball, each to come off ere long; and our Boston friends may expect a "good time" by participating in either.

Yours, &c., &c., ERIN.

FENIANISM IN CALIFORNIA.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Irish People:

Knowing that your valuable paper is largely circulated amongst the Irish people on this continent and in Europe, I beg leave, through your columns, to let my countrymen know that the cause of old Ireland is progressing rapidly on the Pacific Coast. Hoping that I do not intrude on your valuable space, I give an outline of the proceedings of a Fenian meeting held in the hall of the Irish American Benevolent Association, Howard street, San Francisco, Nov. 11, 1869, under the auspices of the Erin's Hope Circle of the F. B., Captain John Lynch, centre. At half past seven o'clock that large hall was densely crowded, and at eight o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the chairman, Capt. Lynch. He stated that they were called together to-night to counsel with one another the best means to utilize and discipline the Irish feeling that existed among the Irish men on this coast. He adjured all the Irishmen to come and unite in one grand body, to get thoroughly organized and disciplined in the art of war, and to set their minds firmly on one common object, the liberation of old Ireland. Aware that many differ as to the best means to attain that object, he felt called upon to give, as his opinion, that the liberation of Ireland should be won on Irish soil. Mr. Lynch sat down amid loud cheering, and cries for Capt. P. J. Kain, but as the captain was not yet present, the chairman introduced Mr. Crowley, late of Cork. Mr. Crowley is a worthy Irishman, and was heartily received. He spoke on the sad condition of Ireland and of her sons, at that very hour suffering martyrdom in British prisons. Mr P. J. Gaven was next introduced amid hearty greetings. He stated that, though a young man, he belonged to that old line of Fenianism that meant to do the Irish fighting on Irish soil. (Loud cheers and cries of "that is the place where we want to fight when the time comes.")

The chairman introduced, after him, Mr. Cummins, State Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood. His remarks were heartily cheered, and he maintained that one Irishman on an Irish battle field would do more good for the cause of his country than three on an English colony.

Mr. Nolan, a member of the Fenian Brotherhood of New Zealand, was next introduced. He had lately arrived on this coast. He was enthusiastically received. He stated that the state of patriotic feeling of the Irish at home was great indeed, but he thought they could not surpass the Irish here.

After him Captain P. J. Kain stood up. He was loudly cheered, and at times brought joy and sadness to every Irish heart in the hall. Mr. Kain has been of great advantage to the Fenian cause on this coast. Believing every word he speaks in behalf of his native land, his appeals to his countrymen are very successful. He insisted on the advantages of organization and discipline, and called on all present to join the Brotherhood, if they did not already belong to it. The meeting adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock. J. A. L.

FENIANISM IN SALEM, MASS.

SALEM, Dec. 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People

Please insert the following in your paper

DAVIS CIRCLE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

At the regular meeting of the Davis Circle, Fenian Brotherhood, of Salem, held at their hall, on Boston street, on the evening of December 1, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John Doherty, Centre; Andrew Tymon, Treasurer; William F. M. Collins, Secretary; Patrick Larkin, Receiver.

Committee of Safety—Michael O'Flaherty, Chairman; Eugene McCarthy, Patrick O'Hara, Daniel Kelliher, John Rooney.

This circle is at present in a very flourishing condition, additions to its members occurring at every opportunity. Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM F. M. COLLINS,
Secretary.

THE IRISH IN TROMBLY.

To the Editor of the Irish People

DEAR SIR: As soon as I read the leader in the New York *World*, under the above heading, I wrote a reply for publication in its next impression, and delivered it at the office in proper time.

But this pro-English editor refused to publish my reply. I am much pleased that you have taken the matter in hand and exposed this would be friend of Irishmen.

As his paper circulates among a large number of our Irish business men in this city, I hope they will refuse to read it or subscribe for it after this date. I have stopped my subscription to this paper, and I hope every Irishman who takes this *World* will in future read a more friendly paper. In this way they will show their enemies that Irishmen will not lick the hand that smote them.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,
JOHN CALLAHAN,
46 Clarkson street, New York.

TERRYVILLE, CONN., Dec 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People

You will be glad to learn that we have now a flourishing Circle in this rather wildwoods village. Maurice O'Brien, late of New York, and now centre of the Thos. Francis Burke Circle, Thomaston, Conn., came over to us and called the stanch few together to talk to them of old Ireland.

The result was a Fenian meeting, whereat the following gentlemen were elected as officers of the Circle, now known as the Emmet Circle, F. B., of Terryville.

D. O. Cloughissy, Centre; John O'Donnell, Sec.; John Burk, Treasurer.

Committee of Safety—John Hanrihan, Thomas Costello, Denis Murnane.

Yours, with great respect,
JOHN O'DONNELL.

P. S. We are in a fair way of organizing a branch of the Legion of St. Patrick, and do now take this opportunity of inviting all lovers of liberty to join us in fitting up a full company for the army of old Erin.

CARDINAL CULLEN, AND ANOTHER BISHOP OF THAT NAME

INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACT.

THE late visit of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin to Enniscorthy, Wexford, &c., was an affair of universal and exciting interest throughout the Province of Leinster, and calls up a long-forgotten incident in the neighborhood. It may not prove uninteresting to state the following, which has never been in print before. It shows, too, the difference of the times and the happy period we live in. The early part of Queen Anne's reign was the most dreadful time, so far as persecution of Irish Catholics for their religion went, that Ireland ever before saw; although this is not so popularly known as it ought to be, the fact is so. In those terrible days priests were actually hunted like beasts of prey, and, as to bishops, if one was caught dead or alive, the capturer reaped a rich reward. And yet there were brave priests and bishops who defied the utmost malignity of the demons who persecuted and sought their lives. There was a bishop, and curious it is to note that his name was Paul Cullen, and, like the present Cardinal, he had been brought up at Rome, as he could not have been educated at home, and, after his ordination, he specially besought the Holy Father to let him proceed to his own diocese, where the persecution raged with demoniac fury. This was the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin. He belonged to a good family in the County Carlow, and, as he dared not openly avow himself, he was obliged to reside at any place he could.

There is a district named Barrochk (that is the nearest way of giving the orthography and pronunciation) which adjoins the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow, where these counties meet in a sort of triangle. The country about here was at the time thickly populated by Catholics, who braved every kind of torture and death rather than abandon the true faith imparted by the great apostle, St. Patrick. Amidst their afflictions the greatest and most severely felt was the privation of spiritual comfort, as a priest dare not come amongst them except by stealth, and hardly even by such means. The people had no such faithful friend to comfort and console them in their trials, to offer the Holy Sacrifice for them, or to give them hope or consolation on their passage from this life. The good prelate knew these things and resolved to supply the want by residing among the people himself. This, of course, he could not do openly, and therefore he took up his residence in a cave adjoining the ruin of an ancient monastery that stood on the slope of a hill overlooking a handsome valley that slopes away on the road between Myshall, County Carlow, and Kildavan. Here he adopted the dress of a laborer, and actually worked in the fields with the peasantry, who were so true to him as he was faithful to them, and lived amongst them, partaking of their fare and sharing in their labor. In this way he continued to render the poor persecuted people essential service in the points most dear to them—their religious duties.

He also managed to procure places where he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice every Sunday. He attended the sick, and, in short, did everything that could comfort the people. The human bloodhounds were, however, on his track, and it was known that he was in the locality, but all efforts to discover him failed. One day he was at work in an adjoining bog with the people who were making turf, when a peasant from the County Wicklow came with a pressing message from a dying woman who ardently wished to have the last rites of Holy Church before entering the portals of the other world. The bishop, just as he was, set off across the mountains by himself, but had not gone far before he met some half-dozen of the hounds, some on foot, others on horseback, who came out with a warrant for the express purpose of catching him. The ruffian who commanded this guard called out to him to stop, when the following conversation took place:

"Where are you going?"
"About my master's business."
"Do you know Paul Cullen, a Popish bishop?"
"Yes; as well as I know myself."
"Do you know where he lives?"
"Yes, he lives in a cave near the old monastery."
"What sort of a man is he?"
"Very like me."
"And what is your name?"
"My name is Luap Nellue," he replied, in Irish, and this was really correct, as the letters, turned backward, spell Paul Cullen.

"Oh," said the captain of the guard, "the fellow is only deceiving us; come along," and away they went. He had deceived them by telling the truth, which they did not believe; just like the Jews, who did not credit the Founder of the religion of which the good prelate was so zealous an administrator. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and had the satisfaction of seeing the laws somewhat relaxed, and now, for the first time, does this brief notice of him, collected from MSS. and the traditions of his family, appear in print. Such was the bishop, Paul Cullen, of the early part of the eighteenth century, and look now at the Cardinal Archbishop of the same name, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the guest of nobles, and surrounded by the greatest in the land, so that we may say with some degree of gratification and delight "*Tempora mutantur*," &c.

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA, M. P.

A BIOGRAPHY.

THE name which heads this chapter of Biography is an historical one, albeit the owner of it still lives—if, indeed, the slavery of the dungeon can be called living. But whether he lives, or merely exists—and there is a mighty difference between the two states of being—Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa is blessed among men. Most men die before they attain celebrity. The grave shuts them out from the knowledge of their own fame. Not so, however, the member for Tipperary. In spite of the very strong bars and walls which divide him from the world, he knows that his name is ringing through every civilized land, and that the strange position which has been accorded to him has created an epoch in the history of this country, and an unprecedented embarrassment for that delusive thing, the British Government. Great men only create historical epochs, and the world has, therefore, a natural anxiety to learn the lives of great men, which, according to that sensible poet, Longfellow

"Oft remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints in the sands of time."

The story of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa's life is a simple one, as, indeed, is the story of all great lives. Away down in the extreme south of "rebel Cork," which is said, by the way, to be inhabited by "God's own people," lies a picturesque little town, called Roscarberry, and there, thirty nine years ago, Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa was born. He was not born to purple and fine linen, for his people were poor, though not too poor to rear him decently, and gave him the chance of whatever education the village schoolmaster could provide. Even as a boy, the passionate persistence, which afterwards individualized his character, must have been in actual operation; without it he could not have acquired the degree of education and the amount of accurate information which he undoubtedly possesses.

Education began with him, as it begins with most men, after he had left school. The schoolmaster had only provided him with the means of educating himself. Even in this respect the schoolmaster had not an opportunity of doing much, for before he reached his sixteenth birthday Jeremiah was called to other duties by the death of his father, which threw on him the responsibility of providing for the support of his mother and his brothers and sisters. With that fine family love, which almost beatifies the Irish character, he courageously took up his duty in the world. He went to Skibbereen, where he lived with and worked for an uncle of his, regularly sending the money thus earned to the bereaved family in Roscarberry. At sixteen, a boy, if he have any force of character at all, is already full of aspirations for his future life, and very much depends upon circumstances as to what that future may be. Circumstances made the boy, Jeremiah, father to the man who is now M. P. for Tipperary. In 1846 and 1847 there were sad scenes around Skibbereen. The spectre of Famine was sent into the land to maintain the British Government, and young O'Donovan Rossa saw thousands fall dead from hunger. He saw the land around him made desolate, saw strong men die, and women and babes murdered by manufactured starvation, and hundreds leave the plague stricken land with bitter curses for the oppressor, and fervent prayers that they might come back again as avengers. He had grown up, too, under the teaching of Davis and his band of literary revolutionists, who, though they were not men of action themselves, preached very wholesome doctrine, and pointed out pretty clearly the only true way of deliverance.

All these surroundings made his destiny for him. He dreamed his dream of life, and it was a glorious one. According to his dream, which it turned out was not all a dream, his mission in the world was to be one of the representatives of his country. Having accepted the mission, he set himself down to its accomplishment. Of the part he took in the movement of '48 there is no record, but you may be sure that he was no idle spectator of events. His strong common sense pointed out the defects of that movement, and the leading defect, according to his thinking, was the absence of organization. Until the people were ready and willing to trust each other and to work together in secret, he felt there was little hope of emancipation. But to teach them the sound doctrine of revolution some one must begin. It was necessary that some one or other should hold the lamp before the altar of nationality or the light would die out, and a new fire must be kindled. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa determined to be one of the lamp holders. He would keep the light shining over the path no matter what befel. So when all his family—brothers and sisters—sought liberty across the Atlantic, he determined to clear the way for it at home. Once forgetting, in his strong family affection, the high duty he had laid out for himself, he went as far as Cork on his way to America, but the sight of the fair land he was leaving—of the distance that would separate them, the recollection of the duty he had undertaken changed his purpose. He went back to Skibbereen, and at once began to teach his neighbors how to hope and how to work for the redemption of their native land. He married, and married young, set up in business on his own account, and from behind his counter spread the pure gospel of which he was to become so noble a confessor.

For a few years he did nothing but teach, and his method of teaching was both singular and effective. In his way he was a determined iconoclast. He gloried in knocking down shams of all kinds, especially all images and forms of constitutional loyalty. Whenever the "respectabilities" of his neighborhood met together to praise the constitution, young O'Donovan was there either to impede or prevent them. There came to Skibbereen a schoolmaster from Glengariffe, one Mr. Mortimer Moynahan, a man of brains, and determination, and passionate enthusiasm. Just as birds of a feather very naturally flock together, it was the most natural thing in the world that two such congenial spirits as O'Donovan Rossa and Moynahan should find each other out, and together develop the object highest in the soul of each. Accordingly they at once began to work, by forming a society of young nationalists in Skibbereen. O'Donovan-Rossa christened it "The Phenix National and Literary Society," a name for which the sponsor accounted by saying that they intended to raise the people from the ashes of political apathy and political huckstering. With an enthusiastic determination, O'Donovan and his band set themselves steadily to work. Rapidly the society extended itself. Branches were formed in all the neighboring towns, and in a very short time all the young manhood of the district were enrolled under the banner borne by Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa. The banner was borne in the face of many a foe. The shopkeeper looked upon the Phenix men as young madmen; the priests were dead against them, and accused them of being bad Catholics, because they were good politicians; the farmers, unused to think for themselves on anything save farming, stood utterly amazed at the daring of this new generation of thinkers. But amazement and opposition were turned into hate, when, on the occasion of the Indian mutiny, the society held a meeting, openly denounced the English barbarities in India, and justified the Indian patriots in their revolt against foreign domination.

Shopkeepers threatened with dismissal their assistants who belonged to the society, and fathers made home much too hot for their sons who dared profess the faith of nationality. As a consequence, the society dwindled in numbers, though its leaders worked on perseveringly. Just about that time came James Stephens, who having studied the art of revolution in France, had returned to teach it in Ireland. He came to Skibbereen on Thursday, and on the next day initiated Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa as a member of a secret political society. In his new organization Rossa worked hard, and with his friends succeeded in a short time in spreading it round the country. Those who dared not openly profess membership with the Phenix Literary Society, readily joined the secret movement, finding in its secrecy a protection from the persecution of employers, and parents, and priests. The society grew so rapidly that its influence soon betrayed its existence. Drillings were going on under the cover of night, and the midnight tramp of the enthusiastic young men alarmed some of the "loyal" clergy into altar denunciations. Journalists then began to denounce publicly, and they having called the attention of the government to the existence of the Phenix Society, in such a manner that the government could not refuse to act on this public information, O'Donovan-Rossa and several others were arrested on the 5th of December, 1858.

They were put on their trial—as the legal process of convicting still is called—and one of them, Daniel O'Sullivan (Agreem), having been convicted, overtures were made to the rest to induce them to leave the country, in consideration of being allowed their liberty. If Rossa and his friend, Moynahan, would only consent to leave Ireland, the liberation of the other prisoners was to be given in exchange for the expatriation of the two leaders. The prisoners were consulted, and, in accordance with their determination, Rossa and his friend refused to compromise with government. While the other prisoners were

liberated, Rossa and three others were kept in prison for eight months, and, having been put on their trial, pleaded guilty, on the understanding that they would thus secure the liberation of O'Sullivan as well as themselves. Liberated, O'Donovan-Rossa still pursued the ideas he had laid out for himself. In Skibbereen, he pulled down the illuminations set up to celebrate the marriage of the Prince of Wales, and when the Fenian flag in insurrection, he organized a procession in their honor. Every attempt at persecution only increased his activity and redoubled his exertions. The new organization, which has been called Fenianism, was afoot and spreading, and Rossa was one of its most useful propagandists when circumstances took him to America in 1863. The death of his wife brought him back again, and when the celebrated band of revolutionists who conducted THE IRISH PEOPLE newspaper, determined on their project, Rossa became one of the registered proprietors and the business manager.

His trial for treason felony showed he was a marked man. He felt that he was doomed for at least twenty years, and the only object he cared to achieve was, as he said in reply to Judge Fitzgerald, to spend "a few days as best I can." His exposition of his case, daring as it was, brought down on him a sentence of imprisonment for life. But even in prison he is unconquered of spirit. The thirty five days of manacled glory attests his determination, and his unconquerable hostility to oppression and unmanliness in every form. There is a massive grandeur about the man's character which only a careful study of his life discovers. And, yet, with all his impetuous iconoclasm, enthusiastic energy, and dangerous determination, there is about him, as there is about all grand men, the tenderness of true womanhood. In two incidents, Charles Kickham supplies a complete index of his character. The proud manliness of his nature was once displayed when, being a candidate for the office of relieving officer in Skibbereen, he wrote to his prospective employers "If you elect me, notwithstanding my political opinions, I will feel proud; but if you reject me in consequence of these opinions I will still feel proud." And the true tenderness of manhood peeps out, when, one Christmas morning, reading the story of Edward Walsh's life, and the dire poverty of the poet's widow, he wrote a tender souled letter to the lone woman, asking her as a favor to accept a sum of money in order that he, O'Donovan-Rossa, might eat his Christmas dinner in joy and comfort. She, being of independent mind, declined. The man of whom two such incidents can be recorded, is a man amongst men, and worthy the admiration and the devotion, not of Tipperary merely, but of the whole Irish race.—*Irishman.*

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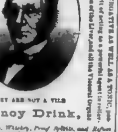

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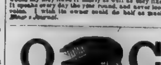
A Bradbury in the White House
BRADBURY'S PIANOS. We are pleased to see our worthy friend, Mrs. Smith, succeeded so admirably with these capital instruments. He makes a really first rate piano none better. An exchange says: "We had a visit in the early part of the present week from our genial friend, Mr. Prof. Smith one of the succeeding partners of Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury in the manufacture of the celebrated Bradbury Pianos in New York city. Mr. Smith just popped in on us direct from Washington, where he had been setting up one of their magnificent Grand Square Pianos in the White House, by Mrs. Grant's selection placed in one of the most prominent positions in the Presidential mansion. We are glad to know that while President Grant must as a public man, submit to almost unendurable annoyance during the day from office seekers, and others, Mr. Grant's good taste in the selection of a musical instrument will lend to drive dull care away when the evening time has come, and the President can listen to the sweet rich tones as they are brought out by her skilled fingers. We feel very much like telling our friends confidentially, however, that for some months past we have had just such an instrument in every part, as we have referred to above, in our own dwelling and can recommend it, not only from our own ideas of music, but upon the better judgment of such a distinguished pianist as Carl Schurz, who gave it a thorough testing during a late visit to Pottsville. Mr. Smith informs us that Chief Justice Chase and Commodore Purser have also ordered Bradbury Pianos to be put up in their houses. We don't write this to convey the impression that the Pianos will be improved any from this fact, for really we can scarcely see how they can be made better."

Theodore Tilton said of these Pianos: "I have had the beautiful piano so long that now to ask me how I like it, is like asking me how I like one of my children! In fact, if you were to ask the children, I'm afraid they would say they liked it nearly as well as they like me! It speaks every day the year round, and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half as much."—*Home Journal.*



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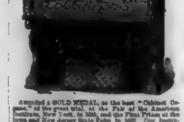

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

SHOULD BE 1870

Vol. 8—No. 207. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1869. Price, 6 Cents.

TWO YEARS.

BY W. M. C.

Within two years I feel confident that we shall see a free and independent government established on Irish soil. Two years—a mere moment to have to wait yet for that blissful consummation, the object of a struggle of seven centuries! I judge of the future by the past. The past two years have witnessed a most extraordinary advancement of our national cause. For ten years we kept tugging at the car of Revolution, employing all our strength to overcome its dead-weight, and for those long years its movement was scarcely perceptible. At length a little progress was discovered, and, with joy, we all exclaimed, "It moves! It moves!" From that day it has gone on moving, with increasing momentum all the time. From the brave action of "Kilcrowley" Wood, and the electrifying speech of T. F. Bourke in the dock, the Irish Revolution really began. Ever since it has rolled steadily forward, placing the people, who were down-trodden, uppermost, and avenging on England the reckoning of [illegible]

FOUR STEPS TOWARDS FREEDOM

Within three brief years we have witnessed two very great concessions made to liberty, made to Fenianism, made to Ireland. And when we would judge these concessions, it is only right to do so from the point of view of the governing oligarchs of England. Then only we can fairly estimate their real magnitude, by knowing what prejudices had to be conquered, what interests had to be abandoned, and what traditions had to be reversed. The two concessions of which I speak are: first, the Reform Bill; and, second, the Disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland. Without the first, the second would have been impossible. The Reform made the overthrow of Protestant Ascendency a possibility. Therefore, it is with the Reform that the revolution commenced. And we must judge of the great importance of these concessions by reflecting how injurious they were to the governing classes, how reluctant these classes were to obey the voice of the people, and how potent a *fear of Fenianism* it was which forced these selfish oligarchs at last to consent to what they knew full well was the abdication of half their power.

CONCESSION BRINGS CONCESSIONS.

Between the policy of conceding nothing, and that of conceding everything, there is no middle place to stand. A despotic ruler must make up his mind to keep out liberty altogether, or to let her enter where she lists. There can be no "balance of power" between despotism and thralldom. If the thin edge of the wedge be once inserted, it will certainly be driven home. And so, one little concession, made in a moment of panic, leads in a long file of bigger and bigger concessions in its train. It is a little child who leads by the hand a boy, who leads in a man, who leads in a giant. You cannot keep out the giant when you admit the child: if you make acquaintance with it, you must receive the whole family. If you do not want the whole family into your house, you must exclude every member of it. This was the Tory policy—to grant no concessions at all. This was a statesmanlike policy, as compared with Whiggish vacillation, ever prone to half measures—to meddle and muddle and trim. The Tories opposed all concession to Ireland, to the people, to liberty. But the opposition of the Tories was broken down. These "inflexibles" were forced to bend. The Tories were compelled BY FENIANISM to abandon their own Tory, and statesmanlike, and traditional policy, and make the first concession to the revolutionists of the empire. This was a great Fenian victory, when the fear of the Brotherhood drove the *Tories* to introduce the Reform Bill—thus letting in the thin edge of the wedge, thus committing political suicide, and thus, as Lord Derby appropriately termed it, "taking a dangerous leap in the dark."

FOUR REVOLUTIONARY CONCESSIONS.

The fatal step once taken—fatal to despotism, fortunate for freedom—it could not be retraced. The revolutionary wheel, once set in motion, must turn round and round. In the mills of God it is the wheel, called REVOLUTION, which sets the whole machinery in motion. Of all wrongs it is the redresser, for all injustice it is the remedy; it is the last resort of an oppressed people's desperation, and the last argument with kings. Toryism is the iron pawl which holds the wheel immovable. Fenianism, with its sledge-hammer—Physical Force—smashes the Tory pawl, and removes the last resistance to the forward motion of the wheel. And thus the Revolution commenced with the defeat of the English oligarchy, and with the concession of Household Suffrage. This was the little child, admitted into the Imperial Parliament. And the second concession soon followed—the schoolboy called Disestablishment. And, after him, comes a full-grown man, named Tenant-Right. While the fourth and giant concession follows, called National Self-Government. The [illegible] will pass through Parliament within the next two years.

[illegible]

The true policy of the Salvation of Ireland is that which forces from England one salutary concession after another, until the whole armory of fetters are removed from Ireland's limbs, and alien domination vexes her no more. The great cairn, which oppression has piled upon our country, must be lifted off her, rock by rock. She cannot rise "a nation once again" until this crushing pressure be removed; and it is *far too heavy* to be lifted off in mass. It is beyond our strength to lift it all at once. If we had been able to do this, we should have set Ireland free long ago. For hundreds of years we have been trying to achieve it, but in vain. And now we have given over the futile task. Fenianism, like a common sense mechanic, does not attempt the impracticable, but devotes its whole energies to effect that which can be done. Fenianism knows that it is not able to lift away the whole pile of oppression by one effort; but it knows equally well that it *is able* to lift off the whole load from Ireland's breast, by successive efforts and piece by piece. This it can do, and will do, and is doing, and has done. It has succeeded in securing two important concessions. It has placed a third, still more important, in a fair way for completion. And it has already called on a fourth, the most important of all, to come forward, and in its turn it will also be let pass.

CONCESSION MADE EASY.

Impatient people, who do not know any better and have not the slightest conception of the mode of effecting a practical and real revolution, often speak disparagingly of Fenianism, and of its *gradual* method of working, as the English radicals taunted "bit by bit" reform. But we need not heed them. Success will silence all their objurgations, and we are certain of success. We are not mad enough to refuse a little concession to-day, because we have our hearts set on getting a greater one to-morrow. We take all we can get, and still keep up the pressure of Fenianism to get more. And we find that the accepting of concessions is very useful to the cause. We find that every successive concession brings us one step nearer to the Giant Concession which we have most at heart. We find that these successive concessions broaden the basis of freedom, increase the number of Irish revolutionists, and render our position, in demanding independence, more secure. And, above all, we find that each concession opens the way for another more important one; and that, while we are extracting these from England, we are schooling her to the position which she must soon occupy. We are training the English government in the habit of making concessions, and, when the right time comes, we shall demand Autonomy, and it will be given. Thus, within two short years, we may accomplish Ireland's deliverance, *per gradum* not *per saltum*—rather step by step than at a single bound. We don't pretend to convey Ireland from Slavery to Freedom "without stopping at the intermediate stations or changing cars."

WHERE WE SHALL BE IN 1870

And now I proceed to indicate the extent to which Ireland may become "an Independent State" within two years. I know, and everyone will admit it, that Ireland has no chance of being a State "standing alone and separate from the British Empire within two years. This idea of Separation is one which is very attractive to us all, but I fear that very few of us have well considered all that its realization would involve. I do not now refer to the difficulty of accomplishing Ireland's separation from Great Britain; for I have often expressed my opinion on the subject, that it is utterly impossible to effect it without ruining the British Empire, (against which fate England would fight as long as a man or a shilling remained, for it would be to her a struggle for existence,) and Ireland is not, and never can be, strong enough to ruin the British Empire, except she be assisted with the whole power of some first class nation, such as France or Russia or the United States. But none of these nations wishes for England's destruction; her existence is a necessity to them at present, and will be so for the next fifty years. And, if any of them should aid Ireland so far, and overthrow England, it would be certain to annex Ireland to itself. Thus, instead of freedom, we should only exchange one foreign domination for another still more alien. Again, if an European Republic were formed, Ireland would certainly become a sovereign state in this Republic, but she would not have much more independence than she has at present. Lastly, suppose Ireland were separate to-morrow from England, she would still be compelled to enter into relations with other nations, and balance friends against foes, as Switzerland, Holland, &c., must do, in order to preserve her independence. These "entangling alliances" would, I fear, leave her less self control than she has at present, with the addition of all the great expenses and responsibilities of a separate maintenance into the bargain.

[illegible]

And a still stronger argument against Separation yet remains. Ireland is not quite fit for it. Her resources are not sufficiently developed; her people are not sufficiently united; her national character is not yet sufficiently formed. She needs to pass through a course of training for freedom. She needs to spend some time in an intermediate state, between abject submission and absolute self-reliance. I know that many of our sincere patriots find it hard to admit that Ireland "is not able at present to stand alone," but it is only because they know that *it will be long ere she shall be put to the test*, but they maintain her ability to manage all her own affairs and defend herself against all comers. Moreover, the Italian patriots, with better reason, said the same thing of Italy. *Italia fara da se*—Italy will manage for herself. This is a very noble sentiment, but—that is all. When Italy, with twenty-four millions of people and a magnificent territory, tried to act for herself, she failed completely, and had to fall back on France and Prussia, and this friend and that, to enable her to exist. And so would it be with Ireland, if we cherished the illusion that "Irlanda fara da se." The result would be that, as in Grattan's time, Ireland would experience only a sudden gleam of sunshine, followed by a gloom more intense, appalling and desperate than before.

Now we want no reverse of the revolutionary work. Whatever we accomplish, be it much or little, we wish it to remain. Even if the work goes forward slowly, we wish its progress to be sure. We know that Rome was not built in a day, nor Richmond taken in a summer. We know that the Edifice of Liberty cannot be erected by a charm, nor Ireland's freedom conquered by a *coup de main*. And we feel that the national edifice, which we are engaged in building, requires much thought and consideration during its erection. The foundations must be laid deeply, and broadly, and well. The buttresses must be firm. The pillars must be strong. The masonry must be solid, and every course must have time to settle, so as to bear the pressure of the next. All these things cause delay. But they do not put off the commencement of the work—they only delay its ending. Separation would be the "crowning of the edifice," but that is a remote event. The building of the national palace—the palace of Ireland's autonomy is the labor of the day. And we must build it slowly in order that it may last long. There must be no pulling-down again of Liberty's structure, on whose front we shall write *Esto Perpetua*!

FEDERATION.

There are only three methods by which Ireland can become self-governing and independent: by Separation, Federation, or Repeal! Separation is a question for the future. FEDERATION IS THE QUESTION OF THE DAY. It is the next concession after Tenant-right which we shall claim. I have often expounded its advantages and its nature. Its chief merit is that it is *attainable*. It requires no vast changes, no disruptions of the British Empire, no dualism in the State. This will recommend it to the people from whom the concession must come. We need not disturb the present Imperial Parliament, except to exclude it from jurisdiction over purely Irish affairs. It would still take care of the interests of the Empire, the defence of the realm, and the diplomatic business of the Federation. It would still, in an extra session at which the Irish members would not attend, make laws for England, Scotland and Wales. And in Ireland, located at Athlone, there would be an Irish government, chosen by universal suffrage, consisting of an executive and a legislature, similar to those of the State of New York. The Lord Lieutenant would become a mere figure-head, or be abolished altogether. And if he be preserved for the benefit of Dublin tradesmen, his functions will be social not political; he will be but the head of society in Ireland, in the same sense that Queen Victoria is now only the First Lady in the land. The executive authority in Ireland will be given to a man elected by the people. Call him "Governor General" or "Minister of State," he will be in reality the President.

REPEAL OF THE UNION

As for Repeal, it is a "dead issue." We have got beyond that sort of thing. These dry bones can never be clothed in living flesh again. The day for the "Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland" is gone by. We are resolved that the New Ireland must be republican in form, even if not in name. And more—it *must be democratic*. We will have no privileged castes, no hereditary legislators, no division of the people of the realm into separate castes. These old fogy ideas must be buried with the dead past to which they belong. When liberty arrives, Equality and Fraternity will accompany her, to dwell on Irish soil.

THE MENTAL PROGRESS THAT WE HAVE MADE.

Looking back two years, I find how ill understood was the Irish question. I find all the stress laid on fighting and none on diplomacy. I find men threatening an insurrection without having the necessary arms in their hands. And I find the land grievance generally spoken of as "Ireland's Monster Grievance," instead of *Foreign Domination*, which is the grand and radical grievance from which all the special wrongs of Ireland germinate and spring. It is cheering to contrast the ideas prevalent at present with the ideas of two years ago. It is cheering to hear Irishmen say: We care not about Tenant right, what we want is self-government. Tenant-right can never save the country, but it is a profitable concession. Autonomy alone will give Ireland back to herself, and then she shall be saved. But it is not desirable, as I think, that Ireland should be burdened with the cares of self-defence, until she learned the art of self government. One thing at a time. I do not hope that Ireland will be left standing alone until she is fit for it. I believe that in the school of Federation may best be learned those lessons, essential to the citizen, of order, discipline, and self control, which alone can render a nation prosperous, and keep it free. Were Ireland separated from England too soon there is great reason to fear that she would become the prey of subversive passions, the ambitions of would-be leaders would tear her to pieces, and chaos would come again. Then out of the anarchy a despot would arise, and the last state of the country would be worse than the first.

ENCOURAGING ANTICIPATIONS.

Against all these evidents of the revolution it is our business, as true Fenians, to be on our guard. When the French "reds," the other day, appealed to Ledru-Rollin to aid them in fomenting an insurrection, without any definite purpose except general plunder, bloodshed, and confusion, he replied in these words: "I desire to restore Liberty to France; but on condition that she be clothed in white, and not in purple." He would not bring Liberty to France in monarchy's ensanguined robes. And thus we too should strive to bring orderly liberty to Ireland, instead truculent license. Is the day yet come when we can do this? I think that it is not. I believe that the people of Ireland have learned the arts of conspiracy too well. I know that there are still at large fierce fanatics and unreasoning bigots whose only idea of patriotism is to smother all factions but their own in blood. These are the "uncompromising patriots"—the irreconcileables, and the men who must "rule or ruin." Their method of unity is to massacre the minority. And their idea of freedom is to allow no one to be free but themselves. But the cause, in spite of all such, is advancing. Evil natures and notions are changing for the better, as the time goes on. Wonderful are the transformations of the past twenty-four months, and still more wondrous will be wrought out in the NEXT TWO YEARS.

Fenian Lessons.

Whether through ignorance, or want of desire to examine the question, or a pusillanimity that such examination would have a bad result, a vast number of the Irish people still dread to have anything to do with revolution.

The Pope, cardinals, bishops, and priests, eminent writers, theologians and divines, speak so often of "the revolution" that most Catholics—Irish Catholics I allude to—positively dread to hear the word spoken. When those learned authorities speak of "the" revolution, they allude to that which is more popularly known as Continental liberalism, which seeks what is called the enfranchisement of the human mind from all creeds, which, in fact, is subversive of all religion, and embraces the multifarious forms of rationalism, materialism, humanitarianism, scepticism, infidelity, and all those other abominations, the fruit of pride in intellect, and weak ambitions in men's minds. This is "the" revolution which is aimed at, and unfortunately for "our" revolution, it is also political in its character, and especially in its outward manifestations, although at the bottom its aims are more directly pointed at religion and its overthrow than most of its cautious advocates are willing to acknowledge.

Such revolution as this is, in reality, of a double character. It is "religious," that is anti-religious, and political at the same time.

Now one of the fundamental bases on which Fenianism rests is non-interference in religious matters. Not through any irreligious motive whatever, but in order to remove a fruitful cause of division among Irishmen.

Religion must always occupy a first place in the minds of all people. Some there are who gainsay this, but then they are either untruthful or ignorant, and know nothing of the constitution of the human mind. Anything which interferes with the consciences of men is justly regarded as a violation of the highest rights of [illegible]

It is beyond a doubt that many Irish Catholics have somehow came to look on Fenianism with fear that its success *might* interfere with religion. And knowing this, I consider it a duty to violate in some measure the usually observed reticence of Fenians concerning religious [illegible]

My reason for doing so should be obvious to all who wish to judge things impartially.

The large majority of the Irish people are Catholics, and consequently the largest proportion of Fenians are Catholics. This must not be understood as reflecting in any way against those of the Fenian Brotherhood who are not of that persuasion. Neither is it used by way of boast, but for the purpose of attempting to eradicate nonsensical prejudices which have got into the heads of some Irish Catholics from a misunderstanding of "the" revolution.

Fenianism is wholly and purely political in its character. It has got nothing whatsoever to do with religion, neither in its embryo stages nor in the fulfillment of its glorious mission.

Certainly it seeks to overthrow. Not religion however, but the British government, the illegitimate and thrice accursed usurpation of Irish Rights known under that name.

At the present moment there is virtually no established church in Ireland, and so far Fenianism has excellent ground to work on.

It is generally conceded that in no part of the world is the Catholic religion so perfect and in the enjoyment of such freedom as in Ireland and America. In those places called Catholic countries, such as France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, etc., the Church is not near as free as in America, although the Catholic religion may be established, and its ministers paid by the state. Hence it follows that Republicanism of the true type, that which guarantees mens' consciences the absolute right which belongs to them, is much more favorable to the Catholic Church—to its growth and extension than any of the European monarchies.

I allude to this incidentally only, as a subject connected with republicanism, and for the purpose of showing that Fenianism, whether during its progress or in the fullest attainment of its objects, is rather the friend of the Catholic Church than otherwise. Not, be it understood, that Fenianism *per se* either takes or would take anything to do with religion whatsoever. These things, however, would be the result under a republican form of government, and among a largely proportioned Catholic people. They are incidental and accidental, so that Irish Catholics who have heretofore withheld themselves from their country's cause through fear of any injury to religion, will, on investigation, find all such fears to have been illusory.

It would be folly to deny that such fears do exist in the minds of many, and it would be worse than folly—it would be a crime—to unreasonably condemn such fears. They must be dissipated in the same way that the fears of a child in the dark are dissipated by bringing a light into the nursery.

It not unfrequently happens that a convert from such a class as that indicated in these remarks becomes a very strong adherent of the Fenian cause after his fears are dissipated.

The weak-minded are too often led by the remarks or writings of ecclesiastics whose denunciations of any scheme for the overthrow of an illegitimate government are accepted without due examination. On questions where all may safely differ, it will be found that denunciations invariably proceed from some selfish design or another.

Fenianism aims at Ireland for its people and not for a few landlords. Cardinal Cullen knows this well. But the Cardinal's family are landlords and owners of some of the finest pastoral districts in Meath. Dr. Moriarty is petted by the English government, and some of his relatives were raised not long since to the magistracy and other high paid positions.

It is easy to see then that interested motives generally actuate men, even the best of men, in their opposition to political movements. But, fortunately, there is no article of faith in politics, and the most ignorant, as well as the most learned, lessen not their chance of salvation although the divergence of their opinions were as wide as the Poles are asunder.

The motives of Fenians as compared with the motives of their opponents, whether these be English or Irish, cleric or lay, bear very favorable comparison indeed. Fenians themselves are actuated by the very purest and most unselfish of all motives. There is no good Fenian of a few years' standing but has sacrificed a considerable amount of time and money for the advancement of the cause dearest to his heart.

That cause would undoubtedly be a poor one that did not require some such sacrifice.

Others, again, have offered up their lives for its advancement. There is no selfishness on the scaffold, nor on the battle-field. Others, again, are pining out their lives in the convict settlements of Australia. There is no selfishness there, so that the Fenians gain by this comparison.

Dr. Manning is a bitter and consistent opponent of Fenianism. But then he is an English man who devoutly believes in the eternal power of England.

Speaking of sacrifices, [illegible]

PETER McCORRY

PROCLAMATION FROM PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

[illegible]

KERRY AND THE LAND QUESTION.

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

TEACT NA N-GEAÐNA FIAÐAINE

Seāgan Ó Cuinneagain ro čan

Fanaið go n-éisteam a coatair ar čaogad.
Is geallaim go réiðfíð an t-Árd-ríg,
An ceangal-sa ar Ġaoðalaiḃ ag Danaraiḃ
člaona
A ḃ-fearanaiḃ Eiḃir na lān-scrīob
Lasfaið na spēarta
Le h-annfað 'n éirlig
Do ðearcfar ó Ḃéarra go Trāig-līge
'S go calapórt Éirne,
Ag gearaið Śéarlais,
Ag treascairt an trēada sin Śeāgain Ḃuiðe

Caisfaið na h-éanla dā n-gairmtear "Ġéað-
na,"
A n-airm go glēasta, gan spās puinn,
Ag coḃair le Séarlus, an caiṫḃile 's tréine
Dār seasaiṁ ó d' éagadar cnāṁa Finn,
Creaċfaid is cēasfaid
Is scaipfíd na brēan-toirc.
Stacfaid is raobfaid a n-gārduige.
Leagfar na pēiste,
Tā cealgaċ, craosaċ,
Gan faice, gan éadaċ, gan Seāgan Buiðe.

THE RETURN OF THE WILD GEESE

TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

O, wait till you reach but the year Fifty-four
And I promise the High God shall free you!
He shall shiver your Sassenagh chains evermore,
And victor the nations shall see you!
The thunder and lightning
Of battle shall rage—
'Twixt Tralee and Berehaven it shall be—
And down by Lough Erin
Our Leader shall wage
Fierce war to the death against Shawn Bwee!

The "Wild Geese" shall return, and we'll welcome them home—
So active, so armed, and so flighty
A flock was ne'er known to this island to ——
Since the years of Prince Fionn the mighty—
They will waste and destroy,
Overturn and o'erthrow—
They'll accomplish whate'er may in man be;
Just heaven! they will bring
Desolation and woe
On the hosts of the tyrannous Shawn Buidhe!

IRELAND.

Alleged Project to Rescue O'Donovan Rossa.—A report is current that the authorities of St. Mary's Convict Prison at Chatham have, during the present week, discovered a plot to rescue O'Donovan Rossa, the Fenian prisoner who was the other day elected for Tipperary, from jail. [illegible]

Secretary to the Lord Chancellor. [illegible]

The Murder of Mr. William O'Brien. [illegible]

A Query. [illegible]

Our Convict M. P.—Since the election of O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary, a number of letters have been addressed to him at the Chatham Convict Prison from Ireland and elsewhere, with the letters "M. P." after his name. [illegible]

The Reign of Terror—Military Precautions. [illegible]

Insolvents—Petitions to be Heard. [illegible]

Occasional Mistakes. [illegible]

A Humbug. [illegible]

Fatal Accident. [illegible]

Salmon Fisheries. [illegible]

PAT AND THE AGENT.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Carlow.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Westmeath.

[illegible]

COWARDICE OF ENGLISHMEN

[illegible]

MEETINGS IN FAVOR OF JOHN MARTIN, M.P.

[illegible]

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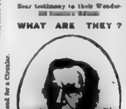

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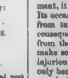

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications not for publication, but to guarantee it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

"Hearth" N Y—Don't let such trifles annoy you. They proceed from an activated state of the nervous system.

O'Neill.—The wearing of the green was rang in St. Sebastian Brazil, some years ago.

J McG. (Hartford Connecticut) Club papers are more scarcely than single copies. It is evident that a correspondent is not exactly malicious and a nuisance.

Hugh—Certainly, we prefer the kind of assistance you refer to. Better by the whole a dozen pieces from portions of this paper than accept your time in unsuccessfully. The one is useful and patriotic, the other is verse making.

B. (Chicago)—We never use the paper you refer to Business, and Pleasure mix very well.

Sagittarius—We don't know the manner of any of the knights or esquires who took part in the English tournament, and don't care to know. Kilmainhamites is the name of the town you refer to, and not "Kilmainhamites" American papers cannot be expected to know much of the old country.

Mary O'Donnell, (N. J.) Christmas "Box" to do, extracted from Inspirator, Chiquoia, or false hair, is no new fashion. The practice dates back four thousand years ago.

Jerr P Brady, (Philadelphia) Your letter and the correspondence communication are received. We hope that we cannot give American in the issue for, except in extreme cases, where the writer of the letter, or the movement or the defence of our friends or enemies impositively requires it, we feel a repugnance to mixing the columns of the Irish People with the mere personal, internal and disgusting dispute in which it is understood

The Irish People.

Tuesday, December 28, 1869.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

Merchants and others in business generally pause to take account at the end of the year, and if the profit side of the ledger exhibits a comfortable appearance, they go on their way rejoicing, determined to begin afresh with renewed energy, and carry on their work so before, but with still greater chance of success, and with stronger, brighter hopes for the future.

In some sense and to a little, the yearly true and devoted Irish nationalist looks back on 1869 and carefully examines the past months to find if Ireland has moved or not. The slightest examination of the year now ending will prove highly consolatory to the faithful children of Erin and inspire them, we hope, with renewed vigor in the future, until the consummation of their work has been reached, until their most fervent and cherished hopes are fulfilled of rebuilding their country in possession of its long lost independence.

Eighteen hundred and sixty-nine dawned gloomy enough for Ireland. The people were disjointed and scattered. They had just passed through one of those violent throes of revolution, sufficiently successful to raise their drooping hearts and strike terror in their enemies. It moved there, that is the outward manifestation of disciplinary method, but the distribution of the atoms knew no change other than the worse towards England

The provisional government in Ireland was disorganized the national work temporarily suspended. We do not wonder at this. Any error of that kind arose more from an excess of heroic enthusiasm than from any wrong of disposition or ability to serve Ireland. Besides, it was necessary just then to have the men governing, or assisting to govern, Ireland, in prison, or placed on a fit and enduring basis

That work was effected after the expense of considerable time and labor.

It may not be too much to say that at no previous point in the history of our cause, a powerful organization was this power better established than at the present moment. Place the work has gone on smoothly and boldly, a connection has been established, to the best laid plans of the English government to discover its strength or location, a short amount of hope to the children of our cause, and invincible to unions as far as human science is available to make it so.

The Irish people possess an infallible guide which teaches them to know that the work of national regeneration goes bravely on. During the past seventy years the English ways been at the lowest ebb in Ireland when the people have their entire strength turned a this direction. In the past year, or two, and especially in 1869, crime had reached a lower figure than for the past sixteen years. In these back days of Ireland's history, the people found themselves sold and betrayed by their representatives in the London Parliament the constituents in every county in Ireland jails were filled. This was not a large figure compared with a proportionate number of inhabitants in great Britain. But, for a place like Ireland it was large enough. In 1868 in the year, this figure had risen to 20,042, and in 1868 it went step down to 20,012

Just at Christmas the political crime of all kind decreased. With the progress of the national work, society and morals kept going ahead and the crime of Ireland was not whiskey for the past year actually places Ireland with its population of 6,000,000 below that of Scotland with little half of her population. The summer sadness of 1869 put the climax on the orderly condition of Ireland. The jail calendars were cleared. The people were visited by the judges and more work goes through inside six days than formerly in six weeks. The Irish people are proud of the generation was so small as scarcely to influence these facts.

In the face of all this our truthless enemies, the British press, would try to make the world believe that our country was steeped in crime, and that the most repressive measures were necessary to subdue the inflamed passions, and protect the lives and properties of the "educated and superior classes." What a heavy old friend of these "classes" is the English Press.

The Government dread nothing so much as the absence of crime in Ireland. While glorying in judges and virgin assizes they know perfectly well that the world will not conveniently believe its eyes to the use of hard, unjust, and so called the necessary laws, and the present moment such an appearance. One or two attempts at agrarian outrages in the past year, and a little more than a fine appearance in Ireland, inflaming the Irish at a mass of murderers. The same subject afforded an excellent theme for hypocritical Gladstone to descant upon at the London Lord Mayor's dinner to the ministers, and ensure that coward to justice to speak in disparaging terms of a people who will not accept the government of such men, but prefer to vindicate it, and will ever repudiate it with scorn, contempt, and hatred till the day comes when they shall overthrow it by force of arms, cold, and bloody.

Little as we care to speak of matters gained by the Irish people in their struggle, when the grain is short of the grandest proportions, we cannot in his review of the dying year afraid to pass by the abolition of the Church Establishment, a measure of Irish Land Reform, and a Bill

UNDAUNTED TIPPERARY.

At the crimson dawn of morning [illegible] rose stout William Byrne.
Quoth he, "to-day old Ireland's cause is sure to have a turn—
She'll have a turn, I swear, my friends, to light her heart and soul,
For Rossa marches to the front, and marches to the poll."

But what does Rossa want with polls—these mimicries of war?
We always thought his inner sight loved glaive or scimitar.
He always preached the death of talk, and here we find him now
Upon the hustings of Clonmel, to guess the "where" and "how."

To guess the "where" and "how," my friends, is [illegible] task,
His silence from the dungeon speaks. Let cowards fawn or ask.
The "where" and "how" is this: can I, within my dungeon's gloom,
Shed light upon the darkness of my darling Island's doom?

But stalwart William Byrne stood up, a lightning in his eye;
He dared," quoth he, "to fight with us: he never [illegible]
And if amongst you there be one who calls himself a man,
I'll back to sixty six like him—our brave O'Donovan."

O'Donovan within the walls of sunken Chatham [illegible]
He sees the soldiers mount on guard, he sees the warder's lines,
He knows, as friends have let him know, that Ireland stands at bay,
He hears the rushing Englishry pressed on to hack and slay.

But little heeds he they or theirs. He eats his prison food,
A sudden thrill excitement finds within his long-poised blood,
He sees the old town of Clonmel—he sees Mulcahy's face—
The dearest friend I ever had—the noblest of his race.

Hurrah, hurrah! ten thousand times, the fettered captive stands
Within the walls of Westminster, petition in his hands.
Around him muster many men—a serious, thoughtful host.
Brave William Byrne stares Rossa out, quoth he "It is his ghost.

And ghost it is! within those walls of jobs and infamy
Our Rossa's form, our Rossa's face, shall huckster [illegible]
True, he may die within his cell, and close his wearied eyes
With one glance stretched to friends afar, another to the skies.

And, dying die, as man may die (hope in the future strong),
Thanks to our God that he had striven, and calmly suffered long.
Thanks to our God that, in the dens where no man may rejoice,
Through dungeon's wall he heard and felt the land's appealing voice.

From mountain and from river side, from fortalice and rath,
Wherever Norman, Danish heel has trampled out a path,
From the dear town men call Clonmel, from Cashel of the Kings,
[illegible] shout of triumph in his troubled reason rings.

The people's vote has called him theirs and in his chains he knows
He's their elect—a prouder name than e'er could boast their foes.
He's their elect whoever else that silent honor seeks,
And from his cell his word of wrath in thunderous volumes speaks.

What is the message? Learn and live, O Ireland, of my soul!
Let sons grow white, let them wax pale, let centuries sway and roll,
Forth from this dismal prison house, one cry I send [illegible]
Learn freedom's worth, learn freedom's depth, and THEN dare to be free.

—*Flag of Ireland.*

THE FENIANS IN AUSTRALIA—THEIR DEPARTURE.

MELBOURNE, October 12, 1869.

The prayer of the Anglo-Australian: "From the ferocious Fenians, Good Lord, deliver us!"

Black was the grief, Stygian dark the horror, and doleful the wailings of the transplanted children of Odin, when they heard that the sons of Finn and Ossian were let loose amongst their people to lay waste and to ravage. Victoria first gave vent to her speechless indignation, South Australia arouses herself and girds on her sword to go forth and do battle with the invader, while the other colonies, unarmed and defenceless, can do nothing but bemoan their hapless fate. *Lamenta, gemitusque, et femineo ululatu Urbes fremunt.* Those who possessed them brought forth the musty acts of musty legislatures, while those who did not could only bewail the deficiency. Truly, when all Australia trembles at the advent of a score of confessors militant, what will Britannia do when the hills of holy Ireland resound to and re-echo the tramp of ten thousand files triumphant?

By a slip of the pen I, in my last bulletin from this remote base of operations, inserted Sydney in place of Adelaide. Mr. Kenealy left this city on Tuesday, 7th September, to proceed to Western Australia to bring his fellow-prisoners to Sydney, from whence they would embark for Ireland or America. He proceeded to Adelaide by the "Claude Hamilton," and arrived there on Friday, 11th. I should have said arrived in *sight* of the port of that famous city, for he was not allowed to land. They have an act there too. The officials trembled at the advent of one man, and the papers were filled with sensational telegrams concerning meetings of Fenians who were to take him ashore by force, &c.

Of course, there was no foundation for such reports, but nearly a thousand of the Irish people of Port Adelaide flocked on board to greet the distinguished exile. Mr. Kenealy had to be transferred by boat from the Claude Hamilton to the Rangatira, by which he proceeded to King George's Sound. He, accompanied by his fellow-prisoners, in number twenty five, arrived in our bay on the 5th instant. Permission was allowed for them all to land except Kenealy, but his brothers would not think of availing themselves of the privilege under such circumstances. There was to have been a grand dinner given to them, but the occurrence upset the whole arrangement. Many persons here were much dissatisfied at certain acts of the Melbourne managers of the fund, and, particularly so, that no address to the absent twenty five was adopted at the dinner given to Mr. Kenealy; and the fact that the said committee let them depart without an address of any kind whatever. To remedy this, a gentleman formerly connected with the Irish-Australian press in connection with a good man and true, and a (personal) friend of several of the prisoners, and who had the bad luck to escape the lynx eyed vigilance of the "Royal Irish," hurriedly prepared an address to which they got hundreds of signatures, and were about to present it to Mr. Kenealy on behalf of self and fellow-prisoners, when they were prevented from doing so by Mr. Langan, chairman of the Melbourne Committee. What were Mr. Langan's motives are best known to himself; the general impression is, that he was made a tool of by the proprietary of the *Advocate* newspaper, one of whom, formerly a misrepresentative of Irishmen, has senatorial honors to gain. I will not mention his name, this may be a warning to him though. Notwithstanding, the address would have been presented, but, owing to the time lost in negotiations with Mr. Langan, it was too late; but it is being signed in all parts of the colony, and will be sent after them to Sydney.

The day of their departure for Sydney hence will never be forgotten in Melbourne. As the steamer cleared off, the pier was thronged with thousands of those who believe in Ireland's redemption, and in honoring the men who work for it. The air resounded with the thrilling cheers of thousands of sons of Ireland, again and again repeated, and the counter cheers of Kenealy and his brave compatriots. These were followed by groans as hearty (loud and deep) for England and the Victorian government. The last seen—or, I should say, seen and heard—of the brave fellows was their giving together the charter song of Irish freedom, which sounded loud and clear, and with magnificent effect on the ears and hearts of the listeners, out over the wide and clear expanse of the dancing waters. It was grand, it was glorious, it was mighty, it felt like the resurrection of Irish freedom.

"Oh, the sight entrancing, when morning's beams are glancing,
O'er files arrayed in helm and blade, and plumes in the gay wind dancing.
Yet, 'tis not helm or feather, for ask you despot whether his plumed band
Could bring *such hands and hearts as ours together.*"

FROM NEW ZEALAND

comes the news that Te Kooti has attacked a party of *friendly* natives and been repulsed, and that the colonial forces are preparing for a grand attack on his position. May be so. Long threatening comes at last. There is more sure intelligence though of disaffection to Great Britain, and one paper goes so far as to say, that Mr Stafford, late Prime Minister, was in treaty with the government of the United States to hand over New Zealand to, or rather to place it under the protection of, the Great Republic. The English settlers in the Feejees are trying to effect the same object. Anent the last refusal of the English government to grant any aid to the colonial government, the *Age* of this city says that the colonies should be either independent or neutral.

THE TREASON FELONY PARLIAMENT

of New South Wales are in their last session, and, in anticipation of their demise, I say "peace to their ashes." The government which succeeded that of the Martin cum Parkes—the Judas-cum Lucifer ministry would suit them better—is about introducing upwards of twenty measures, which, if it does not hope to pass, it at least hopes to go to the country on. This government affects to be friendly to the Irish and Catholic party. The extent of friendliness, however, may be estimated from the remarks of the *Argus* correspondent, who is one of their supporters. Speaking of Mr. Egan, the only Catholic in the ministry, this gentleman says "Except for the political influence his creed gives him, he is not worth conciliation. * * They want the Catholic vote, and it suits them to let the Catholics give him the preference." Mr. Egan is a fair sample of the average Irish-Australian politician—his, West British Irish, &c.; and the estimation in which such men are held by those who use them is forcibly shown in the above extract. The following selection from the measures brought forward by the New South Wales ministry will give your readers an idea of the political questions disturbing the bile of the Britons of that region—a bill to shorten the duration of parliament (which is now elected for five years)—a bill for the reduction of the governor's and other high officials' salaries—one for the abolition of *ad valorem* duties, and one for the abolition of newspaper postage.

THE PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND, ETC.,

amounts to about £1,500, and it is proposed to devote a portion of it to the assistance of such men as may hereafter be released from prison. We have been honored here with a drunken visit from Doran, the villain who turned informer in the Clerkenwell case. We are peculiarly favored in all respects.—*Cor. of Flag of Ireland.*

NAMES OF THE RELEASED FENIAN PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA.

1. Mr. John Kenealy, born at Newmarket, County Cork; convicted at Cork, December, 1865, sentence, 10 years' penal servitude.
2. Mr. Jeremiah O'Donovan, born at Blarney, County Cork, convicted at Cork, December, 1865, sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
3. Mr. John S. Casey, born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, convicted at Cork, December, 1865; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
4. Mr. Michael Moore, born at Dublin, convicted at Dublin, December, 1865; sentence, 10 years' penal servitude.
5. Mr. Patrick Dunne, born at Dublin; convicted at Dublin, December, 1865; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
6. Mr. Denis B. Cashman, born at Waterford, convicted at Dublin, January, 1866, sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
7. Mr. John B. Walsh, born at Dublin; convicted at Dublin, January, 1866; sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
8. Mr. Patrick Doran, born at Dublin; convicted at Dublin, April, 1867; sentence, hanged, drawn, and quartered.
9. Mr. Eugene Lombard, born at Cork, convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
10. Mr. Eugene Geary, born at Cork; convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
11. Mr. David Joyce, born at Ballamacoda, County Cork; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, hanged, drawn, and quartered.
12. Mr. Thomas Cullinane, born at Ballamacoda, County Cork, convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, hanged, drawn, and quartered.
13. Mr. Simon Downey, born at Cork; convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
14. Mr. Morgan M'Sweeny, born at Cork; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
15. Mr. Denis Hennessy, born at Kilmallock, County Limerick, convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
16. Mr. Maurice Fitzgibbon, born at Kilmallock, County Limerick; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
17. Mr. Thomas Daly, born at Kilmallock, County Limerick, convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 15 years' penal servitude.
18. Mr. John Sheehan, born at Kilmallock, County Limerick, convicted at Cork, May, 1867, sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
19. Mr. David Cummins, born at Youghal, County Cork; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
20. Mr. Michael Noonan, born at Kilmallock; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
21. Mr. Patrick Riordan, born at Kilmallock; convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 7 years' penal servitude.
22. Mr. Patrick Leahy, born at Thurles, County Tipperary, convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
23. Mr. Thomas Fogarty, Killenaule, County Tipperary, convicted at Cork, May, 1867; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
24. Mr. Robert May, born at Drogheda; convicted at Dundalk, August, 1867; sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.
25. Mr. Patrick Wall, born at Drogheda; convicted at Dundalk, August, 1867, sentence, 5 years' penal servitude.

ANCIENT LAND LAWS OF IRELAND.

The opening meeting for the session of the Law Students' Debating Society was held on Monday evening, Dec. 6, in the dining-hall of the King's Inns, Henrietta street, Dublin. There was a numerous and distinguished attendance, including many ladies.

The Auditor, Mr. J. B. Falconer, proceeded to deliver a learned and eloquent address on the ancient land institutions of Ireland. Having examined the causes of the general ignorance of the ancient social and political history and condition of Ireland, the auditor proceeded to give a clear and comprehensive review of the Brehon laws and in the course of his lecture said: "From the Brehon law in particular we are able to form a correct notion of the state of society in Ireland from a very early period to the arrival of the first Norman adventurers in the country. This inquiry discloses to us a state of society simple, indeed, when compared with our modern civilization, but complex when compared with the barbarous state of the nations of the neighboring countries. The state of society, it is almost needless to say, was patriarchal and chiefly pastoral. The feeling of the unity of the family or tribe was paramount, and the interests of the individual was still in abeyance. We have no reason, however, to suspect, that the power of the head of the family in Ireland ever rose to such a pitch as the *Patria Potestas* of the Romans. The Irish rather resembled the Israelites of old in their institutions. By what may by analogy be called the Common Law of our Celtic forefathers, the land belonging to each sept was divided into common pasture lands, common tillage lands, private demesne lands, and the demesne lands of the tribe.

Each member of the sept had the right of pasture for his cattle upon the common pasture lands. The share he received of the common tillage lands depended upon the number of cattle he possessed. Perhaps the strangest of their institutions to modern eyes is this fact, that annually the common tillage lands were distributed, by hotch potch, as it was called, to each member of the sept, in proportion to the number of his cattle. This peculiarity, however, will be intelligible if we remember that the members of the tribe were all presumably of one family, that the interests of the tribe were considered paramount, those of the ordinary individual member quite subordinate. The demesne lands of the tribe were assigned for the support of the chief, the chief-elect, or Tanist, the Brehons or judges, and the bards and doctors. The sept at large then possessed the indefeasible property in all the lands occupied by it, or, as it is technically called, the allodial property. Nor were they liable to be ejected from these lands, for the chief took as his tribute only a tithe of the increase of the cattle, which he was bound himself to levy at certain seasons. In the demesne lands of the tribe, however, the chief, the Tanist, the Brehon, the bard, and the doctor had life interests, of which the reversion lay to their successors, who were usually members of their own family. The character of a free people is generally well exhibited in the character of its laws. Thus, the Roman jurisprudence exhibited the spirit of municipal freedom; the Saxon laws, the spirit of individual liberty; while the Celtic laws declared that, not the individual, but the nation, so to say, had the proprietary right to the land.

These Brehon laws were nominally supplanted by the feudal laws in 1172, when some of the Irish chieftains and the Norman adventurers took the oath of allegiance to Henry II., and agreed to hold their lands of him by feudal tenure. It was not likely, however, that a code of laws which had changed the whole social system of a country, and to which the natives were attached, could be removed from its supremacy over their minds and actions by the mere desire of a foreign king, especially as the power of the latter was never sufficiently strong in the country to uphold his own authority, even over his own subjects; so we find for many centuries there was a continual collision between the two systems. Within the Pale the feudal system obtained, beyond it the Brehon laws, while on the borders the unfortunate inhabitants suffered from the worst features of both. Into the history of this conflict I shall not enter, for obvious reasons, suffice it to say, that down to the seventeenth century statutes innumerable were passed in vain to compel obedience to the English laws. By some of these a practical illustration of the doctrine of "killing no murder" was given. As Henry II. had stipulated with the inhabitants of this country to allow them to use their own laws, the Irish were consequently held beyond the pale of justice; they were regarded as aliens, at the best, sometimes as enemies, by the English courts; so that it was not deemed felony to kill one of the Irish race, unless he had conformed to the English law. Five septs to which the royal families of Ireland belonged—the O'Neils, O'Connors, O'Briens, O'Molaghlins, MacMurroughs—however, had the special immunity of being within the protection of the law, and it was felony to kill one of them. We find in Hallam that these slight inconveniences were so much felt that in 1278 some small number of septs dwelling among the Norman colony applied to be admitted to live by their law, and offered eight thousand marks for the favor.

On the other hand, we find that the Norman barons who had been longest in Ireland, and who had most communication with the Irish, cast off their old associations, and adopted the laws and customs of Ireland. They, in fact, acted so that they were said to be more Irish than the Irish themselves, and were styled by the complimentary name of "degenerate English." We are told they intermarried with the Irish; they connected themselves with them by the national custom of fostering, which formed an artificial relationship of the strongest nature; they spoke the Irish language; they administered Irish laws; they became chieftains rather than peers, and neither regarded the King's summons to his parliament, nor paid any obedience to his judges. To prevent this conformity to the Irish people many laws were passed, the most celebrated of which is the Statute of Kilkenny, passed in 1367. By this the English settlers were forbidden, under the penalty of high treason, to imitate Irish manners, to raise Irish exactions, or to use Irish laws. This was re-enacted in substance in 1495, in the reign of Henry VII. As I have already said the main distinctive feature of the Brehon laws was the fact that the land was said to be possessed by the tribe in common, and not by separate individual proprietors. It was this circumstance of the right to the land which was the direct cause of war between the Irish people and the Norman and English colonists. It is this question which still disturbs the well-being of the country. We have been told that Ireland is to be governed according to Irish ideas. If this be so, I hold that it is necessary to study our ancient institutions, to find the origin of these ideas.

It is a grand mistake to suppose that the lapse of two centuries can change the character of a people, when the alteration has been but sullenly acquiesced in, and never cheerfully admitted. In spite of the root-and-branch policy of the Tudors, of the great reorganization of James I., of the Cromwellian, Restoration, and Revolution settlements, the primitive conception of property remains strong and vivid in the mind of the Irish peasant; and to understand the agrarianism of to-day, we have to go back to the period when the land was not the property of the chief or the individual, but belonged in common ownership to the whole sept. The ancient organization was never completely dissolved. New forms were imposed by the English conquerors, but the old forms still retain a lingering vitality. This I believe to be the source whence springs the desire for what is termed "fixity of tenure." Nor is it altogether a new idea, even to English legislation. The various governments by whom "plantations" were made in Ireland invariably acknowledged the expediency of securing this "fixity of tenure" to the agricultural tillers of the soil, even if they did not actually recognize their claim to it. The blame for the non-fulfilment of these conditions justly falls, not on the government, which prescribed them under severe penalties, but on the greedy and unscrupulous adventurers who failed to perform their conditions, and relied for impunity upon the weakness of the executive. In consequence of the spread of education, the people now can look abroad, and compare the position of agriculturists in Prussia, Belgium, and France with their own. They naturally wish, if possible, to secure for themselves the happiness and prosperity which they see amongst their own class abroad, and they are not slow to attribute their own misfortunes to defects in the laws.

They see in the case of the Ryots of India an example of a satisfactory and a happy settlement of the land question there. Can they be called unreasonable if they demand that the justice which has been done in one part of the empire may be done in another? I trust that the weakest of all pleas, the plea of exceptional legislation, may not be successful against them. Burke tells us that the lines of morality are not like the ideal lines of mathematics—they are broad and deep as well as long, they admit of exceptions, they demand modifications. These exceptions are made, not by the process of logic, but by the rules of prudence. Prudence is not only first in the rank of the virtues, political and moral, but she is the director, the regulator, the standard of them all. According to the positivist philosophy, all human affairs undergo a species of evolution through three stages, which may be called the primary, the transitionary, and the permanent. Let us hope that our land system, in the Celtic and feudal codes, has already passed through the primary and transitionary. . . . I trust I shall not be thought Utopian in my ideas if I say, I hope and believe that as the collection and institution of the Brehon laws, by St. Patrick, marked the first dawn of our civilization, our unity, and our nationality, so their second appearance, now after the lapse of fourteen hundred years, aided and foretold as it was by our great fellow-countryman, Edmund Burke; the light which they cast upon the manners, the laws, and above all upon the character of our forefathers; the interest and study which they have excited among scholars and politicians, not only in Ireland and England, but upon the continent of Europe and in America, may mark, as I believe it does surely harbinger, the second dawn of our country's happiness, unity, and nationality.

I trust I shall not be called Utopian either if I venture to hope, that as in England, the Celt, the Saxon, and the Norman, have become blended in one nation—the English—with one common aim—the happiness, the prosperity, and the honor of their common country; so may the same elements here, the Celt, the Norman, and the Saxon become blended into one nation—the Irish—with the same common object for the end of all their labors—the happiness, the prosperity, the honor, and the unity of their common country, Ireland. It may not be possible for us now to realize exactly the poet's dream, but we may some day approach, so far as it is possible for us to do, the condition of the grand old Roman Republic—

"When none were for a party,
When all were for the State;
When the great man helped the poor man,
And the poor man loved the great."

Sergeant Armstrong proposed a vote of thanks to the auditor, which was seconded by Mr. Butt, Q.C.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., on coming forward to second the resolution, was received with prolonged applause. He said that was an occasion on which any person circumstanced as he was ought not to occupy them for more than a few moments. The auditor had not chosen the subject that was most calculated to excite the cheers of an assembly like this, but it was one that required research, and that the auditor had displayed. (Hear, hear.) He was struck by the hold which the Brehon laws had on the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps it was scarcely worth saying, but it was a strange thing in the history of mankind, how customs and habits of thought were perpetuated in nations. He believed there were parts of England in which yet the death of one of the Danish kings, Harold Harefoot, was observed as a day of triumph. (Applause.)

He did not think it was a demerit by race, when they reflected on the strange confirmation of the human mind, in many influences operated upon themselves, the source of which they could not tell, but which they might trace back to some forgotten tradition of their youth—to some careless word dropped by the fireside, they could understand how a nation was moulded in its own traditions and its own thought, and they could understand how those habits and thoughts became impressed, not merely on the original inhabitants of the country, but extended their influence to those who became settlers (hear, hear). They had an example in which their own country might rejoice—they had a Geraldine that became more Irish than the Irish themselves (applause). There was one aspiration of the auditor in which he joined—that was the aspiration that the revival and republication of those Brehon laws might lock the glories, the unity, and the harmony in Ireland which attended the original publication (cheers). Let none of them forget that that original publication was under the auspices of religion; and if Ireland was ever to be a united, a happy, or a prosperous country it would be due to sanctions like that, in which men might meet and devote themselves to self culture, not forgetting either the control of religion or obedience to civil order (hear, hear). He rejoiced to see the progress of free discussion; he rejoiced the time had come when their auditor could talk plainly amongst men, many of whom, perhaps, did not agree with him, without offending any one (applause). He remembered the time when he was a member of the College Historical Society, they dared not discuss the current topics of the day (applause). If fixity of tenure had been a question very much discussed, and that it was alluded to, the speaker was called to order, and the dread of the board was held up to him (hear, hear). There was a great progress of free discussion, and he believed the country was not the worse of it (hear, hear).

The meeting then separated.

REPORTS OF THE DERRY RIOTS CELEBRATIONS.

THE Report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the late riots and disturbances in the city of Londonderry has just been issued, and is addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The report thus concludes:

"As regards this celebration of the 12th of August last, which it was found so difficult to prevent the Catholic party from violently interfering with, we should observe that, previously to its taking place, the mayor and other magistrates—local and resident—in Londonderry held a meeting to consider what course it was their duty to take in connection with it. To this meeting a programme of the intended arrangements was submitted, by Mr Ferguson, the governor of the Apprentice Boys, who, however, said he could not be responsible for acts of individuals. The programme appearing to the meeting to be such as would render the proceedings strictly legal, was allowed to be carried out, and the mayor and resident magistrate were authorized to make a distribution of the constabulary and police, as would, in their opinion, enable the celebration to be proceeded with without improper interference from others. A cannon was fired on the city wall, and some party tunes were played by a band that accompanied the celebrants, towards the latter part of the day, but Mr. Ferguson emphatically declared that these acts were done against his remonstrance, and that no breach of faith was committed by the Apprentice Boys with his knowledge or sanction. He stated that persons entirely unconnected with the society were the culpable parties. This, however, only shows the more clearly the risk attendant on celebrations, for the conduct of which managers with the best intentions cannot be responsible.

"We could not, of course, think of suggesting to your Excellency that menace, from any quarter, should be listened to as a reason for changes in the law, which should only be made from a clear conviction of their justice and expediency. In dwelling at such length on the evidence presented us, in proof of the exasperation felt by the humbler order of the Catholics in Londonderry, we have had no such object, it was, we thought, absolutely necessary that your Excellency should know the full extent of that exasperation, and the danger which it threatens with a view to due preparation for maintaining public order in the locality under the existing law. But however little should be conceded to mere threats of violence, the fact that they are resorted to by the ignorant and unthinking part of the population of Londonderry, cannot of course, detract from the value of testimony respecting the desirableness of putting down all out door celebrations and displays, offered by the respectable and intelligent citizens of all ranks, creeds, and parties.

"The considerations which we have just brought under the notice of your Excellency, we trust not at too much length, have necessarily had precedence of the last question submitted to us, namely, 'whether any and what changes ought to be made in the local magisterial and police jurisdiction, arrangement, and establishment, with a view to the better preservation of the public peace, and the prompt suppression of riot and disorder.'

"The present magisterial arrangement of Londonderry were the subject of comment and animadversion on the part of a number of witnesses, and, as regards these, we now proceed to submit some observations to your Excellency.

"Among the reasons assigned for desiring changes in respect to these arrangements, one, which we regretted to find put forward, was the existence of distrust in the impartial administration of justice, by the local bench, in, at least, that class of cases in which political or politico-religious feelings might be supposed to exercise an influence. Distrust of this sort, unfortunately is easily excited in mixed communities in which party spirit runs high, the grounds of it often being very substantial, and we have no doubt such a feeling exists among, at least, the lower orders of Catholics in Londonderry, and in some, too, of higher position. We feel it due to the magistrates themselves, and of great importance to the public, that full inquiry should be made into the supposed proof of alleged partiality. It seems to us unnecessary here to enter into detail on what occupies a very considerable part of our appendix on this subject. The result was to satisfy us that, in point of fact, there was no foundation for the charges made, though of course, anything that could reasonably be done to remove the suspicion of partiality, however unfounded, is desirable. If it were possible to add some Roman Catholic gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible]

"The additional forty men, whom we think it desirable at present to station in Londonderry, we do not consider that it would be fair to charge at all on the local rates. Their presence, for the preservation of order, we look on as called for less by danger to the peace from within the city, than from the peculiar circumstance of its topographical situation, in proximity to two classes of the surrounding population, very apt to come into collision with each other, and either capable of exciting disturbance in Londonderry itself, at very short notice. Whether such a distribution of the constabulary, now placed in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal, may be made, as would enable the city to have the protection of these forty men, in addition to its own proportion of sixty men, we are not in a position to say. But for the reasons we have given, we do not think the citizens of Londonderry should be charged anything for their maintenance.

"With the force thus recommended to your Excellency we feel confident that, on all ordinary occasions, the peace of Londonderry could be rendered perfectly secure. But we feel it incumbent on us to say that, in case of the continuance of the anniversary celebrations of the Apprentice Boys, we could not, with the evidence to which we have already requested, in so earnest a way, your Excellency's attention, suggest that it would prove nearly enough to maintain order, or to prevent bloodshed. One of these anniversaries—that of the 18th of December—is now near at hand, and, considering that some 5,000 men formidably armed, are, we believe, fully resolved to stop its celebration, however meant to be carried out, we need hardly say that the force we have suggested could not possibly suffice for such an occasion. As to the action of the Executive Government, in reference to such a contingency, however, we feel that we have no right to go further [illegible] record the facts laid before us on our inquiry, which we consider important in connection with it, and to [illegible] emphatically our sense of the danger which [illegible] indicate.

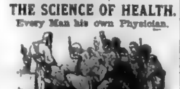
"The duty imposed on us by your Excellency we have now, to the best of our ability, fulfilled and we respectfully submit to your consideration the report we have agreed on. The important topics which it has devolved on us to consider appeared to us to demand, and we have bestowed on them, our most anxious attention, our desire being to suggest to your Excellency every fact and every opinion disclosed to us in the course of our inquiry, a knowledge of which we thought likely to guide your Excellency, not only in preserving public order, but in promoting social peace and harmony, amongst a population whose orders are not so much their own creating as they are the unhappy legacy of a bygone time. We have the honor to remain, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

"WILLIAM A. EXHAM.
"JAMES MURPHY.

"Michael J. Barry, Secretary.
"Nov. 20, 1869."

A LESSON.—The Tory press in England are making a great deal too much of the insult—as they conceive it to be—flung in the face of Mr. Gladstone, by the election of a "felon" as M.P. for Tipperary. They should remember that the said felon is, in the eyes of Irishmen, a patriot whose exceptionally harsh treatment for his patriotism entitles him to the greatest amount of sympathy. The election of Rossa, for the principal county in Ireland, was intended as an answer to Mr. Gladstone's unwise refusal of the amnesty; it was to tell the Prime Minister of the Crown that he might keep those men in penal servitude if he liked, but Irishmen would never cease to regard them otherwise than as men whose misfortunes were brought upon them through love of country. Mr Gladstone commits the mistake of forgetting that Irishmen—no matter how attached to peaceful principles, no matter how strongly they may be opposed to violent remedies for the wrongs of their country—can never be brought to view the acts of the political prisoners in the same light as they naturally appear to himself or other Englishmen filling responsible positions under the Crown. At all events, the electors of Tipperary acted legally and constitutionally, and the Government have no great reason to complain, as long as "The Matchless men of Tipperary" confine their operations to the peaceful contest of the polling booth.—*Waterford Citizen.*

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system—abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints, and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathise by Costiveness, Diarrhea, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood, or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
Burns,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

MEDICAL.

CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS,
RESTORES THE SYSTEM
AND GIVES
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS, and may be used with a positive certainty of obtaining some immediate relief. It strengthens the system in all parts, and gives Life and Strength to all who use it and follow the directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power and all Weaknesses arising from Excesses of Youth indiscretion, resulting in

LOSS OF MEMORY,
NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN.
WHICH, IF NEGLECTED, SOON LEAD ON TO NERVOUS DEBILITY,
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

No matter from what cause it may arise. It restores the feeble to strength. All who use it enjoy a new existence. Shattered constitutions renewed with

YOUTHFUL VIGOR,
AND OLD AGE WITH A NEW EXISTENCE.
IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Bryan's Life Invigorator

IS THE REMEDY, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, TO RESTORE THE SYSTEM.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
BRYAN & CO., Proprietors.

DR. J. BRYAN, the originator of BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR, gives exclusive attention to those diseases for which parties decline to apply to their regular family physician, and particularly those complaints for which the Life Invigorator is recommended. He is familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation, and guarantees to each patient a careful consideration and application of the necessary remedies.

OFFICE, 64 CEDAR STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE.
Consultations from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.
SEND FOR A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR can also be obtained of JOHN F. HENRY, 21 Park row; F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton street; HUDNUT'S DRUG STORE, Herald Buildings. And of druggists generally. In those places where it cannot be obtained, will be sent by express, charges paid, if 3 bottles or more are ordered at a time.

UP-TOWN DEPOT IS AT
C. N. CRITTENTON'S,
No. 7 Sixth Avenue.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICATION.

The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome, has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge.

DR ERASMUS WINSLOW'S
LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE

is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury, and destined to this pleasant form to supersede and banish from general use the massive pills and potions of which that dangerous element is the main ingredient. More than

One Thousand Experiments

were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever.

In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy, and the irregularities to which the feebler sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the horrible and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general aperient, they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopoeia.

It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried Dr. Erasmus Winslow's LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill.

Foreign Circulars and Show Cards sent to dealers free of expense.

If your druggist has not these Lozenges on hand, write to the Proprietors, including 25 cents, and a box will be sent free of postage.

PRINGLE BROS.,
70 Maiden Lane, New York.

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Bankers,
No. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD,
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Who Is Your Hatter?

The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at
J. CALLAHAN & CO'S, Hat Emporium,
Bet. Grand and Broome sts., N. Y. 140 Bowery

EMPIRE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.

Office No. 139 Broadway.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New York, is authorized to grant all citizens of

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES,

Assuring any sum on a single Life from $500 to [illegible]

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L. W. FROST, Continental Life Insurance Co., New York.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY.

AND WHY NOT?

Notice the Liberal Features!

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.

Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.

All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums.

All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.

One-third of Premium Loaned to the insured if desired and no notes required.

No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.

Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guaranteed Interest Plan.

The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE.

Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty-two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.

Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the AMOUNT INSURED PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representatives of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE.

In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000

Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

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No. 115 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.
Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Soda, Oil and other Stills, High Chimnies, Cisterns and Vaults, Grates, Cooking Ranges, etc., built or put up in any part of the United States.
Hotel Cooking Apparatus put up or repaired in the best manner.
PLASTERING AND FLAGGING. DRAINS PUT UP.
Re-setting, Altering, and Repairing in all the above branches.
FURNACES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

A. T. BRIGGS.
DEALER IN
FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS.
Also,
NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS.
A large supply constantly on hand.
OFFICE—64 RUTGERS SLIP.
STORES—62, 63 & 64 RUTGERS SLIP, AND 274, 276 & 278 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

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D. O'SULLIVAN,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
250 PEARL STREET,
BETWEEN FULTON and BEEKMAN
NEW YORK.
Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 12th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut st., was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 14th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over sixty hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the victor of the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris; and winner of the wager of 30,000 francs at the great international contest.

Manufactured by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray st., New York.
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Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.

INSURANCE.

THE TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business men and the laboring men, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

LIFE

The plan is simple. For a cash premium of $3 to $30, according to occupation and degree of exposure to accident, the Company contracts to pay $1,000 if the person insured dies by accident within a year, or $5 per week for the time he may be wholly disabled by non-fatal injury. Larger sums, up to $10,000 in case of deaths by accident, or $50 weekly indemnity as above, in the same proportion. Hazardous risks are charged higher rates, but the rates named include the great body of professional, business, working, or traveling men.

AND

What are the chances of accident? Statistics show that one person in every ten meets with an accident every year. One in fourteen of the 100,000 insured by the TRAVELERS has been paid under a claim for death or injury by accident. Facts are the strongest arguments. On the books of the TRAVELERS are recorded the names, dates, and amounts paid by this Company to TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED of its policy holders. These amounts vary from $3 to $10,000 each.

ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex-Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago, was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 16. Mr. Charles M Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 8. Mr Ambrose Lewis, chemist, of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 26. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was drowned last summer, only four days after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. The loss was promptly paid. Rev Robert J Parvin, a clergyman of Philadelphia, was presented with a $5,000 accident policy, just before starting on a Western tour. Two days later (December 4) he lost his life in the collision and burning of the steamer "United States of America," on the Ohio River. The loss was paid in February. We might go on to enumerate scores of similar cases of fatal accident, not to mention the ten thousand claims paid for non-fatal injury.

INSURANCE

The TRAVELERS is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in this country. It has issued over 100,000 policies. It has paid over $925,000 to its policy holders, for death or injury by accident; it has a paid-up capital of $500,000, and in cash assets amount to over $1,200,000; and it has, in an experience of five years, demonstrated that its insurance against accidents is one of the most desirable and inexpensive forms of personal insurance.

COMPANY,

We desire to call your attention to our COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY, on the Participating plan.

Applicants for this form of Policy will be entitled to receive, at the time of insuring if desired, an Accident Policy granting indemnity against personal injuries, to the extent of five dollars per week for each thousand dollars insured, **without additional payments**; the Premium for an Indemnity Policy being provided for out of the earnings (dividends) of the Policy which to this extent are not only guaranteed, but are absolute valid in advance.

HARTFORD,

The following example will illustrate this mode of applying dividends:

The Annual Premium on an ordinary Life Policy, issued at the age of 40 for $10,000 is $314. The Annual Premium for an Indemnity Policy for $50 per week in (preferred class) $40. Assuming the first year's Dividends to be 33⅓ per cent of the Annual Life Premium, we shall have as a dividend $104 66, a sum sufficient to pay the first year's premium on the Indemnity Policy, besides leaving $64 66 to apply in reducing the second Annual Life Premium. The second and succeeding dividends would, without doubt, annually increase, until they would exceed the entire annual premium for both life and indemnity. Thus, the Policy (for both Life and Indemnity) would not only become self-sustaining, but would thereafter yield an annual income, increasing each year until death.

The same features can be applied to all forms of Five or Ten Payment and Endowment Policies issued by this Company.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON,
MANAGER.
Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TENANT LEAGUE MEETING IN DUBLIN.

Mr. Butt has addressed the following letter to the Very Rev Dean O'Brien, D.D.:

DUBLIN, Nov 29, 1869.

VERY REV AND DEAR SIR—In forwarding to you the enclosed notice, I beg leave most earnestly to request your attendance on the 14th of next month.

In inviting the presence on that occasion of the members of the Tenant League, I cannot conceal from myself that I labor under circumstances that are calculated to create the deepest anxiety not only for the tenantry of Ireland but for the general interests of the country.

I trust you will agree with me that the discussions on the Irish Land Question have now reached a point at which it is of the utmost importance that the opinions of the Irish tenant farmers should be authoritatively expressed. This can only be effectually done by having in active operation an association like the Tenant League, which will fully and fairly represent tenant farmers, make over the progress of the land question on their behalf, and record their deliberative opinions on all subjects connected with that question which may arise. Without an association fulfilling these purposes it is scarcely possible that any satisfactory adjustment of our system of land tenure can be attained.

The tenant farmers of Ireland are the most interested in the redress of the crying and admitted grievances of that system; they are the persons most capable of forming a judgment on any proposal that is made—and, of all classes in the country, they have the deepest interest in the tranquility and contentment of the people.

The measure can be scarcely satisfactory which is framed without reference to their wishes and opinions.

I look for further and higher results from the active operation of our league. I believe that by re-union the tenant farmers will be able to command the confidence and support of all who honestly seek a redress of Irish wrongs. In uniting together the various elements of opinion, we can, I am persuaded, reconcile at present those differences and dissensions which bring weakness to every national effort.

We may, with God's blessing, be able to give a direction to the popular feeling, which may guide our country through those perils, the greatness and the imminence of which it is impossible not to perceive.

It is with these convictions and feelings that I have taken the step of convening a meeting for the earliest day, which I find will suit the convenience of persons whose attendance it is desirable to secure. I hope that even at the sacrifice of personal convenience you will be able to give the benefit of your presence to a cause which is really the cause of our country.

You will do an essential service by inducing the attendance of any of your friends or neighbors, who though not members of the League may be prepared to co-operate with us in the objects we have in view. I have the honor to be, your faithful servant,

ISAAC BUTT.

The Very Rev R. B. O'Brien, D.D., Dean of Limerick.

THE DEAN'S REPLY

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 2, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. BUTT,—A meeting about this time is a thing not only of national importance, but also of national necessity.

The English press is hardly less astray than the Irish processionists. The newspapers know as little about what they discuss as thousands of the honest earnest men knew about the use which the enemy makes of their movements. Between them both the Irish people are beginning to become bewildered and national power impaired. We must get out of the muddle.

The time of meeting, the 14th of December, has some inconvenience, but I shall encounter any inconvenience to do my duty at a crisis so important to us all. I am, dear Mr Butt, faithfully yours,

R. B. O'BRIEN, D.D., Dean of Limerick.

Isaac Butt, Esq.

REMEDY FOR EVICTIONS.

C. McSweeny, Cork, in a letter to the *Star*, says "I would propose an easy and reasonable plan, to which no objection can be taken, which is economical or as humane or Christian [illegible]. It is already recognized in the Poor Law. If I were a despotic ruler, I would issue a short and precise mandate, or enact, or order, or counsel to this purport. I would decree that every landlord serving a 'notice to quit' should also send to the clerk of the union a notice that he was about to evict a family. And I would empower the clerk of the union to add to his poor rate a sum sufficient to the support of that family in the workhouse, calculated at the rate of £10 per head per annum, £10 being the average cost of a pauper in Irish workhouses. Thus, if the family to be evicted consisted of five persons, the clerk of the union would charge his rateable property with £50, to be paid annually to that family outside the workhouse, in the shape of out-door relief, and during their lives. I see no easier or simpler recognition of 'fixity of tenure' than this, and I am perfectly certain that every other will be complicated, expensive, and a failure."

McBRIDE & MARRAT,

Steam, Job and Book Printers.

36 Dey Street, New York.

Two doors from Church street

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

EXECUTED PROMPTLY,

AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS

THE OLDEST NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1810

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders,

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS, PRINTING PRESSES, &c. &c.

We are well known to the Printing and Publishing trade throughout the United States, &c. [illegible] at no expense to furnish the best article of Type, especially in point of finish and durability.

All orders intrusted to us for any and every kind of Type, Presses and Printing Material, shall have prompt attention.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

Astor Place.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

BANK OPEN DAILY

FROM 10 A.M. TO 3 P.M.

FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOANE, Secretary

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM SLONE, A NATIVE OF CLONMEL, County of Tipperary, Ireland. Left home about six years ago. When last heard from was stopping with Mr Dan. Clifford, in New Jersey. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will confer a lasting favor by writing to his wife Mary Slone, 34 Seventh street, Louisville Ky.

J. H. [illegible]. YOUR FRIENDS WILL BE GLAD to hear from you. Write at once to M——, to 311 Monroe street, or to M—— to Bros Mityens & Cia. 73 Calle Oficios. Don Rafael Tura, Ingenio Guacamaya Habana, Cuba.

OF NICHOLAS NUGENT, FORMERLY OF DRUMbee near Crossmaglen County Armagh, Ireland. He came to this country in March, 1866, when last heard from he was in Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address his brother, James Nugent, Box 6,[illegible] P. O., New York. California papers please copy.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co., 9½ Front Street.

NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

COGNAC BRANDIES.
RENAULT & CO., OTARD, DUPUY & CO., SAZERAC, DE FORGE & SONS, of vintages [illegible], in fifth pipes.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
A. SEIGNETTE, in half and fifth pipes. Dark and Pale.

SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated "CAOL ILA" brand.

HOLLAND GIN.
Celebrated CABINET and TELEGRAPH brands, in pipes, three-quarter-pipes, and quarter-pipes.

RUMS.
JAMAICA.—Of direct importation; also, selected
LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor
ST. CROIX.—Favorite brands, including the unequalled IXL brand

WINES.
SHERRIES.—Of all grades, from the well known house of FCO GMO COSENS, at Xeres.
PORTS.—Of fine quality, from CLODE & BAKER, successors to GOULD, JAS. CAMPBELL & CO., OPORTO, in assorted packages.
BURGUNDY WINES.—Of all grades.
MADEIRA.—Of the various grades, including very fine SOUTH SIDE, genuine Wine.

Samples can be seen at our office and at the principal Brokers.

The 50th Volume!!

NEW SERIES!! NEW FORM!!

THE PICTORIAL

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

A FIRST CLASS

FAMILY MAGAZINE,

Specially devoted to the "SCIENCE OF MAN," his improvement, by all the means indicated by Science.

Phrenology.—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Natural Language of the Organs, with directions for cultivating and restraining them; and the relations subsisting between Mind and Body described.

Physiognomy, with all the "Signs of Character and How to Read them," is a special feature.

Ethnology, or, THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MAN.—Customs, Religions and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, will be given.

Physiology & Anatomy.—The Organization, Structure and Functions of the Human Body, the Laws of Life and Health—What we should Eat and Drink, How we should be Clothed, and How to Exercise, Sleep and Live, presented in a popular manner, in accordance with Hygienic Principles.

Portraits, SKETCHES, and BIOGRAPHIES of the leading Men and Women of the World in all departments of life are special features.

Parents and Teachers.—As a guide in educating and training Children, this Magazine has no superior, as it points out all the peculiarities of Character and Disposition, and renders government and classification not only possible but easy.

Much general and useful information on the leading topics of the day is given, and no efforts are spared to make this the most interesting and instructive, as well as the Best, Pictorial Family Magazine ever published.

Established. The Journal has reached its 50th VOLUME, and with January Number, 1870, a NEW SERIES is commenced. The form has been changed from a Quarto to the more convenient Octavo, and many improvements have been made. It has steadily increased in favor during the many years it has been published, and was never more popular than at present.

Terms. Monthly, at $3 a year in advance. Single numbers 30 cents. Clubs of ten or more, $2 each and an extra copy to agent.

We are offering the most liberal Premiums. Inclose 15 cents for a sample number, with new Pictorial Poster and Prospectus, and a complete list of Premiums.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

[illegible]—No. 208. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

[M]ilitary Strength of the [Brit]ish Enemy in Ireland.

[WRITTEN] FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE BY A [VETE]RAN OFFICER.

We have before us a list of the stations of the British army, recently published in the [Cork H]erald. From [illegible] we learn, to our [illegible] and shame, the insignificant number of bayonets [illegible] required to preserve [E]nglish rule in Ireland. [T]o our shame be it confessed that [illegible],570 bayonets, including 12,000 of the Irish Constabulary, [are] sufficient to keep us loyal to the crown and dignity of the queen of Great Britain. We say to [our] shame be it known, for, if we were a people worthy of enjoying liberty, the numbers of bayonets that bristle in the enemies ranks in Ireland would not be sufficient to hold for twenty-four hours the city of Dublin alone, much less the length and breadth of the island.

Let us examine somewhat in detail the character and distribution of the military force upon which Great Britain depends to hold in unwilling union her unfortunate, because less powerful, sister island.

To make ourselves understood by the non military reader, we must glance slightly at the organization of the British army. The infantry is composed of 109 regiments of the line, three regiments of foot guards, a rifle brigade, and seven battalions of Colonial troops. The brigade of guards numbers seven battalions, the 60th rifles and the rifle-brigade, each four battalions. Besides these there are twenty-five regiments of the line that have two battalions each; it therefore follows that there are 153 battalions and regiments of infantry in the imperial army. Like the other arms of the service, the organization of the infantry is very irregular, and it is impossible to fix with any degree of certainty, the strength of its tactical unity. The majority of British regiments are composed of single battalions of ten companies, at a nominal strength of one thousand men. The battalions of the Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Rifle Brigade, are organized into eight companies of one hundred men each. The remaining twenty five regiments are composed each one of two battalions of six hundred men. Thus we have eighty two ten company regiments of one thousand men each; or, eighty two thousand men, then twenty-five regiments of two battalions each battalion, of six hundred men, or, thirty thousand combatants; finally, we have twenty two battalions of Guards, rifles, and Colonial troops, each one of eight hundred men, or, in all, [se]venteen thousand six hundred men, making [in] all a total of one hundred and twenty nine thousand six hundred bayonets.

[The] cavalry is composed of twenty-eight regiments of the line and three others belonging [to] the Royal Household: namely the 1st and [2]nd Life Guards, and Royal Horse-Guards. [The] last named three corps have not left England since the war of 1815, which terminated with the memorable battle of Waterloo. There [is] no uniform standard of organization observed [by] which we could safely be guided in fixing [the] positive strength of each regiment, some of [th]em having more, and some others having less [troo]ps or companies. It will serve our purpose [well] enough to estimate them at eight troops of [illegible] each, or [illegible] troops [in e]ach regiment including depots. This would [pla]ce the strength of the British cavalry at [illegible] men, exclusive of course of any Indian [re]gular or irregular horse corps.

[W]ithout dipping further into detail we may [st]ate that the artillery, by far the most effective arm of the British, and second to none in [Eur]ope, is composed of 31 brigades, under the [na]me of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The [brigad]es are either horse, foot, coast or mule [illegible]. They are composed of from four to eight companies, according to the nature of the service [for] which they are designed. Each company, [or b]attery, contains from 123 to 230 men, according to the nature of its equipment. As the [pers]onal told off to the different brigades, and [the] companies or batteries of the same brigade differ in strength, we can only state in [gener]al terms that the aggregate strength of [the R]oyal Artillery is 27,000 men. And as [compani]es or batteries stationed in the United [Kingd]om are seldom up to their maximum [strengt]h, it will be safe to estimate any of the [batteri]es which may be found on service in Ireland [at] 300 more. It is rather reversing the [natur]al order of things to find the artillery in [excess of] the cavalry of any army, as is found [to be] the case in that of Great Britain, but it [is] stated that there are weighty reasons [of] policy that require it to be so in the [home] army of that nation, whilst, of course, [it] is different in her Indian military establishments. There she restores the cavalry to [its] recognized numerical preponderance over [art]illery.

[The] Royal Engineers are composed of 42 [illegible] companies, which may be set down at [illegible] each, or in all 5,300 men.

[The] Military Train is composed of 24 troops [or com]panies, which, at 135 men, would give [illegible] strength.

[The] Army Hospital Corps is formed of six [illegible] companies, and may be set down at [illegible].

[We ha]d nearly forgotten the officers, but as [they ar]e generally an inefficient set of quasi [gentle]men—excepting those of the artillery [and engi]neers, than which none are better—we [will] throw them in bodily at 10,000 in all.

The following resume gives a very reliable synopsis of the effective strength of the imperial army of Great Britain, without including any of the East Indian forces, or any of the reserves of the United Kingdom or her other colonies:

Infantry	129,600
Cavalry	21,700
Artillery	27,000
Engineers	5,300
Military Train	3,000
Army Hospital Corps	750
Total	187,350

To the above sum are to be added 10,000 officers.

If to this number we add 300,000 active native troops, constantly under arms in India, we have an army of nearly 400,000 men in the pay of England, exclusive of any of her numerous staff establishments in different parts of the world, and without counting enrolled pensioners, volunteer corps, or militia of the United Kingdom, which, of course, could only be made available in their respective localities. Including all these reserves, a sage fellow, writing about the effective military strength of the British Empire, says, that in case of emergency—such as an Irish rising or a French invasion, England could place upwards of 700,000 men in the field. We are compelled to think that a great part of these men must be "buckram" ones.

Having given our readers a slight idea of the nature and composition of the troops of the British army, against whom the people of Ireland may be brought face to face any day, we will now return and resume our remarks on the military strength of the enemy in Ireland. It is composed as follows:

Infantry	18,[illegible]
Cavalry	4,[illegible]
Artillery, (approximate,)	[illegible]
Engineers	[illegible]
Military Train	6[illegible]
Total	24,575
Irish Constabulary	12,000
Total of English garrison	36,575

In British India we have of the imperial army

Infantry	41,000
Cavalry	7,700
Artillery, (approximate,)	12,[illegible]
Engineers, (local, not belonging to the imperial army)	[illegible]
Military Train, (do. do.)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In England we have stationed

Infantry, (14 regiments and [illegible] battalions and 76 depots,)	2[illegible],200
Cavalry (11 regiments and 12 depots,)	8,900
Artillery, (approximate,)	6,000
Engineers and Military Train	2,300
Total in England	36,600

In Canada—that part of Queen Victoria's dominions where our gallant countryman, Gen. John O'Neil is going to establish his "base of operations" against English tyranny in Ireland—we have stationed the following forces of the British army:

Infantry	4,[illegible]
Cavalry (not a sabre nor a trooper)	0,000
Artillery (approximate)	[illegible]
Engineers	[illegible]
Military Train	[illegible]
Total of troops in Canada	5,4[illegible]

The rest of the British army lies scattered in divers parts of the globe, with which we have nothing whatever to do, excepting to wish the inhabitants of those lands, infested with their [illegible], a speedy and safe riddance of them.

We have often been surprised to hear very intelligent Irishmen assert that there are always to be found more troops stationed in Ireland than in England. Figures do not lie, and if our countryman will but consult the list of the stations of the British army, they will find that whilst Ireland supports the presence of 24,575 soldiers besides 12,000 quasi soldiers of the constabulary, England is protected by 36,600 bayonets and sabres. But whilst the military forces stationed in England are as two to one compared with those in Ireland, the population of the latter country is as one to five of the former, which would lead us to the conclusion that if it requires the presence of 36,000 regular troops to keep order in Ireland, it should require five times that number, or, 180,000 to perform the same duty in England. Thus, we see, that if it takes one bayonet to keep in order every 145 and a fraction of the people of Ireland, England can be ruled with one for every 498 persons.

As, apart from the imperial army in India, England has local military establishments there which would raise her European forces to about 119,000, which officer govern and direct the operations of the native troops, we must conclude that there are under arms in time of peace in that country a mixed force of 412,000 men. But as the population of India which acknowledges the authority of England, is something like 200,000,000, we are forced to the conclusion that England employs there one soldier for every 641 of her native Indian subjects. Canada, on the contrary, can be held, in spite of Uncle Sam, with a soldier to guard every 800 persons of our blue nosed neighbors.

To recapitulate: For each 145 Irishmen England details a bayonet or a sabre to take care of them. Each 483 Englishmen are looked after with the same touching attention by their government. Each 641 East Indians are [illegible] into a sense of their duty towards Mrs. Britannia by her infallible remedy of cold steel in the persuading shape of a bayonet or a Snyder rifle. And the Canadians are reminded of their dependence on the mother country by the presence of an English red coat for every 800 souls of them.

We, as Irishmen, whilst we cannot but feel gratified at the distinguished attention our English neighbors bestow on us in the way of keeping alive a proper spirit of military emulation, by the presence among us of their unsightly uniforms, cannot feel the least proud of the maternal care lavished upon us in preference to more deserving British subjects, we have nothing to boast of in the way of prowess, considering that 145 of us are kept in order by the eloquent persuasion of a single British bayonet. We ought not to feel at all vain of it, when we remember that the late so-called Southern Confederacy, containing a population of 8,000,000, required from Uncle Sam the employment of more than 1,000,000 of men to keep them in the Union, or one bayonet for less than every eight souls, men, women and children of the Southern people. Dividing 145, the number of the Irish people that a single British soldier suffices to keep to their allegiance, by 8, the number of the Southern people that came very near overwhelming the Union soldier sent to Dixie to look after them, we are obliged to confess that whilst we have done a thousand times more in the way of bombast and mill talk than the Confederates, we have proved ourselves to be more than eighteen and a fraction times less available on the field of battle, in defence of our country. What say you to that, my gallant countrymen who love to bask in the sunshine of the [illegible] Glories of Brian the brave.

There are two circumstances that may be urged in extenuation of the supineness of Irishmen: first, that whilst the Confederates took care beforehand to educate the flower of their youth to the acquirement of military knowledge, Irishmen have been prohibited by statutory restrictions from attaining proficiency in the glorious pursuit of arms; and, second, whilst the Southerners were agreed to a man to die in defence of what they considered their rights, Irishmen are disagreed to the extent of the power of the same unit. Here the parallel between Irishmen and Confederates ends, for, whilst the latter were heroically engaged in an unholy effort to propagate human slavery, and to destroy one of the freest governments the world has ever seen, the former are endeavoring to liberate [illegible] from the direst oppression that has ever existed a century. Still it is impossible enough to admire the bravery with which the Confederates defended their unholy cause, or enough to deprecate the chicken-hearted ardor displayed by Irishmen in the advocacy of their just and good principles, of which they should always be proud to confess themselves champions.

Now we claim to be advocates of peace, we are not revolutionists by nature, but only through force of necessity alone. Could we obtain peaceably for our native land a free and independent legislature, which would insure to her the station that of right belongs to her among the nations of the earth, heaven knows we would not appeal to arms; but if we may judge by the terrible experiences of the last seven hundred years, we would say that there is no justice to be extorted from England but at the bayonet's point or cannon's mouth. Revolution, then, is the only remedy that is left us as a people to regain the birthright of our independence which has been foully bartered away and is fraudulently kept from us by our stronger and unscrupulous sister island, whose real interest it should be to make allies of us and not enemies.

We have gone over a good deal of ground and will conclude by advising our countrymen who have the courage and will to dare all for Ireland each to provide himself with a rifle of the most approved pattern and with 120 rounds of ball-cartridge for the same. Let him learn thoroughly the correct principles of aiming drill, how to load and fire in the most efficacious manner, also if possible to make ammunition for his piece. When he shall have accomplished that, he is ready to cope with the best troops England can place in the field, if he takes advantage of a barricade or the back of an Irish ditch, as the case may be. Let him not bother his head about uniforms or red tape for the present. If he can acquire any knowledge of elementary tactics, so much the better, but if not, let him become well acquainted with his rifle, and all else will be added unto him in due time.

Until Irishmen shall have set about some practical way of arming and preparing themselves for the field, all their talk about revolution is simply nonsense. All our spouting about the conquests achieved by our forefathers shortly after the deluge will not free us from an [illegible] of the wrong [illegible]. If we appeal not the logic of hard knocks, which never fail to leave striking impressions on the minds—and what is of more importance—on the bodies, too, of our enemies, when they're duly dealt out. Let us try their effect, at once [illegible].

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible] BROTHERS: I earnestly desire that this Lesson be read twice over, and then handed to some friend that he also may read it.

There is nothing very remarkable in what I am going to say. I am only about to revive in your minds an oft-told tale—to repeat that which I consider necessary to repeat at this season, the beginning of a NEW YEAR.

It is now an accepted fact that the power of the Press in the propagation of Fenianism has no equal.

No building constructed by the hands of man could contain the Fenians in America, so that he who aspires to be a Fenian Teacher must find some other means to reach the minds of those whom he desires to impregnate with Fenian ideas. There is but one means and that is the Press. No platform can equal the printing machine assisted by a cheap and expeditious system of postage. These make the platform that governments dread. From it the voice of the speaker becomes multiplied so as to reach the ends of the earth. There is no limit in time or distance to such teaching and if the efforts of the teacher be evil in their character, the danger is great and can only be overcome by counteracting such evil tendencies.

The enemies of Ireland and of Fenianism in particular, have a vast power in their hands whereby they mould public opinion to our disadvantage. This is especially the case in Ireland, England, Scotland, Canada, Australia and America. Our enemies are terribly unscrupulous and truculent and cowardly. They slander us and belie us as if our aims were the unholiest and most abominable that ever actuated a portion of mankind. They caricature us with pen and pencil in every quarter of the world, all of which goes to prove that our existence as a formidable organization has struck home and made itself felt most unmistakably. If we aimed at less than what we do, our power would scarcely be felt. We seek for the total overthrow of the English empire, one of the greatest in the world, and the erection of a Republic on the ruins of that monarchy. It is not to be wondered at then that the English press and the English subsidized press in Ireland and the same in America should oppose us with all the bitterness and ribaldry which characterizes the conduct of that press towards ourselves and our Cause. Neither should we care to see this opposition with all its sins removed. That would be a greater evil than the opposition itself. We do not want that change. On the contrary, we desire its continuance rather than its cessation. But, at the same time, we desire most earnestly to have the means of returning blow for blow in the press.

If we cannot give shot for shot, we can give thrust for thrust and a little into the bargain. We can reason, expose, and sow the good seed at the same time. We can parry defend, cut and thrust through the agency of the press. In fact we occupy the same vantage ground with our enemies, with this rather vital exception, we possess only a square yard of ground whereas our enemies have unlimited space on which to manœuvre and arrange their forces. Four papers in Ireland, with a few subalterns, are all that are there to fight the Fenian cause. The *Irishman*, the *Flag of Ireland*, the *People of Ireland* and the spirited *Waterford Citizen*. The *Nation* occupies an outer post, and sometimes, and especially when it suits its own interests, it assists in the battle. High and far above all these stands the *Irishman*, a beacon and a guide, an army in itself. Every page, every line in it is a trumpet note of freedom with its skirmishers in New York, Paris, London and Australia. Its band foremost among whom stand "Castara," and "Leo," O'Donnell and Casey, with harps always attuned and with souls on fire to [battle] the enemy. In America we have only [one] paper really devoted to Fenianism and to Ireland and that is the IRISH PEOPLE. [illegible] The *Irish American* [illegible] the [illegible] of New York [illegible] of Irish news [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] *Irish American* [illegible] between the [illegible] and the Irish. The journal for its [illegible] [illegible], an [illegible] whose [illegible] holding [illegible] ridicule. No true Irish reader can [illegible] [illegible] the reckoning.

There are many trusty and [illegible], such as [illegible] Meehan's *Irish Citizen*, the *Independent Irish Times*, in Chicago, but, after all, there [is on]ly the one steadfast and unflinching advocate of true Fenianism. But that one, it must be remembered, has John O'Mahony at [its] [head].

[N]ow I desire to fix in the mind of every true [Fenian] in these United States, in the mind of [eve]ry true Irishman, no matter where located, that it is the duty of one and all to give a ready [and] hearty assistance to the journal that is devoted to their cause, to the cause of human [freedom], but above and before all things, to the [cause of] Ireland.

Every true Irishman feels a pride in seeing [his] own newspaper [illegible]. Every true Irish [illegible] [illegible] part of his duty to [see] that [illegible] the cause of [illegible] national [illegible] becomes a leader among [illegible] and able to sustain its position in [illegible] independence. It is not enough for [it] to live, it must be independent, prosperous and fitted to lead. Such a position is easily obtained, and by this, and this course alone, can the full value of spreading our glorious Fenian principles be estimated. Be it remembered that every non-reader of this journal is likely to become a convert to its principles. *For that purpose I have to request that every reader of this paper will, during the next month, procure a new subscriber.* The duty is a light one, but when all join together the result will be important. There is not even one of the readers of the FENIAN LESSONS to be excused. The price when a year's subscription is paid is something under five cents a week. No man who is engaged in work will refuse when asked to subscribe. Those who can get up a club of five or ten will be enrolled in the list of honor and receive their own paper *free* for their pains.

I have it in contemplation to make a new feature in the IRISH PEOPLE for some time, and to commence it about the Beginning of February, the First of the Fenian year. I shall esteem it a special favor then if every reader of the IRISH PEOPLE will do as requested and send me word, addressed to P. O. box 6,074, New York city, intimating that they have fulfilled the request here made.

Those who read these words and are not yet subscribers should be the first on tally. I shall answer each letter personally.

The incoming year promises to be an important one for Fenianism, so important indeed that the sphere of our united action must be extended, must be doubled at least, and if possible quadrupled.

Never since the first moment when the idea of Fenianism was conceived, has the organization, both here and at home, been so perfect as at present. It is this important success that leads me to make these lessons take the form it has taken. Success begets the desire of still further success, and no truer music ever made the heart of an Irishman thrill [illegible] this.

The affairs of Ireland are fast approaching a crisis so that we must [illegible] and will be prepared to do our best.

The wider and more extensive our field of operations of the power of the press, the better will it assuredly be for Ireland.

Who will be first in the good work here indicated? Rally boys, rally.

Fraternally yours,

PETER McCORRY.

"A HARD CASE."

We have received for publication from Mr. T. C. Irwin, the following letter addressed to Mr. Michael Scanlan, *Irish Republic* newspaper, New York, U. S.:

SIR—I addressed, some time since, a note to you, which was printed in the Irish national journals—the *Nation* and *Irishman*—respecting a matter which should have been long ago settled by you. As, after a considerable lapse of time, no reply from you has appeared, I am compelled to make a public statement of the conduct of the editor of an American Irish journal towards an Irish contributor.

Early in 1867 I received a letter from Mr. Michael Scanlan, of Chicago, U. S., soliciting me to contribute poetry and literary matter to a journal he was about to start in that city, to be named the *Irish Republic*. I contributed such matter as you suggested, which you printed in the columns of your paper for a number of months. For its amount, which was considerable, I received a few payments, which you stated were on account. In December, 1867, I received a letter from you, suggesting that, in addition to my usual literary contributions, I should write a weekly correspondence to the *Irish Republic*, treating subjects of Irish and general interest, for each of which correspondence you stated I should receive £1.

My first correspondence appeared in the *Irish Republic* of 1st of January, 1868, and I continued to send to it [illegible] a weekly letter, and sometimes two, besides [illegible] poetry, literary and other articles, from that period until the first fortnight in the ensuing [illegible]. I had requested you to pay me monthly for my correspondence, and had not the least doubt you would have done so. I wrote to you frequently [illegible], but up to the present time have never [illegible] a farthing of the sum due to me. This [illegible] As I have never received a [illegible] from you or any private reply to any [illegible] and other matter, I [illegible] the above [illegible] of the [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] necessary, [illegible] the judgment [illegible] respecting a transaction [illegible] of the *Irish Republic*. For the last time I call on you to settle the sum so long due to me, by you, for work done, or else I shall be obliged to bring your conduct before an American legal tribunal, where defence on your part is impossible, as your letters engaging me to write for the *Irish Republic*, my contributions to that paper, and a note from one of your clerks, received last December, praying my forbearance for a few weeks, will be produced against you.

THOMAS C. IRWIN.

42 Bayview Avenue, North Strand,
Dublin, Nov. 24, 1868.

—*Dublin Nation.*

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

At a meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood of Manhattan, January 2d, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States, earnestly sympathize with the brave men of the Red River country who have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] der which it has been the unhappy lot of Irishmen [illegible].

Resolved, That we call upon our American fellow-citizens to aid [illegible] of the Red River revolution in their struggle [illegible], so that they may be neither [illegible] into submission to that cruel [illegible] rule to the monster grievance of our native country, and whose piratical outrages against the United States are still unpunished and [illegible].

P. G. DERRY,
Secretary of the District.

BLOSBURG CIRCLE.

BLOSSBURG, PA., Dec. 28th, 1869.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR—You will be glad to learn that a Circle has been organized in this place, recognizing John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., and electing the following officers:

THOMAS BURK, Centre,
MICHAEL McGRAW, Sec'y,
PATRICK BRADLEY, Treas'r.

Committee of Safety—William Ryle, John Green, Dr. Patrick Kubone.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

SLIAḂ NA M-BAN

Is aoṫ liom féinig bualaḋ an lao óḋ
Do ḋul ar Ġaoḋail ḃoċt 's na céaḋta slad,
Mearaḋaid na Méirliġ ag déanaḋ gean ḋinn,
Dá ráḋ nac aon níḋ leo píc ná sleaġ.
Níor ṫáinig an Major a d-túis an lao ċu-gainn,
'S ní raḃamar féin ann a g-cóir ná a g-ceart,
Aċt mar ḃeoḟaiḋe aodaireaċt bó gan aodaire
Ar ṫaoḃ na gréine de Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

Mo léan léir ar an dream gan éifeaċt,
Nár ḟan le féinin is oiḋċe stad;
Go m-biaḋ dúiṫċiḋe Déiseaċ is iartar Éireann
Ag triall le ċéile ó 'n tír a n-deas
Do ḃiaḋ ár g-campaiḋe déanta,
Biaḋ cúngnaḋ Dé 'guinn 's an t-saoġal ar fad,
'S ní ḋíolfaḋ máirleaċ de ṁuintir Néill sinn
Aċt buaḋfaiḋe an [illegible] linn ar Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

Is ó Ros do ḃreoiḋ is do ċlaoiḋ go deo sinn,
Mar ar ḟúigeaḋ mór ċuid dínn sínte lag;
Leanḃaiḋe óga 'n a smól ann dóiġte,
S an rhéid d' ḟan beo ḋíoḃ cois claiḋe nó scairt
Geallaim fós díḃ an té rinn an foġla
Go m-buaḋam a g-cóir ḋó le píc nó sleaġ
S go g-cuirfeam [illegible] ag múnaḋ 'n a m-bróġa
Ag dúil a g-coṁair leo ar Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

Is iomḋa fear aosta is croḃaire gléigeal,
Ó 'n am go céile do gaḃaḋ le seal:
'Na ḃ-fuil córdaiġe caola ag buaint luat a n-géag díoḃ,
A n-doinsiúin dána do ḋúin [illegible]
Gardaiġe taoḃ leo ná leoṁfaḋ smé d orra
Do ḋéanfaḋ pléiḋ ḋóḃ a [illegible]
Dá d-tabairt saor ó n-a naṁaid gan [illegible]
A [illegible] Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

Tá an Francaċ laoḃraḋ [illegible]
Le crannaiḃ géara ar muir le [illegible]
Is sior scéala go ḃ-fuil ag [illegible] go h-Éirinn
'S go g-cuirfiḋ Gaoḋail [illegible]
Dá m-b' doiġ liom féin go m-b [illegible]
Gan sceal sin,
Biaḋ mo ċroiḋe ċoṁ éadrom le lon ar nead,
Go m-biaḋ claoiḋ ar na Méirliġ 's an áṫar dá séideaḋ
Ar ṫaoḃ na gréine de Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

Atá na cóḃaiġ ag [illegible]
Tá 'n aimsir ḃog 's an cóḃair ag teaċt
An té ṫeil na gnóḋta 's é leiġisfeas fós iad,
'S ní ḃiollam feoiling leo cios ná srait
Prosa cróinneaċ an ċuid is mó de
Luaṫ éiric bó no teagaiġ deas
Beiḋ nince ar ḃoiḋre 's scilse dá n-ógaḋ gaint,
Beiḋ meiḋir is mórtas ar Sliaḃ na m-Ban.

SLIEVE-NA-MAN

Translated by Eirionnaċ.

Weep the Great Departed— the Patriot-hearted!
With life they parted for Ireland's [illegible]
To give them glory, while tyrants glory
Spread the false story "they fled fright!"
O, 'twas small, our terror! we fell to Error!
No chiefs there were or an ordered van
Yet when came war's rattle we'd fled not battle,
Tho' like herdless cattle on Slieve-na-man!

May the grief each ray shines curse their impatience
Who did haste our Nation's uprise from night,
Ere the South could gather its clans together,
And on this heather with the West unite
Our camp had warriors—Ay Freedom's barriers!
The God-sent carriers of Slavery's ban
O, no spy had found them—no fetter bound them,
We'd be freed men round them on Slieve-na-man!

Tho' at Ross defeated, few, few retreated,
Death comes—they meet it with thrust of pike!
Then were dragged the dying, and poor babes crying,
The flames to hie in from ditch and dyke:
Ye who wreakt this slaughter, for the crimes you wrought there
We swear—like water your blood shall run,
Yet—savage Yeoman, of Hell an omen,
We'll meet ye, foemen, on Slieve-na-man!

Ah! many an old man and star-bright bold man,
Who long did hold on to free their Isle,
Lie pale and markless, in deathy starkness,
Bound down in darkness of dungeon vile
There, eve and morning, they bear all scorning,
Threats, lashes, mourning, that their tyrants plan
We'll pay, soon, your labors, O coward neighbors!
With our trusty sabres on Slieve-na-man!

For on the ocean are ships in motion,
And glad devotion on France's shore,
And rumor's telling: "They'll now be sailing
To help the God in the light once more."
Och! if true's that story, by my hopes of glory
Like the glad bird o'er me I'd lilt my rann!
Were the Robber routed! the Saxon flouted!
How we would shout it o'd Slieve-na-man!

Ho! the clowns are quaking and counsel taking
Good times are making their firm approach,
When those who weakly still preach "bear meekly,"
Will mourn all bleakly in dark reproach!
While gold and chattel, broad lands and cattle
Pay them whose battle made Freedom [illegible]
A [illegible]
With the g[illegible]

IRELAND.

Orange Loyalty.—The [illegible] the opinion that when [illegible] Orange lodge [illegible]

Troops in Ireland.—[illegible]

The Royal Irish Constabulary.—[illegible]

The Irish Land Difficulty.—[illegible]

The Irish Land Bill.—[illegible]

The Irish Difficulty.—[illegible]

... the country where tranquility would appear hardly likely to be disturbed. The seeming quietness upon the surface after the late ebullitions of sedition, it is feared, indicates a latent danger. [illegible] Lord Lieutenancy. It remains [illegible] Mr. Gladstone or the Fenians have [illegible]—*London Correspondent of Edinburgh Courant.*

The *Times*, in a leader, remarks on the disloyal encouragement given to Fenianism by the Orangemen of Ulster.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the statement, that Corydon has been on a government mission to Cork. He has been living at a sea-port town about seventy miles from London for many months, and only left for a few days to identify "Colonel Kelly." Corydon is living on a government pension of £[illegible] a-year.

"Flying Columns."—We understand that the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, Lord Strathnairn, has decided upon the formation of seven "flying columns" for this country, the head-quarters of which will probably be at Tipperary, Cork, Waterford, [illegible], Athlone, and [illegible]. It will be perceived from the report of the Tipperary Board of Guardians that, at the instance of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, additional accommodation for troops at the workhouse of that town was requested to be immediately provided. This could, however, could not be complied with [illegible] all the spare room in that building [illegible] given to accommodate two companies [illegible] telegram to this effect was at once [illegible] the Chief Secretary. Since then [illegible] that permission has been obtained [illegible] Sheriff to occupy temporarily part [illegible] and courthouse, and it is probable that a detachment of cavalry will occupy the town hall.—*General Chronicle.*

The State of Ireland.—The fact appears to be that the old organization of Irish society is breaking down, and this fact justifies the policy of the present advisers of the crown in setting about the creation of a new one. If the work had been begun earlier the transition might have been more quietly effected. But the delay is no reason for further delay; it affords an argument for pressing the work on, and doing it thoroughly. When we find a speaker at an Orange meeting in Dublin, a gentleman who, if we may judge from the title given him, held her Majesty's commission, declare that it is the duty of Orangemen not to give any assistance to the Government, [illegible]

Emigration from Ireland to Algeria.—[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Kilkenny.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Kildare.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Louth.

The new Mayor of Drogheda, Mr. Robert Daly, is the first Protestant who has been elected chief magistrate of that town since the passing of the Corporate Reform Act.

Limerick.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

... right to elect the man of their choice, thereby expressing their disgust at the general conduct of their rulers, and the failure of concession to the disloyal of the land, in bringing about peace in Ireland."

Meath.

ATHLONE.—The Athlone garrison has been increased by the head quarters of the 54th Regiment, from Mullingar, under command of Colonel Thompson, and two troops of the 14th Hussars. Increased vigilance is used to protect the barracks, castle and works.

It is said that the steward of Mr. Hornidge, residing at Castletown, County Meath, has been fired at and severely wounded in the side.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint [illegible] R. Logan, Esq., Stalliestown, Tara, to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Meath, on the recommendation of the Marquis of [illegible], Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Tyrone.

BANK OF IRELAND.—H. A. Stuart, Esq., agent of the Bank of Ireland at Omagh, has been appointed to the Londonderry agency in the room of J. T. Macky, Esq., retired. For the last fifteen months, Mr. Stuart has been in charge of the Bank of Ireland, Omagh.

Tipperary.

[illegible] the 20th regiment from Clonmel [illegible] constabulary force were drafted into the latter town in the early part of the morning to the great amazement of the inhabitants, who, it is stated, had no intention of making any display. The ceremony of the inauguration passed off quietly, and with great decorum, and no attempt at a demonstration was made. The cross erected to the patriotic Father Sheehy, who was executed in Clonmel about one hundred and three years ago, was visited by thousands, and in the evening the military and constabulary forces dispersed to their various stations.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Waterford.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident, resulting in the death of an elderly but unmarried woman named Catherine Clooney, of Greenan, occurred at Thomastown Mills, near the railway station, at six o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 10. The deceased, whose employment was that of sack mending, left the bag-room for some purpose not known, and went up to the first loft of the mill, where the miller, James Nolan, was engaged in stone-dressing. She leaned her right hand on the kieve or wooden casing of a working pair of stones, having close to her left the upright shaft, then running over one hundred times per minute. She appeared to be about to address the miller, towards whom she leaned, but a scream only was heard, as she was immediately whirled rapidly round the shaft at about three feet above the floor. In less than a minute the mill was stopped, but, short as the time was, she was already lifeless, her head having come in contact with a hot air shoot close by.

NATIONAL BANK.—Mr. John Maher, for many years connected with the local branch of the National Bank here, has been promoted to the office of teller in that of Charleville, and will be succeeded in the vacancy here by Mr. Davidge. Mr. Maher succeeded in giving the most entire satisfaction to his employers and winning the good will of the public, and all who knew him will be glad to hear of his [illegible]

THE CITY OF WATERFORD [illegible] the representation of the city of Waterford against the return of Sir Henry Winston Barron, the sitting member. The petitioners are Alderman John Slattery, of the city of Waterford, and Mr. Daniel [illegible], of Tramore, merchant. The petition alleges that Sir Henry Winston Barron, by himself and his agents, was guilty of bribery and corrupt practices at the election, and prays that the election be declared null and void, and that Mr. Osborne be declared the sitting member. The sureties named in the recognizances are Mr. Edward Power, solicitor, Clonmel, and Mr. James Power, of Tramore, in the city of Waterford.

Wexford.

On the recommendation of the Right Hon. Lord Carew, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Thomas J. Hodgson, of Ballindoney, New Ross, Esq., to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Wexford.

WEXFORD, SATURDAY, Dec. 11.—Mr. Jasper William Walsh, agent for Lloyds, and Mr. William Coghlan, Collector of Customs, were aroused this morning by a messenger who came to inform them that a vessel was aground at Ballyteigue Bay, on the southern coast of this county. She ran aground during the storm which prevailed from the W. S. W. last night. It is probable she had mistaken the Hook for the Tuscar light, and having once got into Ballyteigue Bay could not possibly get seawards again. From a telegram received here this evening it appears that this vessel proves to be the "Reine," of and from Nantz, bound for Glasgow with a full cargo of beans. There were six hands on board, all of whom were saved by means of the mortar and rocket apparatus under the skilful management of the coastguards of Ballyteigue Coastguard Station. It is expected that the cargo can be saved, but there is a probability that the vessel will become a wreck. The weather is now moderate.

Maid of Glendalough.
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Principal Offices, 1108 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, [illegible] Broadway, New York.
The celebrated Combination Machines manufactured by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock Stitch Machines,

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No one should purchase before examining this machine, for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the [illegible]
ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
ever manufactured.
[illegible]

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Tubular Hot Air FURNACES,
For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self-Feeder.
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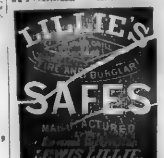

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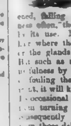

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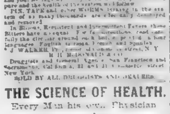

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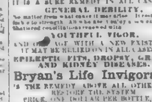

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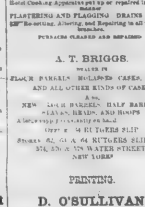

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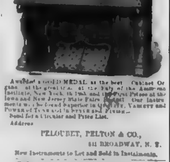

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 209. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

Fenian Lessons.

If Ireland be not visited by coercion and her people slaughtered, through sheer revenge, it will not be through any want of desire on the part of the English press. Day after day that ferociously tyrant press has nothing for Ireland or Irishmen but taunts and threats. So strong a power is wielded by it over the wavering minds of the people that no minister is capable of passing by unheeded the urgent demands made by English newspapers to have a reign of terror inaugurated with particular zeal in Ireland.

The present is a solemn hour for our country. Whig and Tory, and their fine constitutional agitation are all but abolished in Ireland. There are still two parties, the "loyal" and the "disloyal," the Fenians and their enemies, the people and their tyrants, and it is in face of this knowledge that the English press have got to be so bloodthirsty in its instincts.

Foremost we have the *Times*, of London, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Telegraph* and the *Spectator*. The latter journal is crazy at the Irish people because they will not be satisfied with the excellent *promises* made by Mr Gladstone in regard to Ireland. What a foolish people the Irish are to be sure. Why are they not satisfied with promises?

Perhaps it has been because they have been in receipt of such things for over a couple of hundred years, and find very little to be thankful for in all such material. Then, again, exclaims the same newspaper, "the Irish are guilty of inexpressible meanness for not showing one particle of gratitude for all the concessions in store for them." Of course they are, the guilty wretches. They are as blind as bats in not seeing the benefits derivable from the "promised" concessions of Mr. Gladstone.

There is probably no finer trait in the character of our countrymen just now than that of being dissatisfied and unthankful for benefits derivable from English legislators. The Irish people do not want English legislation. They spurn it. They have returned a convicted "rebel" to the English Parliament, knowing well that the Irish cause is better represented in Chatham prison than in the London House of Commons. The Fenian prisoners are, therefore, made to be the true and only representatives of the Irish people.

True there are lots of Englishmen returned to Parliament by Irish constituencies. But the poor people who vote for these men are compelled to committ an outrage on their own consciences. The English *Spectator* knows all this right well. But bad as the leader of English opinion is, he is only a shadow of that hellish villainy that characterizes the *Saturday Review*. That journal wants to have the Irish people slaughtered in cold blood! In speaking of the English Premier and the people of Ireland, the *Review* says "Mr Gladstone, as their great friend, (*sic*) will have to make the Irish people understand that if they do not take what he gives them, and keep quiet, he will, however, reluctantly *have to shoot them*." Was the writer of this extraordinary language only lately escaped from a lunatic asylum? Some innocent people might think so. But most Irishmen are only too well aware of the brutal instincts of the writers on the English press. There can be no doubt whatever that this scribe in the *Saturday Review* would gloat over the realization of his murderous insinuations.

The worst feature in this business is the concealed villainy that lurks below the English hatred of our race.

Every one knows that Gladstone, with all the power of England at his back, would not be able to do as these instructors would have him. But then there are about two millions of Irish people living in Great Britain, and this language of the *Review* is well calculated to stir up the worst passions of the English mobs against them. A massacre of the Irish residents in England and Scotland, without any apparent action of the Government, is quite feasible, but exceedingly dangerous. These Irish are located in all the large manufacturing districts, where the white slaves of England, who live at the mercy of the capitalists, feel their position acutely. Suppose these two orders of people to join together, and nothing is more likely, for common suffering makes the sufferers akin, suppose that they leave London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, a heap of burning ruins. Fighting for their lives, they would not be likely to weigh the consequences too nicely. Five hundred desperate men, each supplied with fifty pounds of nitro-glycerine—a commodity easily obtained—would raise a flame that Mr. Gladstone's shooters would not be able to extinguish speedily. There is not a finer place in the world for a good sacking than London. Its narrow streets, narrow river, and its stacks of warehouses, positively invite attack. The same may be said of Glasgow, where miles of shipping line the banks of the Clyde. Then Liverpool is built for sacking purposes, and the Irish element predominates in these large centres or emporiums for manufacturing purposes. Thousands of Irishmen are engaged in the secret chemical works in England and Scotland. What a dangerous element to inflame! What a terrible power to incite to deeds of violence, and yet these fools on the English press are but heaping burning coals on their own heads when they coolly sit down and pen [illegible] been quoted.

It is not to be denied that the English people are displeased with the Irish because the latter did not fall down and thank heaven for some crumbs of legislative comfort flung to them out of the vast wealth of which the Irish people were robbed. Neither can it be denied that the Irish, on the other hand, are exasperated by the confinement of their brothers in prison, where some of the best of them are driven to madness. But no sensible man will affirm that these things justify Gladstone in creating a reign of terror in Ireland by flooding the country with military, and giving magisterial power to soldiery power, ranging over fourteen counties at a time, so that the military magistrate is entitled to act the part of the worst order of despots whenever he feels inclined. This is martial law with a vengeance. But the best way possible of defeating Mr. Gladstone and his instructors is to afford not even a shadow of excuse to one or other of them. Even the slightest indiscretion at the present moment would be the greatest disaster that ever happened to our Cause. A *fiasco* of any kind just now would be most welcome to England. Nothing better is desired, for then the excuse would be given, and there can be no doubt whatever but that the cause of Ireland would be jeopardized at least for half a century, perhaps forever. If the people are trampled on, let them trample in return, but even that must be done after a system defying the power of discovery.

PETER McCORRY

LETTER FROM THE MEMBER FOR TIPPERARY.

The *Irishman* has been favored with the following letter from O'Donovan-Rossa, M.P., addressed to one of the oldest and most steadfast friends of the honorable member for Tipperary

MONDAY, December 6, 1869

DEAR GOVERNOR—You see this letter is marked in red ink "special directors' orders." It means that I write to you by permission of the Directors, not by any permission or right which the prison rules give me. You asked me to write to you if I could. I could not do less than ask, and asking got it. . . You can write a long letter in reply to this. My regulation letter comes every six months; that is due to my wife; but as a few years have elapsed without one at all going "out" from me, I am not backward in asking for as many as will bring up the arrears. Dan says I have said nothing of my health or of my treatment, but I avoid those things in order to meet the requirements of "discipline," for discipline is sometimes very exacting. However, as my health is not very bad, there cannot be much harm in saying so. I could wish some others of my neighbors were no worse than I am. You in the world outside decay and die away fast enough, and in such a place as this, where there is very little oil to smooth the machinery, it is only reasonable to expect a little increase in the wear and tear of existence. It is said that habit creates tastes in man suitable to his condition, and if ye would only let us alone, and not be talking to us in your letters of this twaddle about hope, and home, and liberty, nature might do something for us in the way of making us contented with our lot, somewhat after the fashion of those holy men who grew accustomed to sleep soundly on a bed of spikes, but having the consance of the church, probably we could never arrive at this perfection of fortitude. I fear I could [illegible]

An Italian says, *Assai guadagna chi vana speranza perde*, he gains enough who relinquishes useless hope, but ye seem to be determined that we must gain very little that way. One correspondent says that Mr. Gladstone is very anxious entirely to let us out of prison, and would do it if he did not see the Tories ready to gobble him up, and begs of us to give him a chance. My father-in-law writes in a manner that would lead one to think the gates were going to open spontaneously, as Harvey Birch would say, and and here is a wide-awake man like yourself talking of getting me rated and making me a Town Commissioner, and seeing me at home, and all that! What in the world is coming over ye at all? I fully go with you in your moralizing on peace and industry, and their being more in accordance with the happiness of a country than war and wickedness. 'Tis pleasant to hear a man speak sense, but you indulge in the recreation certainly for a purpose. You write this truism to smooth the way for your letter to reach me. Ah! you're cute still. Yet you didn't entirely succeed, for two passages of it were erased, which, it is said, contained political news. It is well that my aunt is living so long, as her presence keeps the family together. It must have given her new life to see John after twenty-one years' absence. Tell John I remember that night in James's house in Philadelphia. Robert and Stephen, of course, will be pleased to hear from me. I fancy they remember me in their prayers sometimes, and so impressed am I with their religious sincerity that if I thought prayers for me would do me any good here I would prefer them to those of people who are higher in the Church.

When I went to Skibbereen, in '64, I recollect the distress Stephens was in about my connection with a newspaper that was denounced by the clergy, his reminding me of my salvation, family traditions, &c., and advising me to withdraw from it. The family tradition is that in old times we lost Rossmore, from which comes Rossa, because we stuck to the old faith, and would'nt go to church. I used to hear this story circumstantially told in my youth. The memory of it remained in my mind as "a yarn" somewhat, but on reading Lingard's History of England, here I find all the little particulars that I heard from the old people when a little boy. How Catholics were fined for not attending Protestant service, how the fines accumulated, and how the lands were confiscated to pay them. They were queer times, and I suppose the people were right in their appreciation of liberty of conscience. Country and Catholicity were then synonymous terms, and as there was no distinction made in favor of the priests, the people who are able to live, [illegible] to get along without being damned. Times [illegible] things are somewhat changed now. Tell Stephen not to be too much troubled at a legate's denunciation, or a bishop's wish to have more brimstone for me or men of my class. Legates have done strange things in Ireland before, and in England too, if they send me to Hell for any sins in general, it would be something, and (judgment and punishment being in the other world, as we think), no more than what God himself will do to me if I am so unfortunate as to be visited by Him with justice instead of mercy. But to send me to the devil on a false charge, is, I believe, entirely beyond the power of a powerful Cardinal or a Kerry Bishop.

They may talk of hostility to religion, assassination of landlords, priests and parsons, it is all bosh; but it has its uses in troublesome times, and in every country. To end the matter, I will say that it would give me more trouble to hear of the eviction of one tenant farmer in Ireland for any cause than to hear the whole Ecumenical Council had decreed my damnation on account of my conduct towards my country. You tell me that —— and Nora Gorm are dead. Now, they were dead before I was put in prison, so keep your eyes more open when you write again, and take all the care you can that the news you send me will not be scratched out. As it was under you I studied letter-writing, I don't like to see you beaten by any one. With the High Sheriff ready to give you a character for loyalty, and all your other influences, you ought to be able to get anything you are pleased to write to reach me. I must say you haven't done your duty at all in being four years without being able to get a line to me. I am getting ashamed of you. I don't wonder at your saying that John Hayes is getting too bright for you. I saw you in court the day of my conviction. They sent for you to prove to my handwriting to a document which I had to sign in open court, in the presence of two witnesses. 'Twas the only bit of evidence they had against me, but it was strange evidence to prove me guilty of a conspiracy charge. Yet all is fair in war. Why didn't they put you on the table? I suppose John and George did their business. I wrote to America lately. I desired remembrance to some friends. If Patrick, Dan, or Denis hear of it, they will be surprised that I did not mention their names. There are few friends nearer or dearer to me, but then they are political characters someway, and I studiously avoided them lest it must interfere with the transmission of my letter

I would wish Father Denis would think as kindly of me as an Irishman as I do of him, but I suppose as a cleric he is expected by his superiors to accept the false and silly idea that I am an enemy of his. God help us. I am no enemy of his, or of any one else. There is no individual in existence that I do not wish happier than he is. John Devoy tells me that he thinks your son-in-law was in jail during the troubles. Is it so? Tell him that I am sometimes reminded of our old studies in Irish by a Gaelic Bible which the Protestant Chaplain is kind enough to lend me, with the permission of the priest. I have a beautiful Irish poem of Mac's somewhere amongst my papers, about an invitation to a wedding at Lissanoon. Oh, yes, Mac is a great Irish poet, nothing inferior to the *Mangaire Sugach* if he'd study and woo the Muses. I hear Timothy O'Donovan is married to an Eastern lady. Oh! that's the secret of his coaxing me to Ross with him every time a fair or funeral would offer there. Now that he has gained his object I suppose he is not so fond of continuing, going a-mourning in that quarter. Croppy Dan sends me his regards. May the old warrior live to see a 74 moored by his saw-pit. You understand that I speculate on the river being rendered navigable, now that you have the Lord Mayor an active member of the legislature. Of course ye may calculate on a good word from me, for one of our visitors tells us that they are going to return me for Tipperary. Indeed I would not wonder if it was done already, judging from the way the wind blows since we heard the news. Doubtless the suppressed paragraphs of your letter referred to it. The Chairman of the Directors gave us a special visit on Saturday, and asked me if I was from Tipperary, &c.

I asked him about the election. He gave me permission to write to Mr. Gladstone. I intend suggesting to him the propriety of removing me to Millbank Prison. These lodgings are within view of the Parliament House, and if he complies I will be able to do my bit of oakum, and my bit of parliamentary business with more convenience. I may offer him a suggestion too towards having the Tenant-right Bill, regulate the rents according to Griffith's Poor-law Valuation, and no eviction except for nonpayment of this rent. But I do not mean to make light of the honor or the compliment paid me if it be true. I would only acknowledge it if allowed. But "Gallant Tip" might easily find worthier representatives amongst the prisoners. Selecting me for the honors is only of a piece with Fortune's making a foot-ball of me through life. One time throwing me on the ground and trampling upon me with her pretty little feet, and another time hitting me a kick that sends me spinning as high as the old woman that lived in the blanket. If these few words are unparliamentary, I have placed them where the Directors can easily scratch them out. Tell Maxwell Irwin that I got the book my wife sent me just now. The Director told me on Saturday that the Secretary of State was [illegible] to allow me to get it. Writing of her, dated the 11th of November, is on it. I wonder she has not written. I have read the poem, page 14, about the faith and Dr. Cullen. It coincides just with my own ideas on the matter. Good-bye, Governor, and fond remembrances to all. Yours ever faithfully,

JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

A VOICE FROM CANADA.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR—At the very outset of my communication, permit me to say that I am not a believer in the direct "On-to-Ireland" doctrine so warmly advocated by you in the columns of your well-conducted paper. I am more a believer in the "On to Canada" movement, as a stepping stone to the liberation of Ireland. But this fact alone—a mere difference of opinion between us as to the best mode of attaining the successful issue of that greatly desired end—will not, I am sure, be the cause of denying me a hearing through the columns of your journal.

Although, then, I do not agree with all the opinions and arguments weekly enunciated through the editorial columns or otherwise of your valuable journal, still I cannot conceal the fact that, as the the day comes round for its delivery, I feel the moments as hours until I have it safely clutched within my grasp, bending over it in my anxious and eagerly glancing over and digesting its contents. In each number that I take up I am sure to find something instructive and entertaining, either from your own vigorous, editorial "gray goose quill," or from the able pens of the talented W. M. C. or the gifted P. McCorry. In my humble judgment, you put very proper literary food into the hands of our countrymen, who are, it is to be congratulated, daily evincing an increased desire for newspapers and literary acquirements.

I am not one of those who would be guilty of calling you, as some do, a traitor, humbug, and other equally discourteous appellations, simply because you do not draw the same inferences from established facts and customs as I do myself. To do so because you do not think the same as I do, would be, indeed, a very reprehensible and lamentable line of conduct to pursue. There is one fact quite clear and certain, that no matter how much I may differ with you, I am ready at all times to give you credit for honesty of purpose and for an incorrigible hatred of our implacable and blood-thirsty persecutors. Permit, then, one who is a constant reader of your weekly journal, whilst paying a well earned tribute of merit to the good manner in which that journal is conducted, to refer to a passage occurring in "Fenian Lessons," in a late issue of your paper, from the pen of Peter McCorry, Esq., who is a publicly avowed anti-invader of Canada, or at least so he proclaimed himself to be, simultaneously with his arrival on the hospitable shores of "Pandemonium."

Now, I purpose to show that by his own writings, arguments, and reasoning, he unconsciously justifies and endorses that which he consciously [illegible]

Not only yourself, but every reader of the paper, will admit that one portion of the British fabric or building has a corner-stone or foundation in Canada. Therefore, according to Mr. McCorry, it is more suitable for our own interests, or at least for the interest of the United States Irishmen, to co-operate with the Canadian Irishmen, and, "by day time or night time," to uproot that foundation, and in doing so one wing, end or gable of the building would go by the board. And so on, wherever a pillar of that British fabric rears its offensive proportions in the face of Irishmen, undoubtedly it is their duty to tear it down. And so on, until all the wings, branches, ramifications, corner-stones, and foundations of the structure are demolished. Then, indeed, "will be the time when a good sturdy stroke or two will finish the work." Then, indeed, will be the time when the centre of that building (the seat of power in England) will, by a well-timed *coup d'etat*, be forever laid prostrate.

Hear Mr. McCorry

"Suppose we have a large building to dismantle, if we have not sufficient strength to pull down the entire building, nevertheless, we can go to work and pull it down at night time and day-time, and in whatever way is most suitable for our own interests and safety. By the time we have the building half down, a good sturdy stroke or two will finish the work."

True, Mr. McCorry may say that when talking about demolishing "that large building" by piece-meal, he meant only that building (English power) having its foundation in Ireland. But will every one agree with him in saying that "that large building" (English power) has its foundation or is confined to Ireland alone? Has it not its centre in England, its branches, its foundation-stones, in Canada, Australia, and India, as well as in Ireland itself? If so, clearly then to tear down by "piece-meal" we should sever these branches wherever weakest (Canada), to uproot these foundation stones wherever most shaky and insecure, and wherever the British flag floats to give a telling blow at every opportunity, so that when a series of such telling blows would have been administered, a strong pull and a pull altogether at the seat or centre (England or Ireland) of "that large building" (English power) would rase the then shaky old fabric to the ground

True, Mr. McCorry may think that a rafter of "that building" is pulled down to day, a partition to-morrow, and so on, when the "Men in the Gap," unpreparedly, "rise," as in '66, and cram not their pikes down soldiers' throats, but themselves into jails; when they pray, petition, and give one cheer more and a tiger at amnesty meetings, when they return O'Donovan-Rossa to Parliament, mid hoorahs and the chanting of such songs as the "Fenian Men" and "God Save Ireland;" when they attend monster demonstrations and march through the streets, six and eight deep, with empty hands, cheering for an Irish Republic. All this may be very praiseworthy, may be very laudable, as it unquestionably is, but it isn't pulling down "that building." Truly, it may seem to some people, *par excellence*, the very best way of pulling down piece-meal that very large building (English Power), but, to my mind, it is attempting to do it with a rope made of sand with a vengeance. Should this come under Mr. McCorry's observations, as no doubt it will, I trust he will satisfy not only myself but the many thousand readers of the IRISH PEOPLE, that I have, not from his own lips, proven that whilst impassionately advocating the "On-to-Ireland" direct movement, he is but unconsciously the endorser and encourager of the "On-to-Canada" indirect movement. I think I have made out a strong case, as the lawyers would say, against Mr. McCorry. What says he? and what say the "directs" and the "indirects?" Don't you all think I have "caught him on the hip?"

With many thanks, my dear Mr. Editor, for your extreme kindness in granting me so much of your valuable space, I remain, dear sir, yours, most sincerely,

"OUR SECRETARY"

QUEBEC, December, 1869.

DENUNCIATIONS BY THE CLERGY.

We deeply regret to say that the conduct of some of the Longford clergy in reference to Mr. Martin's candidature has been such as we can scarcely permit ourselves to describe. The language they have allowed themselves to use with regard to Mr. Martin's friends is uncharitable, unjust, and in the last degree libellous. The most odious imputations, the most baseless calumnies, the most offensive epithets they can find, they shower upon the heads of these gentlemen. They are called the Ribbonmen, Mountainmen, Priest-hunters, Orangemen, scamps, with other names even more hateful and opprobrious. Evil things are prophesied for them, and in some instances maledictions are invoked upon them. They are charged with being in the pay of the Orange lodges, and with wanting to traffic in the people's blood. How Catholic priests can bring themselves to utter charges so atrocious and so false is more than we are able to understand. We feel confident however, that if the good Bishop of the diocese were at home he would put a stop to conduct so disedifying and so injurious to the interests of religion. What are the people to think of such conduct? If they believed the charges hurled at Mr Martin's friends, the lives of those gentlemen would not be safe for a moment in the county Longford. That they are unassailed, that they are welcomed, sustained, and cheered by the vast majority of the men of Longford is proof positive that those scandalous accusations are not believed. And for what are those clergymen playing so desperate and dangerous a part? For whom are they doing it? Are they striving to keep out of Parliament some wicked character, some enemy of Ireland and Ireland's faith? Surely that cannot be said, and they do not attempt to say it. Well, then, are they striving to put in to Parliament some man of wondrous ability, some giant of debate, some man of proved integrity, some one whose splendid intellectual power will reflect lustre on the country and enable him to defend effectively a cause which has many resolute and highly talented enemies? Neither can that be said; nor do they attempt to say it. They are waging this fight against the consistent and irreproachable patriot, John Martin; they are waging it for a young lad, of gay habits, who has not two political ideas in his head. All they attempt to say for him amounts to this—we selected him; we have chosen him, therefore the electors must elect him, and to oppose him is a frightful crime.—*Nation.*

A TRIO OF ORACLES.

THE resolve which some individuals show to lucubrate their countrymen is mysterious and perplexing. We fail to discover a tangible reason for it. It is not that their countrymen like it; they don't. It merely disgusts them. Then what pleasure or profit can it be to the individuals? They know that they are not heard or heeded. It neither gives them influence nor obtains attention. They were discarded politicians; and discarded politicians they remain.

We have had two Oracles in Father Spratt and Dean Mawe—Benevolent and Malevolent Oracles, respectively. A third, or middle-man, was wanted (though we did not feel the want), and Mr. O'Donoghue sets up between them as the Insipid Oracle.

We don't dispute about tastes. We see no reason why these three individuals, Spratt, O'Donoghue, Mawe, or Mawe, O'Donoghue, Spratt, should not enter into a copartnership to lucubrate their countrymen, alternately, in due rotation. There is nothing to hinder them from sending a specimen of oracular oratory in the shape of an epistle to the papers, nothing to fear so long as the absence of parliamentary reports leaves a vacant corner in the daily Whig press.

After the opening of parliament, we fear, they may receive a hint, in due rotation, of course, that "no further communications will be inserted unless paid for as advertisements." They appear to have an intuitive perception of their danger, and, wise in time, are getting the "perilous stuff" off their minds as fast as possible.

We have no objection. Let them lucubrate. It may profit them, and it does not hurt us. Their influence and the position they hold in Ireland are pretty much on a par, and generally well known in England. It pleases the English papers, of course, to take the epistles of Mawe, O'Donoghue, Spratt, or Spratt, O'Donoghue, Mawe, as texts (for want of better) to hang their sermonizings on. But they are perfectly well aware—thoroughly convinced—that neither such texts, nor such sermons are received in Ireland.

They are contemptuously passed over. A transient thought of wonder may arise in the mind, why such individuals should voluntarily subject themselves to the scoff or scorn of their nation, but that is all the notice they receive. Their epistles are so plainly aimed for the London press that nobody mistakes the matter.

They see in such epistles the despairing and desperate attempts of quondam "leaders" (as they fancied) to keep themselves before the public: to persuade the English public (as, perhaps, they have persuaded themselves) that they are remarkable men, "leaders," and soforth in their own country. Perhaps they do succeed in giving a few weak-minded or ignorant people that impression. If the MacNab wrote a long epistle to his island countrymen, duly quoted in the *Times*, from a barren Faroe islet—perhaps not everybody would know that there was no other individual but himself upon the sterile rock. But the fact of such isolation gets soon known.

Even a foreigner could, at first glance, understand that no people would heed epistle-writers who don't come forward to protest against arbitrary threats, but side with the threateners by standing forth to "advise" their countrymen. They don't offer their advice where or when needed. They are unseen and unheard in the rear when English organs threaten acts of violence and outrage—when they menace us with the abrogation of every liberty and the destruction of the rights of freemen—when they howl for coercion, suppression, and persecution—Messrs. Spratt, O'Donoghue, Mawe keep silent. They offer no manful protest.

And now Mr O'Donoghue rushes to the van to advise and admonish—not the striker, but the stricken—not the Government, but—his countrymen. Pshaw!

By such conduct—such dilettant lucubrations—he will never gain O'Connell's title, but he may gain one like it—he may be known to posterity as "The Lucubrator!"—*Irishman.*

The Bishop of Chalons thus alludes to Monseigneur Maret, whose book on the Council has been placed on the Index "In the midst of these discussions, the publicity and irritating character of which are profoundly regrettable, I am delighted to honor in Monseigneur Maret, the courageous writer, the eminent intellect, the holy prelate, and the cruelly outraged friend."

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

NÓRA AN ĊÚIL ÓMRA

A Nóra an ċúil ómra,
'S é mo ḃrón-so náċ b-féadaim,
Lám do ċur faoi d' ċeann-sa
Nó a m-brollaċ do léine.
Ó 's tú d' fág mo ċeann-sa
Gan únsa ar bioṫ céille,
'S go n-éalóġainn tar toinn leat,
A rúin ṡearc da b-féadfainn.

A ḃaill intinne mo ċroiḋe 'stiġ
Ná déan-sa liom bréag,
'S gur ġeall tú mo ṗósaḋ
Gan feoirling 's an t-saoġal.
Siúḃalfinn-se ar an n-drúċt leat
'S ní brúġfainn leat an féar;
'S a Nóra an ċúil ómra
Is deas a ṗógfainn do ḃéal

Taoḃ tall de 'n Ṁuaiḋ
Atá stór geal mo ċroiḋe,
A cúl tiuġ mar an t-ómar
Lé 'r ċaill me mo ġnaoi;
Guiḋim-se Ríġ an Dóṁnaiġ
Go d-tionntóiġe an ġaoṫ.
'S go b-feicfiḋ me mo ḃólaċt
Ag gabáil bóiṫre Bail'-aṫ'-Buiḋe'

AMBER-HAIRED NORA

TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.

O! amber-hair'd Nora,
That thy fair head could rest
On the arm that would shelter
Or circle thy breast!
Thou hast stolen all my brain, love.
And then left me lone—
Though I'd cross o'er the main, love,
To call thee mine own!

Why maid of my bosom,
Should falsehood be thine?
Thou hast promis'd to wed me,
Though wealth were not mine
The dew-sprinkled grass, love,
Scarce feels my light feet,
And, amber-hair'd Nora,
My kisses are sweet!

My fair one is dwelling
By Moy's lovely vale—
Her rich locks of amber
Have left my cheek pale—
May the king of the Sabbath
Yet grant me to see
My herds in the green lanes
Of fair Ball-ah-bwee.

The author of "Amber-haired Nora" is unknown to us. That he was from the North of Connaught is evident, both from the language and the mention of the river Muaidh or Moy, which flows into Killala Bay.

IRELAND.

The supporters of O'Donovan-Rossa would have another triumph over their opponents, if they were not too generous to consider it one. Mr. Crean was [illegible]

The Member for Tipperary. [illegible]

Arrest of a Supposed Fenian. [illegible]

Another Fenian Victim. [illegible]

Father Lavelle before the Propaganda. [illegible]

Insolvent Debtors. [illegible]

The French Press on Ireland. [illegible]

Emigration. [illegible]

THE POT OF SHAMROCKS.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

"THE FENIANS."

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Sligo.

[illegible]

Tipperary.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Westmeath.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE IRISH PATERNOSTER.

[illegible]

ANOTHER PRISONER DRIVEN MAD.

[illegible]

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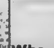

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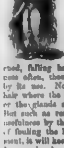

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

[illegible]

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

The Irish People.

Tuesday, January 11, 1870.

THE LONGFORD ELECTION.

[illegible]

GENUINE DEMOCRACY AT LAST—CUBA AND IRELAND.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE ON THE LONGFORD ELECTION.

[illegible]

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, M. P.

HELP TIPPERARY

To the Irish Nationalists of America.

Irish People Office,
January 10, 1870.

Fellow-Countrymen: In recent times scarcely any event has occurred in the political struggles of the people of Ireland against their tyrants, which can be compared, as an incontrovertible demonstration of the buoyant vitality of our Irish nation, with the recent election of the Fenian convict, Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa to the representation of the "magnificent" county of Tipperary in the British House of Commons. Considered as a successful application of what is called "Moral Force" in Irish politics, nothing has equalled it for the last forty years in hopeful significance with respect to the near approach of the deliverance of our native land from the hateful yoke of England.

The men of Tipperary have won a great victory for the cause of Irish National Independence by this election. They have covered themselves with immortal honor. It has now become the imperative duty of every patriotic Irishman all over the world to aid and support them in maintaining the advantage they have thus gained over the enemies of our common country. It is for the purpose of urging upon you, my fellow-countrymen, in the United States, the necessity of taking immediate and energetic steps for this purpose that I make a personal appeal to you through the columns of the Irish People.

On the 8th of next February, when the British Parliament meets, O'Donovan Rossa will be called to the bar of the House Commons. He will, as a matter of course, be declared ineligible to a seat in that hostile assemblage, and a new writ will be issued for Tipperary. But, he will, as surely, be brought forward again by the brave men of Ireland's banner county, and the electoral contest will have to be fought over once more on the same ground. The immense influence of the British Government will [illegible]

JOHN O'MAHONY.

NOTES.

[illegible]

TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER ANDERSON.

[illegible]

Fenian News.

[illegible]

JAMES STEPHENS.

[illegible]

THE EMMET ZOUAVES AT NEWARK.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

To Irishmen the World Over.

BE IT KNOWN THAT

THE EMERALD

is now about to enter into its

FIFTH VOLUME,

Having met a success during its existence unparalleled [illegible]

The New Volume will commence February 5, 1870, with a new and excellent Story, from the pen of that Irish patriot and gifted author,

CHAS. J. KICKHAM, ESQ.

We claim, without the slightest egotism on our part, that

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In order that every Irishman in the land may be induced to take our paper, we offer the following

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To any person (except an Agent) getting up a Club of 250, at $4 each, we will award

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OUR TERMS:

[illegible]

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

[illegible]

THE EMERALD

[illegible]

For Sale by all Newsdealers.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A Word to the Rich."
MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
Happy New Year's,
1869. 1870.

[illegible]

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Astor Place, (Clinton Hall)

[illegible]

"A Standard Remedy."

[illegible]

"THE NATIONAL FLAGS OF IRELAND."

The Sunburst and Harp

[illegible]

A. WALSH,

AGENTS WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY CANVASS.

CHARTER ELECTION, 1869.

Official Statement and Declaration.

In Board of City Canvassers, Dec. 21, 1869.

Resolved, That the Official Statement and Declaration, and the Report of the Committee on Protests, be published in the following-named papers:

Sunday News,	Evening Mail,
New Yorker Journal,	Irish People,
The World,	Herald,
Daily News,	Leader,
New York Tablet,	Real Estate Record,
Sunday Times,	Commercial Advertiser,
Evening Express,	Freeman's Journal,
Sunday Mercury,	New York Courier,
New York Era,	Irish American,
New York Atlas,	Metropolitan Record,
New York Official Railway News,	Literary Album,
New York Daily Bulletin,	New York Home Gazette,
New York Dispatch,	New Yorker Demokrat,
	Sun,
	Staats Zeitung.

—and the complete Canvass, by election districts, be published in the Transcript.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Secretary

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROTESTS.

The Committee on Protests, appointed by the Board and City Canvassers, to whom was referred the several motions, statements, and protests relating to alleged irregularities, informalities, discrepancies, and frauds in the returns of the votes given for Charter and other officers, voted for at the recent Election (December 7th, 1869,) respectfully

REPORT

That the questions so referred at various times during the progress of the canvass, for the consideration of your Committee, were the following:

First.—A protest of Francis V. Euring, against [illegible]

[illegible]

J. L. Steinhardt, candidate for Alderman, Fourth Aldermanic District.

The cases of Scannel v. Nesbit, and Reilly v. Houghton were set down for consideration at 11 A. M. on Friday, the 17th; Seger v. Gunther, and Cooper v. Bailly, for 1 P. M., and the cases of Steinhardt v. McGuire, and McGuire v. Steinhardt, Murray v. Coulter, and the protest of J. P. Rogers, for 3 P. M. on the same day, in consequence of some of the persons interested being in readiness to proceed with the investigation.

The committee then took a recess until 11 A. M., Friday, the 17th instant.

At the second session or meeting of your Committee, Friday, December 17, 11 A. M., the parties interested in the case of Scannel v. Nesbit being in readiness, the consideration of the protest of the former was commenced, both parties appearing by counsel, the protestant being represented by Messrs. Nelson, J. Waterbury, and John McKeon, Esq., and Mr. Nesbit by A. R. Lawrence, Esq.

At this stage of the investigation, and after hearing the opposing arguments of counsel, a grave doubt arose in the minds of your Committee as to their jurisdiction in this and similar cases. It is very questionable if the power to investigate alleged frauds is vested in the Board of Aldermen, sitting as a Board of City Canvassers, or any of its Committees. In the absence of any [illegible] the powers and duties of the [illegible] created by the Charter of 1867 [illegible] of canvassing the votes given at [illegible] quent elections for Charter officers [illegible] quent to the passage of the [illegible] governing the proceedings of the [illegible] County Canvassers in the State [illegible] scarcely a question, but its proceedings [illegible] termined by and in accordance with [illegible] ing the acts of Supervisors, sitting [illegible] Canvassers. Admitting this to be [illegible] duty would be simply to record [illegible] returned in the statements of the [illegible] ers, and where errors or discrepancies [illegible] the said statement to be sent back [illegible] (who shall be deputed for that purpose) [illegible] or Ward Inspectors and Town [illegible] of the town or ward from which [illegible] ceived, to have the same corrected [illegible] of 1842.

On the other hand, the precedent has been set and apparently firmly established, that the Board of City Canvassers, as such, may [illegible] strict construction of the law [illegible] whether they have such power [illegible] tainly exercised it, in almost every [illegible] creation of the Board, as will [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CASE OF SCANNEL vs. NESBIT.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

[illegible]

FOR MAYOR.

[illegible]

FOR ALDERMEN.

[illegible]

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR REJUVENATING ELIXIR

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RESTORES THE SYSTEM,

AND GIVES

LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS, and may be used with a positive certainty of obtaining some immediate relief. It strengthens the system in all parts, and gives Life and Strength to all who use it and follow the directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power and all Weaknesses arising from Excesses of Youth Indiscretion resulting in

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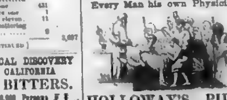
NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
WEAK NERVES,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN

[illegible]

Bryan's Life Invigorator

[illegible]



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Every Man his own Physician

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

[illegible]

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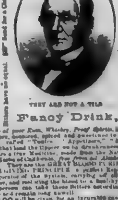

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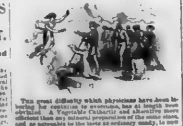

[illegible]

DR ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE

[illegible]

O C

The Highest Cash Prices

[illegible]

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THE TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business man and the laboring man, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

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AND

[illegible]

ACCIDENT

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

COMPANY,

[illegible]

HARTFORD,

[illegible]

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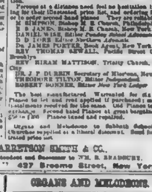

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 210. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

OUR LAST RESOLVE.

BY GALTEE MOR.

"We'll free them not," thus we are told—
The tyrant's tone is scoffing, bold;
The Saxon deems his galling hold
Is thus made strong an hundred fold
By acts so vile.

England, for us, such words thou hast—
"Those felons' freedom day is past;
Their chains are now more firmly cast,
They'll lose that Celtic love at last
For their own Isle."

Ay, stain those hearts you cannot buy;
Yet torture still they will defy,
And millions Irish now reply:
"You Saxon tyrants basely lie—
No felons they."

But patriots, pure as mountain well,
As brave as Washington or Tell,
Fitzgerald, Emmet, Tone, who fell,
The tyrant's hated sway to quell
Another day.

When we are weak, our foe is brave,
When we are strong, our feet he'll lave—
Our mother-land is still a slave!
Oh! forward, Irishmen, and save
Before too late.

Who dreads to face death's ghastly glare?
Who fears the felon's fate to share?
Ah! crime-cursed England now beware,
You're lying in the lion's lair,
For awful fate.

For we have asked, and asked in vain—
By Heav'ns we'll never ask again;
When next 'twill be the battle's plain,
To victors be, or be there slain
A vanquished band.

For we have tried the peaceful word—
Our rights were never yet restored,
So, mark me, nothing but the sword,
Can drive the Saxon tyrant horde
From our own land.

Then, onward Fenians, to the fight!
To labor, sacrifice, unite—
Our foe is cursed—our cause is right;
It's you the tyrant foe must smite
With steel-clad hand.

DEARBORNVILLE, Michigan.

Fenian Lessons.

In last issue of this paper there appeared a letter under the heading "A voice from Canada," and signed "Our Secretary," which the writer, as I understand him, is desirous that I should notice. Although far from being desirous of appearing as a controversialist, especially in company with an Irishman, who may be, and I believe is, as anxious for the freedom of Ireland as I am, nevertheless, I have no hesitation in giving a reason for the faith that is in me.

The writer in question admits that he is a disciple of the "On to Canada" doctrine, and believes, I presume, in its efficacy as preferable to the On-to-Ireland doctrine.

It would seem that he labors under the belief that in consequence of my desire to uproot British domination everywhere, and by any means, that I unconsciously advocate the invasion of Canada, inasmuch as British power has a hold in that country. Now I have not the slightest objection to see the power of England lowered to the dust in Canada in the most ignominious manner possible. Nay, I would assist at the good work with all the power I possess, and would try with all my might to influence others to do the same thing. I hope this admission will be found to be consolatory to the writer of the letter in question.

To be more exact, I here requote the words selected by him from a previous FENIAN LESSON:

"Suppose we have a large building to dismantle, if we have not sufficient strength to …

…

PETER McCORRY.

THE SUSPECTED FENIAN IN LIVERPOOL.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

…

THE COMING HOUR.

BY A TWINFORD MAN.

'Tis coming, lo! 'tis coming, fast upon the wings of time,
That hour of hope, of destiny, eventful and sublime.
'Tis coming, and 'tis bringing forth the might that still remains,
To sweep forever from the land the Saxon and his chains.

'Tis coming, proudly coming, in its rapid, bold career,
To develop all its glories in the dawning bright new year;
'Tis coming from a time remote, an epoch far away,
With a fierce and burning vengeance on the tyrant of to-day.

A hundred thousand swords shall flash in that immortal hour
Defiance to the Saxon's rage, destruction to his power,
And millions shall, with throbbing hearts, exult in Freedom's light,
When foes are trampled to the dust beneath that Irish might.

We have no faith in moral force 'till Freedom is restored,
Our creed is rank high treason now—the treason of the sword,
We welcome war, impending war, tho' Irish blood must flow,
'Tis far less cruel than the arts long practiced by the foe.

There [illegible] Irish soil to-day as brave men and
As ever rushed to mortal strife with Brian or Red Hugh—
Men as unswerving and as bold now muster in that [illegible]
As met one hundred foes to one in Sparta's gallant band.

All waiting for the coming hour—all calm and steady, too;
All nerved to meet whatever fate from battle shall ensue,
The young and old, the stern and bold, united with a will
To hail that hour, and crush that power that would be tyrant still.

"A VOICE FROM CANADA."

To the Editor of the Irish People

SIR—I have just arrived in the city after two weeks absence. Having two Irish PEOPLES and two EMERALDS to read through, I came to the conclusion to take a day and see what news or hope I could learn from or for dear old Ireland. However, there is one thing I would wish to say a word on, that is the "Voice from Canada." I think the writer has most miserably failed in his attempt to make Mr. McCorry the indirect advocate of that "played out" game. If he is a constant reader of your journal, I think he should understand the teachings of Mr. McCorry much better than that. Now, sir, if I understand Mr Peter McCorry right, when speaking of "dismantling a building," he meant to convey to us, Fenians, that we should accept all the concessions that England makes to us, for that will lessen our labor and prepare the minds of our people for total emancipation from the British crown.

In speaking of the rising in '66, (I suppose he meant '67,) he goes on to say that all we did at that time was to get ourselves pushed into prison. I …

…

"GOD SAVE IRELAND CIRCLE."

…

Yours, most truly,

ROSSHAVEN.

…

EDITOR IRISH PEOPLE.

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

STÚIRÍN NA M-BAĊAL M-BREAG RÉIḊ.

Táid na réalta 'n seasamh 's an spéir
An grian is an gealaċ 'n a luiġe,
Tá 'n fairge tráiġte gan-traon
S níl 'l réim ag an eala mar b' oḋ.
Tá 'n ċuaiċín a m-barraiḃ na g-craoḃ
D' a ṫiorraḋ gur éaluiġ sí uainn,
An stúirín na m-baċal m-breaġ réiḋ,
D' fág Éire faoi ṫaḋḃuirse cruaiḋ

Trí níḋ do ċiḋim tréas an n-gráḋ,
An peacaḋ, an bás is an pian,
Agus m'intinn d' áitinn a gaċ lá
Dath, m' aigne gur ċráiḋ sí le ciaċ,
A ṁaigdean do ṫill mé a m' lár,
Cuirim m' impiḋe ó m láiṁ ċugat aniar,
Mo leigeas ó na saiġeadaiḃ-so a m' lár
'S go b-fagaiḋ tu na grása ó Dia."

Is binne [illegible] ná beiḋ 'n [illegible] ná an líníf.
'S ná ce[illegible]eaḃar na g-cé[illegible] tá c[illegible]ar,
Is dealra[illegible] ná [illegible] féar tréas an n-drúċt
S is fíor deas gaċ alt ann a cl[illegible]aḃ
Tá a p[illegible]ob mar an ea[illegible] ar an d-trá[illegible]g.
S is do[illegible] [illegible] gur b[illegible] an grian
S é mo ċu[illegible] géar mar fuġ mé ó grád,
S go [illegible] náċ b-fe[illegible] [illegible]

THE MAID OF THE FINE FLOWING HAIR

TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.

The sun hath gone down in the sky,
The stars cease their heavenly way
The tides of the ocean are dry
The swan on the lake hath no sway.
The cuckoo but adds to our care
Who sings from his green leafy throne
How the maid of the fine flowing hair
Left Erin in sadness to moan.

Three evils accompany one
These are Sin, Death and Pain—
And well doth each pining love prove
[illegible]
Thou sweet woman around me their chain
Oh maiden that woundest me sore
[illegible] in this petition from me,
And heal my fierce pain, I implore
So God's [illegible]

[illegible]

IRELAND.

[illegible]

The Amnesty Association.—A special meeting of the committee of the above [illegible]

[illegible]

The Lords of the Admiralty have determined on stationing five men-of-war brigs in various seaports round the coast. The ports to be selected are believed to be Waterford, Belfast, Cork, Galway, and Kingstown.

The Earl of Bessborough has resigned the post of government "whip" in the House of Lords, and will be succeeded by the Earl of Cork. It is stated that this resignation has taken place in consequence of the proposed Land Bill of the government.—*Daily Express.*

An Irish Toast.—Being at a large dinner party, an Irish baronet was called on to propose a toast just after some magnate had given "The wooden walls of England." [illegible]

Sir Boyle Roche's Opinion of Gibbon.—Sir Boyle Roche's lady was a *bas bleu*, and prematurely injured Sir Boyle's capacity [illegible]

REPUBLIC AND EMPIRE.

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Armagh.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kings County.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

Monaghan.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Queen's County.

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Tipperary.

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Tyrone.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

J. C., Philadelphia, Pa.—Your letter to the modern "Sham Squire" is unanswerable. 'Tis crushing. However, the vile wretch's character is already buried under so terrible a load of infamy that it is needless to pile any more upon it just now. We would not affront the nostrils of our readers by exhuming the noisome thing unnecessarily.

A. R., New York.—You need not pass through Thurles in traveling by rail from Cork to Dublin. There is a line from Charleville to Limerick and thence direct to Dublin.

E. T., San Francisco, Cal.—Your verses, though fraught with genuine patriotic sentiment, are faulty in composition.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, January 18, 1870.

POOR CUBA

We have waited and waited until patience has sickened, to see what action the government of this country would take in relation to brave, suffering, and struggling Cuba.

But, while we waited, every sort of action that it was possible to take had been taken to aid and give comfort to Spain, so that she might continue to hold the Cubans still longer in bondage. Our ship yards have been employed in building and fitting out an armada of iron-clads to surround Cuba and lay the Island in ruins rather than that its people should have leave to continue the fight for freedom in which they have been so actively and so perseveringly engaged for nearly a year and a half.

Who would have expected such a position of affairs in the relationship between Republican America and the dauntless Cubans trying to follow our example and throw off allegiance to an Old World monarchy? Was such conduct as ours in keeping with the spirit of the laws and institutions of free America? No, rather has it been the act of a sympathising tyrant against a weak and almost powerless neighbor, powerless only, however, when the Cubans had to contend against the Spaniards in Cuba, the Spanish soldiers, and the material assistance of America.

Cuba never even for a moment expected to be able to beat down her oppressor and America at the same time. Yet this is precisely what she would now require to do in order to successfully continue her fight for freedom and independence. Neither can we bring ourselves to believe that the Cubans would have ventured on their terrible task, if they had not believed that America would, according to all right and reason, have extended towards her an expression of sympathy at least, if nothing else were forthcoming. Again, every law of justice and right should have induced us to acknowledge the independence of Cuba at the very earliest moment. Such an acknowledgment was expected from us—was due from us—both on the grounds of good national policy, and in the interest of an oppressed people. If no other aid than this had been given by us, it would have been all sufficient to have ensured the triumph of the Cubans. Such an acknowledgment on our part would have had some followers, and, in face of such decision, Spain would never have ventured to continue her bloody butcheries in the island.

Self interest should also have urged us onward in such a line of duty. Our own late war was after all based on the abolition of slavery. We find the leaders of the insurgent Cubans magnanimously freeing their slaves and giving every earnest in their power of their desire to follow our example.

Instead then of receiving them with open arms, and identifying ourselves with their noble and heroic struggle, we have repulsed them and sent them iron-clads to burn their towns and villages, to crush the patriotic uprising, and keep the people bound to their slavery.

And this is the New Year's greeting of free America to poor struggling Cuba!

We do not blame the people of this country for such base and unprincipled conduct—conduct at once dishonorable, mean and cowardly. But we do blame the fatuous government that through imbecility or something worse, have lowered the name and fame of America, and left a stigma on our character that neither time nor future wisdom can efface.

The only excuse, or skeleton of a reason given for this policy is, that any interference of ours would damage our prospects of a settlement with England in the matter of the Alabama claims. To acknowledge the independence of Cuba would be to afford a pretext to England and to establish a precedent by which she would take every advantage to our prejudice and loss. The thing is absurd. There is no parallel in the first instance and our conduct for or against Cuba would not and could not militate against this country in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

These claims can never be settled but by war with England or worse, by national disgrace. Those who think otherwise know little of America or, rather its rulers, and less of England. The Alabama claims rest on a very insecure basis, indeed, if friendly interference on our part with a struggling neighbor could be tortured into an excuse, either for their non settlement or delay. No doubt England would endeavor to make use of our interference, but is America to be deterred from following a plain path of duty for fear of displeasing England? So, indeed, it would appear. In that case we have arrived at a pretty pass surely. A little while longer and England will use us in whatever way seems most suitable to her interests and our humiliation.

The latest news from Cuba is of the most discouraging character. The Gazette of January 15th publishes dispatches from the interior announcing the surrender of insurgents in large numbers.

The Spanish troops in the Central Department are on the march to attack the insurgents.

The Spanish mail steamer which sailed that day took a memorial signed by thousands of Spaniards, requesting the Cortes to defer the granting of liberty and reforms in Porto Rico. The document gives as a reason for this request, that the granting of these privileges will prove highly injurious to the cause of Spain in Cuba, be used as a weapon against the Spaniards, and weaken the power of the Government. The residents of Cuba at present do not desire such reforms, the country is unprepared to receive them, and the people prefer to wait until Cuba is represented in the Cortes.

Not only is the battle for freedom to be drowned in blood, but the hatred of the Spaniards must be fed by witholding even the semblance of a reform. Poor Cuba!

AMERICAN FENIANISM.

The applause of friends is never so valuable as the bitterness of enemies, although oftentimes more pleasing. When the latter are made to bawl forth their denunciations we may rest assured that our work is producing good fruit. Just witness the latest evidence of this from England. A telegram dated London January 17th, says:

"Mr. Bright, at a public breakfast in Birmingham yesterday, made a speech on the subject of the Fenians. He bitterly denounced the American Fenians, whom he characterized as 'citizens of another country persisting in disturbing the peace of that.' The Irish rich, he said, suffered less than the Irish poor, since lawlessness exerts that hurtfulness in the laws that the poor only complain of.

"Mr. Bright, however, in conclusion [illegible] his co-operation to obtain the release of the Fenian prisoners."

To be bitterly denounced by a member of the English Cabinet is just as musical to our ears as a shout of victory. Does John Bright imagine for a moment that the millions of Irish emigrants who were forced to expatriate themselves from their homes—from everything that made life dear to them—and seek for the means of livelihood in a foreign land, are likely to forget the cause of their expatriation? Or, does he think that the Atlantic, wide as it is, can wash out the sympathies of our nature, and prevent us thinking of our brothers in prison, and our country still under the evil sway of himself and compatriots? Foolish man, from whom better things might have been expected! What are we here for but to disturb the peace of England, to work without ceasing in wounding and injuring England in every way, until she relinquishes her hold on Ireland. We are pledged to that work as long as we live, and even when we die, and when John Bright dies, others will arise in our stead to hurt the feelings of the future Brights until the one great act has been consummated.

It is rather strange that John Bright should have to lose his usually mild temper and take to abuse the American Fenians. Was it because that his feelings were not warmed after breakfast as after dinner that he took on so? There may have been something in this, but Fenianism at any meal is enough to injure the digestion of any Englishman, and John Bright, we presume, is no exception to the general rule.

ENGLISH BRUTALITY

The brutality of the English nature is very often exhibited in acts that are calculated to cause a feeling of revulsion in the hearts of all who are not savage in their character. Even untamed savages would look with a spirit of loathing on some of the atrocities committed by the lower order of the English people.

The stoning of Alley Higgins was one of those villainous murders that shock the civilized world for many a day after its occurrence. The latest deed of this sort was the placing of a little boy on a fire to roast him for singing a political song. The child's name was Edward Smith, about four years old, and the perpetrator was a young brute named John Waring, who was brought before the magistrates at Blackburn police court.

The little fellow, Smith, began to sing an election song known as "Hornby Forever." Waring, a grown lad, said if he sang that song again he would put him on the fire. Little Smith did not like to be intimidated, and accordingly repeated the song, when Waring caught the child, lifted him on to a chair, turned up his clothing, and seated him on the top bar of the fire grate, where he held him for some time. The child screamed, but the heart of the brute Waring did not relent. On the contrary he caught the child a second time and pressed the backs of his thighs to the bars of the fire grate. During these horrible proceedings a hot cinder fell on the floor and when Waring could not continue to hold the tortured child any longer he seated the poor little sufferer on the hot coal.

Waring had taken the precaution of locking the door during this abominable work of torture. The child's screams brought its mother on the scene, when she discovered her little boy, with his thighs and the hinder part of his body all badly burned. When Waring was brought to trial the child was not out of danger, and so Waring was remanded. Mr. Thompson, the presiding magistrate, remarking—"It is a brutal case, and no mistake." Had little Smith been an Irish child there would have been most likely no trial, at least no punishment.

PUBLIC DINNER TO JOHN MARTIN.

The friends of this talented and distinguished Irish nationalist and patriot martyr of 1848 are about to give him a public banquet at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, on Saturday, the 22d instant. No man has labored more honestly, faithfully, and devotedly, in the cause of Irish nationality, than Mr. Martin. It is true that he disagrees with us as to the means whereby the independence and prosperity of Ireland are to be secured, for he still believes in the efficacy of "Moral Force," brought to bear legally and constitutionally upon the oppressors of the Irish people, while it is our conviction that nothing but a revolution, effected by "Physical Force," can mitigate the woes of our country in any very perceptible degree, not to mention the far more glorious object of exalting her to Independent Nationhood. Notwithstanding this important difference of opinion, we yield to none in our respect and esteem for Mr. Martin as a sincere lover of the land that bore him. We shall rejoice to find that the public compliment about to be paid to him on Saturday next by his friends and admirers in this city will be both worthy of his high character and honorable to its projectors.

NOTES.

The Mormon Tribune comes to us all the way from Salt Lake city, with a request that we exchange newspapers. Certainly, we have no objection, and should not be astonished to find a good Fenian Circle established in that place. The Tribune is the organ of the Mormon Schism now happily inaugurated, and as such, we wish it—that is the Schism—all manner of success.

English snobbery is not confined now-a-days to the blacklegs and gamblers. The volatile aristocracy sometimes find themselves not far removed from the commoner kind of snobbery and blackguardism. One of that ilk, known as Lord William Beresford, an officer, too, of the 9th Lancers, took it into his head lately to make an onslaught on a quiet police officer. The preserver of the peace could not see the joke, and, accordingly walked off the aristocrat to the "office," where, on the following morning, he was fined in £50 and costs, all of which was quite right and just.

The London Herald, the organ of the English Tories, and defender of the late Established Church in Ireland, has ceased to exist. No bitterer enemy, alike perhaps one exception, ever existed, to Ireland and the Irish cause, than this defunct newspaper. Latterly it betrayed some humanity, such as are found sometimes in the form of death bed repentance, but the penitence begotten by the pains of extremis is seldom worth much. When the Church Establishment went over there was nothing worth while living for, and so our old enemy quietly gave up the ghost at the age of ninety.

General F. F. Millen.—We have to announce the departure for Mexico of our esteemed friend and fellow nationalist, Gen. F. F. Millen. News from that Republic, recently published in the press of this city, brings the unwelcome tidings that in the late pronunciamento in the city of San Luis Potosi, the Fourth Brigade of Artillery of which the General's Chief, has been cut to pieces under the command of Gen. Manuel Larranaga, the junior and substitute of Gen. Millen, in command during leave of absence of the latter officer. Gen. Larranaga has joined the rebels, taking with him the remainder of the Fourth Brigade, which was temporarily entrusted to his command. The unexpected suddenness which compels Gen. Millen to depart for the theatre of operations will not permit him to take leave individually of his numerous friends here, but we are pleased to inform our readers that all correspondence for him will for the present be forwarded to the general's headquarters in Mexico by the editor of this paper.

We are threatened with the visit of another prince of the "royal blood." Prince Arthur is to arrive at Washington on the 28th inst. What a blessing for America. Will the Alabama claims receive a push forward we wonder in consequence of this visit? There are some diseases relished by those who "lead" society; probably the king's evil is one of them.

LINES WRITTEN IN MILBANK PRISON
In February, '69,

ON HEARING OF THE DEATH OF EDWARD DUFFY

BY JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA, ESQ., M. P. FOR TIPPERARY.

The world is growing darker and darker day by day,
The stars that shone upon life's path are vanishing away—
Some setting and some shifting, only one that changes never,
Is the guiding star, the beacon-light, that shines bright forever.

Liberty sits mountain high, and slavery has birth
In the hovels, in the marshes, in the lowest dens of earth,
The tyrants of the world pitfall dig the path between,
And o'ershadow it with scaffolds, prison blocks, and guillotine.

The gloomy way is brightened when we walk with those we love,
The heavy load is lightened when we bear and they approve:
The path of life grows darker to me as I journey one
For the loving hearts that traveled it are falling one by one.

The news of death is saddening even in the festal hall,
But when 'tis heard through prison bars, 'tis saddest then of all,
Where there's none to share the sorrow in the solitary cell,
In the prison within prison—a lonelier hell in hell.

That whisper through the grating has thrilled through all my veins—
"Duffy is dead!" A noble soul has slipped the tyrant's chains.
But, whatever wounds they gave him, their lying books will show
How they very kindly treated him, more like a friend than foe.

For these are Christian pharisees, the hypocrites of creeds,
With the Bible on their lips, and the Devil in their deeds.
Too merciful in public gaze to take our lives away,
Too anxious here to plant in us the seeds of life's decay.

Those Christians stand between us and the God above our head,
The sun and moon they prison, and withhold our daily bread,
Entombed, enchained, and starving, that the mind they may control,
And quench the fire that burns in the ever-living soul.

To lay your head upon the block for faith in Freedom's God,
To fall in fight for Freedom in the land your fathers trod;
For Freedom on the scaffold high to draw your latest breath,
Or anywhere 'gainst tyranny 'tis well to die the death.

Still sad and lone was yours, Ned, 'mid the jailers of your race,
With none to press the cold white hand, with none to smooth the face;
With none to take the dying wish to homeland, friend, or brother,
To kindred mind, to promised bride, or to the sorrowing mother.

I tried to get to speak to you before you passed away,
As you were dying near to me, and far from Castlerea;
But the Bible-mongers turned me off when at their office door,
I asked, last month, to see you; now I'll never see you more.

If spirits once released from earth could visit earth again,
You'd come to see me here, Ned; but for those we look in vain.
In the Dead house you are lying, and I'd wake you if I could,
But they'll wake you in Lough Glyn, Ned, in that cottage by the wood.

For the mother's instinct tells her that her dearest one is dead,
That the single mind, the noble soul, from earth to heaven is fled;
As the girls rush towards the door and look towards the trees,
To catch that sorrow-laden wail that's borne upon the breeze.

Thus the path of life grows darker to me; darker day by day,
The stars that flashed their light on it are vanishing away
Some setting and some shifting, but that one which changes never,
The beacon star of Liberty that blazes bright for ever.

Rossa applied to the Director, Captain Gambier, to see Edward Duffy a few weeks before he died. Rossa heard Duffy was dying in the prison hospital, and that Duffy wished to speak to him. Application refused. A few weeks afterwards a convict Lynch, of Dublin, whispered through Rossa's grating, "Duffy is dead."

Fenian News.

TO THE IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS OF AMERICA.

69th Regt. Armory, Grand Street,
New York City, Jan. 10th, 1870.

In The Irish People of the 25th December, 1869, an extract appeared from a letter addressed to the Editor from a friend in Paris stating that James Stephens is in poor circumstances and ill health. As might be expected this announcement created quite an excitement in Fenian Circles. Their feelings towards the great architect and master mind of Fenianism became at once aroused, and members set about doing something practical to prove their devotion to their absent chief. The McHale, Ireland's Vallis, Brian Boru, and Wolfe Tone Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood have already come forward with hearts yearning with love for their chief, with open hands to assist and kindly words to cheer. Already something has been accumulated. The undersigned have formed a Central Committee with the object of forwarding any sums they may receive as prompt as possible to their destination. We intend using every means in our power to make the undertaking a success. We hope our Brothers and all lovers of liberty will come forward and assist us in this labor of love, so that we may have a worthy tribute of affection to offer our beloved Organizer.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

McHale Circle.	Lovell's Circle.
Wm. O'Sheridan,	John C. Begley, Centre,
Wm. J. Herbert.	Arthur Hagan.
Wolfe Tone Circle.	Brian Boru Circle.
George Smith, Centre,	Thomas O'Bolger,
Patrick Evans,	Edward Haydan,
James Mathews.	Jas. Fogarty.
Garry Owen Circle.	Peter O'Neil Crowley Circle.
Thomas O'Halloran.	John Lynaght, Centre.

James Stephens' Circle, I. R. B.
Michael O'Gorman, Secretary.
Captain John Kirwan.

John Murphy, Chairman.

Wm. Moran, Treasurer.
Peter Rean, Secretary,
330 Second Avenue, N. Y.

RED-HAND CIRCLE.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

New York, January 11, 1870.

Dear Sir—On last Friday, January 7th, we had a grand public meeting at our hall, 172 Madison street. Long before the hour of eight o'clock the hall was filled to repletion. Precisely at eight o'clock our worthy Centre, Mr. Cahill, who, by the way, is a bright example of all that is pure and honorable, called the meeting to order, after which he introduced the first speaker of the evening, General Denis F. Burke, who spoke at considerable length on the duty which Irishmen owe to their country, drawing a glowing picture of the present spirit and discipline of the organization with our future bright and hopeful prospects.

The next speakers were Messrs. Mallaly and Lyons, who pictured vividly the sufferings of Ireland for the last seven hundred years, and closed with a fervent appeal for all Irishmen to join the ranks.

Mr. Dwyer and Master Flynn sang some fine national songs, after which eighteen young men came forward and signed the "roll," which, I think, speaks well for the exertions of the "Red Hand Circle."

In conclusion I would add that Company "D," First Bat. I. R. P., under command of Captain Wm. Murphy and First Lieutenant Stephen Garry, attended our meeting in uniform, and their soldierly deportment elicited hearty applause from the audience.

As it is seldom that the name of our Circle is seen in print, it is hoped that you will be kind enough to give this an insertion.

Fraternally yours,

First Sergeant of the Guard.

[We have been compelled to cut down our correspondent's communication in consequence of pressure on our space.—Ed. I. P.]

WOLFE TONE CIRCLE, F. B.

The members of the above Circle are requested to attend their regular weekly meeting on Saturday, January 22d, at their hall, corner of Twenty third street and second avenue, as there is business of importance to come before the meeting.

George Smith, Centre.

James Mathews, Secretary.

WOLFE TONE CIRCLE, KANE COUNTY, ILL.

Aurora, Kane County, Ill., Jan. 12, 1870.

Mr. John O'Mahony.

Dear Sir—I wish to inform you that we have reorganized the Wolfe Tone Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood here. We succeeded in raising fifty five men who are ready to march whenever our Irish banner is unfurled. As we now have considerable funds on hand, and want them to go where they will do good to the cause that they were raised for, the independence of Ireland, we wish to hold correspondence with Mr. Savage; but not knowing the general corresponding secretary I write to you for information. I remain, yours truly,

Michael Hagerty,
Secretary of the Wolfe Tone Circle.

[Write to John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., Post office box 3,821, New York city.]

The following meetings are announced by the Organizing Corps:

Peter O'Neil Crowley Circle on January 22, at the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane Streets. Speakers, Messrs. MacNamara, O'Brien, and James Boyle.

Brian Boru Circle, January 23, Jefferson Hall, Avenue A, between 15th and 16th streets. Speakers, Messrs. MacNamara, Lysaght, and MacMahon.

A meeting will be held corner of 29th street and 4th avenue (Gowanus), January 23, to organize a new circle, and will be addressed by Messrs. Duffy, Paul, MacNamara, and Coyle.

IRISH BALLAD POETRY.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

My Dear Sir—Will you permit me to ask, through the columns of the People, a favor of some of your readers. There may be many of them who have retained, in print, in manuscript, or in memory, some of the old and forgotten ballads and songs (political and otherwise) of Ireland, written during the half forgotten period which extends from the time of Dean Swift to the carrying of the infamous act of Union.

If there be such, the writer of this would esteem it a great favor if the possessors of such songs and ballads would send him copies addressed to this [illegible]

[illegible]

SCENES AND SKETCHES IN LONGFORD

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAMMOTH
BILLIARD ESTABLISHMENT
Of the World.

ASSEMBLY BILLIARD HOUSE,
261, 263, and 265 Washington Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Thirty-four Phelan & Collender Tables.
A. R. SAMUELLS, Proprietor.

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THE ONLY IRISH LITERARY JOURNAL NOW PUBLISHED.

THE EMERALD

[illegible]

CITY CANVASS.

CHARTER ELECTION, 1869.

Official Statement and Declaration.

In Board of City Canvassers, Dec. 31, 1869.

[CONCLUDED.]

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District was three thousand seven hundred and seven 3,707
Of which Patrick Gibney received two thousand six hundred and forty five 2,645
Of which Samuel Barclay received nine hundred and ninety five 995
Of which there were blank thirty-one 31
And of which there were scattering thirty-six 36 — 3,707

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District was three thousand and twenty-seven 3,027
Of which John Reilly received two thousand four hundred and sixty three 2,463
Of which Mathew Hicks received five hundred and thirty three 533
Of which there were blank eleven 11
And of which there were scattering twenty 20 — 3,027

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District was five thousand six hundred and seventy one 5,671
Of which Edward Schlichting received two thousand six hundred and seventy nine 2,679
Of which John Kelly received one thousand nine hundred and twenty three 1,923
Of which Hugh Turner received seven hundred and fifty three 753
Of which James Phelan received two hundred and fifty five 255
Of which John M. Culkin received eight 8
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering fifty 50 — 5,671

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District was five thousand five hundred and sixty 5,560
Of which Nicholas Haughton received three thousand one hundred and sixty two 3,162
Of which John Reilly received two thousand three hundred and seventy seven 2,377
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering twelve 12 — 5,560

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District was five thousand seven hundred and seventy two 5,772
Of which Charles Feitner received two thousand seven hundred and thirty three 2,733
Of which Stephen N. Simonson received one thousand three hundred and twenty-one 1,321
Of which Thomas O'Neill received one thousand two hundred and thirty one 1,231
Of which James McGovern received three hundred and thirty eight 338
Of which Edward Timpson received ninety-seven 97
Of which there were blank twelve 12
And of which there were scattering forty 40 — 5,772

EIGHTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Aldermanic District was five thousand one hundred and thirty nine 5,139
Of which Peter Seery received five thousand one hundred and thirty two 5,132
And of which there were scattering seven 7 — 5,139

NINETEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District was two thousand seven hundred and seventy-three 2,773
Of which Bartholomew McDonald received one thousand one hundred and eighty five 1,185
Of which Joseph Cudlipp received one thousand and six 1,006
Of which John Sealom received five hundred and seventy nine 579
And of which there were scattering three 3 — 2,773

TWENTIETH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth Aldermanic District was five thousand and eighteen 5,018
Of which Michael Fay received two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six 2,756
Of which William A. Jace received nine hundred and eighteen 918
Of which Henry Hinch received seven hundred and ninety two 792
Of which Patrick H. Kearney received five hundred and three 503
Of which there were blank thirty seven 37
And of which there were scattering twelve 12 — 5,018

TWENTY FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Assistant Alderman of the Twenty first Aldermanic District was four thousand eight hundred and one 4,801
Of which John Shelly received one thousand seven hundred and ninety four 1,794
Of which Charles H. Cooper received one thousand six hundred and forty 1,640
Of which William McManus received eight hundred and seventy-nine 879
Of which Nicholas Haas received three hundred and forty-eight 348
Of which R. Griffin Barney received one hundred and five 105
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26 — 4,801

FOR POLICE JUSTICES.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fifth Judicial district was five thousand one hundred and sixty five 5,165
Of which Edward Hogan received five thousand one hundred and fifty-seven 5,157
And of which there were scattering eight 8 — 5,165

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Second Judicial District was thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-six 13,176
Of which Joseph Dowling received thirteen thousand one hundred and fourteen 13,114
Of which there were blank thirty-one 31
And of which there were scattering thirty-one 31 — 13,176

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Third Judicial District was twelve thousand six hundred and twenty-two 12,622
Of which John Cox received ten thousand and ninety two 10,092
Of which Edward Taylor received two thousand four hundred and sixty nine 2,469
Of which there were blank twenty eight 28
And of which there were scattering thirty-three 33 — 12,622

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District was eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight 11,788
Of which John Scott received seven thousand and thirty seven 7,037
Of which Francis V. Euring received three thousand four hundred and forty eight 3,448
Of which Martin B. Brown received one thousand two hundred and seventy one 1,271
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank six 6
And of which there were scattering twenty five 25 — 11,788

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fifth Judicial District was fourteen thousand and twenty one 14,021
Of which Edward J. Shandley received thirteen thousand and three 13,003
Of which Wm. H. Burns received one thousand 1,000
And of which there were scattering eighteen 18 — 14,021

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District was ten thousand three hundred and fifty seven 10,357
Of which Butler H. Bixby received ten thousand three hundred and two 10,302
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank seventeen 17
And of which there were scattering thirty six 36 — 10,357

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District was thirteen thousand four hundred and sixty-one 13,461
Of which James E. Coulter received four thousand five hundred and ninety five 4,595
Of which Henry Murray received four thousand three hundred and forty three 4,343
Of which John S. Masterson received three thousand and four 3,004
Of which John W. Bockhorn received nine hundred and sixty nine 969
Of which George F. C. Doberenmendrow received three hundred and seventy six 376
Of which Hugh Murray received one hundred and twenty eight 128
Of which there were blank twenty-six 26
And of which there were scattering twenty 20 — 13,461

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District was thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy nine 13,179
Of which Thomas A. Ledwith received six thousand seven hundred and forty two 6,742
Of which John Hardy received five thousand seven hundred and five 5,705
Of which E. Harrison Reed received seven hundred and sixteen 716
Of which there were blank two 2
And of which there were scattering fourteen 14 — 13,179

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Ninth Judicial District was four thousand nine hundred and thirty 4,930
Of which John McQuade received two thousand three hundred and eight 2,308
Of which George P. Webster received one thousand and sixty 1,060
Of which William L. Wiley received eight hundred and sixty eight 868
Of which Stinson Melvor received six hundred and sixty-seven 667
Of which Joseph Hopp received thirteen 13
Of which there were blank eleven 11
And of which there were scattering three 3 — 4,930

FOR JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District was five thousand one hundred and sixty three 5,163
Of which Denis Quin received five thousand one hundred and fifty 5,150
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering ten 10 — 5,163

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District was twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six 12,466
Of which Thomas Kivlin received twelve thousand and sixty-six 12,066
Of which there were blank three hundred and twenty-nine 329
And of which there were scattering seventy-one 71 — 12,466

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District was twelve thousand six hundred and fifty-three 12,653
Of which James Walker Fowler received eight thousand six hundred and forty three 8,643
Of which William E. Smith received two thousand five hundred and twenty-six 2,526
Of which Arthur Delaney received one thousand four hundred and forty five 1,445
Of which there were blank twenty one 21
And of which there were scattering eighteen 18 — 12,653

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District was eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five 11,765
Of which Anthony Hartman received seven thousand and ninety-nine 7,099
Of which William H. Kirchels received four thousand six hundred and forty-one 4,641
Of which there were blank six 6
And of which there was scattering nineteen 19 — 11,765

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District was thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-eight 13,398
Of which Joseph Koch received thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty five 13,355
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering forty-two 42 — 13,398

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District was ten thousand nine hundred and fifty five 10,955
Of which Thaddeus H. Lane received ten thousand nine hundred and eight 10,908
Of which there were defective two 2
Of which there were blank ten 10
And of which there were scattering thirty-five 35 — 10,955

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District was thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty two 13,422
Of which Joseph Meteaire received six thousand three hundred and fifty two 6,352
Of which John A. Seemuller received six thousand one hundred and thirty seven 6,137
Of which Adolph Levinger received seven hundred and twenty six 726
Of which there were blank one hundred and thirty-four 134
And of which there were scattering seventy three 73 — 13,422

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District was twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty nine 12,989
Of which William J. Kane received eleven thousand nine hundred and seventeen 11,917
Of which William H. Ball received one thousand and thirty-four 1,034
Of which there were blank eleven 11
And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27 — 12,989

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-one 4,921
Of which Josiah Porter received two thousand one hundred and fifty-two 2,152
Of which Michael Halloran received one thousand six hundred and twenty three 1,623
Of which William H. De Camp received one thousand and eighteen 1,018
Of which John W. Bennett received one hundred and two 102
Of which there were blank thirteen 13
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13 — 4,921

FOR TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, for Full Term, was two thousand nine hundred and nine 2,909
Of which John O'Connor received two thousand nine hundred and five 2,905
Of which there were blank four 4 — 2,909

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward to fill vacancy, was two thousand nine hundred and ten 2,910
Of which Peter Duch received two thousand nine hundred and six 2,906
Of which there were blank four 4 — 2,910

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward was one hundred and seventy-eight 178
Of which Arthur Keating received one hundred and sixty-seven 167
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering ten 10 — 178

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Third Ward was six hundred and six 606
Of which John Hurley received six hundred and six 606 — 606

FOURTH WARD

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was five thousand and eighty-five 5,085
Of which William Kennedy received four thousand nine hundred and fifty three 4,953
Of which William Lyons received eighty-one 81
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there was scattering forty three 43 — 5,085

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was one thousand four hundred and forty-nine 1,449
Of which Thomas E. Smith received one thousand four hundred and thirty eight 1,438
And of which there were scattering eleven 11 — 1,449

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was five thousand eight hundred and twenty four 5,824
Of which Thomas D. Conroy received five thousand eight hundred and twelve 5,812
Of which there were blank eight 8
And of which there were scattering four 4 — 5,824

SEVENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward for Full Term was four thousand nine hundred and forty six 4,946
Of which James Callery received four thousand nine hundred and forty two 4,942
And of which there were scattering four 4 — 4,946

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes cast for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand nine hundred and forty six 4,946
Of which William Colligan received four thousand nine hundred and forty-two 4,942
And of which there were scattering four 4 — 4,946

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and nineteen 4,819
Of which Charles A. Quinn received three thousand five hundred and forty nine 3,549
Of which George W. Van Vorst received one thousand two hundred and forty nine 1,249
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering twenty 20 — 4,819

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine 4,799
Of which Charles S. Wright received two thousand five hundred and fourteen 2,514
Of which James Lynch received two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 2,237
Of which there were blank four 4
And of which there were scattering forty-four 44 — 4,799

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was four thousand and forty-eight 4,048
Of which George T. Patterson received two thousand seven hundred and twenty five 2,725
Of which William Boeckell received five hundred and sixty three 563
Of which Philip Schaffer received four hundred and fifty five 455
Of which Tobias Dammeyer received two hundred and seventy 270
Of which there were blank two 2
And of which there were scattering thirty-three 33 — 4,048

ELEVENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, for Full Term, was five thousand three hundred and forty-one 5,341
Of which Joseph Wangler received four thousand four hundred and twenty-three 4,423
Of which Frederick Young received nine hundred and three 903
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering twelve 12 — 5,341

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand two hundred and sixteen 2,216
Of which John D. Murdock received one thousand nine hundred and sixty eight 1,968
Of which Thomas Hayes received one hundred and twenty-eight 128
Of which there were blank one hundred and sixteen 116
And of which there were scattering four 4 — 2,216

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward, was four thousand eight hundred and twenty 4,820
Of which Andrew Smith received three thousand three hundred and sixty-one 3,361
Of which John C. Graff received one thousand four hundred and thirty-four 1,434
Of which Thomas Feely received ten 10
Of which there was defective one 1
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering eleven 11 — 4,820

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward, was three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight 3,698
Of which Richard Evans received two thousand one hundred and sixty two 2,162
Of which Thomas H. Kip received eight hundred and seventy 870
Of which William Kelly received four hundred and fifty-four 454
Of which Enos Elliott received one hundred and ninety-nine 199
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13 — 3,698

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was two thousand one hundred and three 2,103
Of which Francis O'Reilly received two thousand and thirty five 2,035
Of which John Martin McLean received twenty five 25
Of which James McAlarney received fifteen 15
Of which Paul Madden received thirteen 13
Of which there was blank one 1
And of which there were scattering fourteen 14 — 2,103

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was three thousand and eighty eight 3,088
Of which James L. Babbitt received two thousand five hundred and seven 2,507
Of which Henry A. Tauer received four hundred and thirty six 436
Of which Jones N. Phillips received one hundred and thirty four 134
And of which there were scattering eleven 11 — 3,088

SIXTEENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, for full term, was four thousand five hundred and ninety seven 4,597
Of which John De Lamater received one thousand seven hundred and ninety two 1,792
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering three 3 — 4,597

To Fill Vacancy for Two Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was four thousand two hundred and eighty-four 4,284
Of which Benjamin B. Van Buren received two thousand five hundred and seventy one 2,571
Of which Stephen Merritt, jr., received one thousand six hundred and ninety 1,690
Of which there were blank nine 9
And of which there were scattering fourteen 14 — 4,284

To Fill Vacancy for Four Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for four years, was four thousand two hundred and sixty six 4,266
Of which Michael M. Nierny received two thousand five hundred and six 2,506
Of which R. B. Vance received one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven 1,727
Of which there were twenty eight 28
And of which there were scattering five 5 — 4,266

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward was seven thousand four hundred and sixty-five 7,465
Of which Edward Lane received three thousand eight hundred and sixteen 3,816
Of which Hiram Merritt received one thousand nine hundred and fifty three 1,953
Of which Charles Kinkell received one thousand six hundred and seventy-six 1,676
Of which there were blank three 3
And of which there were scattering seventeen 17 — 7,465

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, for full term, was five thousand four hundred and seventy eight 5,478
Of which Frederick Hagemeyer received two thousand eight hundred and forty 2,840
Of which Andrew J. Schoenmann received two thousand six hundred and eight 2,608
Of which there were blank twenty one 21
And of which there were scattering nine 9 — 5,478

To Fill Vacancy for One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, to fill Vacancy for One Year, was five thousand five hundred and forty-five 5,545
Of which John J. Trow received two thousand nine hundred and seventy six 2,976
Of which Frederick Krets received two thousand five hundred and fifty one 2,551
Of which there were blank sixteen 16
And of which there were scattering two 2 — 5,545

To Fill Vacancy for Three Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common School of the Eighteenth Ward, to Fill Vacancy for Three Years, was five thousand three hundred and fifty-two 5,352
Of which Charles Boyle received five thousand three hundred and thirty-five 5,335
Of which there were blank fourteen 14
And of which there were scattering three 3 — 5,352

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was five thousand seven hundred and fifty four 5,754
Of which John Burlinson received three thousand four hundred and fifty-seven 3,457
Of which Weeks W. Culver received one thousand six hundred and ninety 1,690
Of which Hugh Mitchell received four hundred and forty five 445
Of which Joseph McCann received one hundred and forty 140
Of which there were blank thirteen 13
And of which there were scattering nine 9 — 5,754

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was eight thousand and ninety four 8,094
Of which Erastus Littlefield received three thousand eight hundred and thirty-two 3,832
Of which Charles H. Moore received three thousand and seventy three 3,073
Of which Philip W. Moller received one thousand one hundred and sixty four 1,164
And of which there were scattering twenty-five 25 — 8,094

TWENTY FIRST WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for Full Term, was five thousand five hundred and seventy six 5,576
Of which Thomas Casey received five thousand five hundred and fifty three 5,553
Of which there were blank ten 10
And of which there were scattering thirteen 13 — 5,576

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to Fill Vacancy, was five thousand five hundred and sixty one 5,561
Of which Jeremiah A. Hallanan received five thousand five hundred and fifty-four 5,554
And of which there were scattering 7 — 5,561

TWENTY SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty second Ward was six thousand seven hundred and twenty three 6,723
Of which John W. Stevens received two thousand five hundred and forty two 2,542
Of which John W. Morgan received two thousand two hundred and fifteen 2,215
Of which Patrick Goulding received one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine 1,959
And of which there were scattering seven 7 — 6,723

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this twentieth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

Mayor of the City of New York.
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City of New York.
A Police Justice in each Judicial District of the City of New York.
A Justice of the District Court in each Judicial District of the City of New York.
One Trustee of Common Schools in each Ward for full term;
And Trustees of Common Schools to fill such vacancies in the several Wards as existed by reason of death, resignation or other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers of the City of New York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City at the Election held on the seventh day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

MAYOR.

That A. Oakey Hall received the greatest number of votes for Mayor of the City of New York.

ALDERMEN.

That John Moore, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.
That Thomas Coman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.
That Edward Cuddy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.
That Bryan Reilly, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.
That Henry Hughes, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
That Anthony Miller, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.
That John Murray, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
That Edward Welsh, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.
That Peter Culkin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.
That J. William Guntzer, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.
That Lawrence O'Brien, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.
That Henry Woltman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic district.
That James Barker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
That James McIntever, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
That James G. Dimond, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
That Florence Scannel, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.
That George W. Cregier, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.
That Richard Croker, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Eighteenth Aldermanic District.
That David S. Jackson, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District.
That James E. Cunningham, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Twentieth Aldermanic District.
That Jacob M. Long, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman of the Twenty-first Aldermanic District.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN

That James Healy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the First Aldermanic District.
That Patrick Lysaght, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District.
That Hugh O'Brien, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Third Aldermanic District.
That John Garvin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District.
That Isaac Robinson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifth Aldermanic District.
That Lawrence K. Hill, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District.
That John Hampson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventh Aldermanic District.
That Hulet O'Dell, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District.
That Henry Rogers, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Aldermanic District.

That Joseph Hoffman, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District.
That Thomas Mulligan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eleventh Aldermanic District.
That Edward Costello, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.
That Patrick Gibney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Thirteenth Aldermanic District.
That John Reilly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
That Edward Schlichting, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
That Nicholas Haughton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.
That Charles Feitner, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District.
That Peter Seery, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Eighteenth Aldermanic District.
That Bartholomew McDonald, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District.
That Michael Fay, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth Aldermanic District.
That John Shelly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Assistant Alderman of the Twenty-first Aldermanic District.

POLICE JUSTICES.

That Edward Hogan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the First Judicial District.
That Joseph Dowling, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Second Judicial District.
That John Cox, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Third Judicial District.
That John Scott, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fourth Judicial District.
That Edward J. Shandley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fifth Judicial District.
That Butler H. Bixby, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District.
That James E. Coulter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Seventh Judicial District.
That Thomas A. Ledwith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Eighth Judicial District.
That John McQuade, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Ninth Judicial District.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

That Denis Quinn, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District.
That Thomas Kivlin, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District.
That James Walker Fowler, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District.
That Anthony Hartman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District.
That Joseph Koch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District.
That Thaddeus H. Lane, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District.
That Joseph Meteaire, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District.
That William J. Kane, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District.
That Josiah Porter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Ninth Judicial District.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That John O'Connor, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward, for full term.
That Peter Duch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward, to fill vacancy.
That Arthur Keating, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Second Ward.
That John Hurley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Third Ward.
That William Kennedy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward.
That Thomas E. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifth Ward.
That Thomas D. Conroy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixth Ward.
That James Callery, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward, for full term.
That William Colligan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy.
That Charles A. Quinn, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighth Ward.
That Charles S. Wright, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Ninth Ward.
That George T. Patterson, by the greatest number of votes was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Tenth Ward.
That Joseph Wangler, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, for full term.
That John D. Murdock, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, to fill vacancy.
That Andrew Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twelfth Ward.
That Richard Evans, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Thirteenth Ward.
That Francis O'Reilly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fourteenth Ward.
That James L. Babbitt, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Fifteenth Ward.
That Clement Dioches, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, for full term.
That Benjamin B. Van Buren, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years.
That Michael McNierney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for four years.
That Edward Lane, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward.
That Frederick Hagemeyer, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward, for full term.
That John F. Trow, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for one year.
That Charles Boyle, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Eighteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for three years.
That John Burlingood, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Nineteenth Ward.
That Erastus Littlefield, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward.
That Thomas Casey, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty first Ward, for full term.
That Jeremiah A. Hallanan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy.
That John W. Stevens, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Twenty-second Ward.

We hereby certify the foregoing Declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this twentieth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Secretary.

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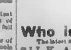
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is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury and destined to this pleasant form to supersede and banish from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than
One Thousand Experiments
were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever.
In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy, and the irregularities to which the female sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the horrible and disgusting compounds usually administered in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general aperient they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopoeia.
It is GUARANTEED that no one who has once tried DR. ERASMUS WINSLOW'S LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught or pill.
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If your druggist has not these Lozenges on hand write to the Proprietors, inclosing 50 cents, and a box will be sent free of postage.
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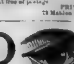
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OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind,
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and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, Patent-Medicine Depots, Printing-Offices, Bookbinders, Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, and Express Offices, &c.
JOHN C. STOCKWELL,
25 Ann Street, N. Y.

INSURANCE.

THE

TRAVELERS

It is five years since the practice of Accident Insurance was introduced into the United States by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn. Five years of successful business have made it familiar as household words, and scattered its benefits among the poor and the rich, the merchants and the mechanics, the business men and the laboring men, among those who travel and those who stay at home.

LIFE

The plan is simple. For a cash premium of $5 to $25, according to occupation and degree of exposure to accident, the Company contracts to pay $1,000 if the person insured dies by accident within a year, or $5 per week for the time he may be wholly disabled by non-fatal injury. Larger sums, up to $10,000 in case of deaths by accident, or $50 weekly indemnity as above, in the same proportion. Hazardous risks are charged higher rates, but the rates named include the great body of professional, business, working, or traveling men.

AND

What are the chances of accident? Statistics show that one person in every ten meets with an accident every year. One in fourteen of the 130,000 insured by the TRAVELERS has been paid under a claim for death or injury by accident. Facts are the strongest arguments. On the books of the TRAVELERS are recorded the names, dates, and amounts paid by this Company to TEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED of its policy-holders. These amounts vary from $5 to $10,000 each.

ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex-Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago, was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 10. Mr. Charles M. Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 8. Mr. Ambrose Lewis, chemist, of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 22. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr. J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was drowned last summer, only four days after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. The loss was promptly paid. Rev. Robert J. Parvin, a clergyman of Philadelphia, was presented with a $5,000 accident policy just before starting on a Western tour. Two days later (December 4) he lost his life in the collision and burning of the steamer "United States of America," on the Ohio River. The loss was paid in February. We might go on to enumerate scores of similar cases of fatal accident, not to mention the ten thousand claims paid for non-fatal injury.

INSURANCE

The TRAVELERS is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in the country. It has issued over [illegible] policies, it has paid over $935,000 to its policy-holders, for death or injury by accident. It has a paid-up capital of $500,000 and a cash assets amount to over $1,200,000; and it has, in an experience of five years, demonstrated that insurance against accidents is one of the most desirable and inexpensive forms of personal insurance.

COMPANY,

We desire to call your attention to our COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICY, on the Participating plan.

Applicants for this form of Policy will be entitled to receive, at the time of insuring if desired, an Accident Policy granting indemnity against personal injuries, to the extent of five dollars per week for each thousand dollars insured, without additional payments; the Premium for an Indemnity Policy being provided for out of the earnings (dividends) of the Policy which to this extent are not only guaranteed, but are absolute paid in advance.

HARTFORD,

The following example will illustrate this mode of applying dividends.

The Annual Premium on an ordinary Life Policy, issued at the age of 40 for $10,000 is $312. The Annual Premium for an Indemnity Policy for $50 per week is (preferred class) $60. Assuming the first year's Dividends to be 33⅓ per cent of the Annual Life Premium, we shall have as a dividend $104 33 a sum sufficient to pay the first year's premium on the Indemnity Policy, besides leaving $44 33 to apply a reducing the second Annual Life Premium. The second and succeeding dividends would, without doubt, annually increase, until they would exceed the entire annual premium for both life and indemnity. Thus, the Policy (for both Life and Indemnity) would not only become self-sustaining, but would thereafter yield an annual income, increasing each year until death.

The same feature can be applied to all forms of Five or Ten Payment and Endowment Policies issued by this Company.

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NEW YORK OFFICE:
207 Broadway.
R. M. JOHNSON,
MANAGER
Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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94 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

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SIX PER CENT INTEREST FREE OF GOV. TAX ALLOWED.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

GREENBAUM BROTHERS & Co. Bankers, No. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND UPWARD,
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD. VOL. XXX. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
AARON M. POWELL, Editor.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

PREMIUMS

COOPERAGE.
OLIVER McMAHON,
297 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

A General Assortment of New Work Constantly on Hand.

EMPIRE
Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK.

Office No. 139 Broadway.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES.

OFFICERS.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President.
GEORGE W. SMITH, Vice-President.
SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.
LEMUEL H. WATERS, Actuary.
THOS. K. MARCY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
EVERETT CLAPP, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President.
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"Success is the Best Criterion."

800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

AND WHY NOT?

Notice the Liberal Features!

GUARANTEED INTEREST PLAN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

TEMPORARY INSURANCE.

$100,000

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

Cunard Line of Mail Steamers BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

STEAM TO AND FROM GLASGOW, THE ANCHOR LINE

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AGENCIES.

GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND,

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REMITTANCES

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.,

Sam'l Thompson & Nephew's Liverpool and Queenstown STEAMSHIP OFFICE, 73 Broadway, cor. Rector st., N. York.

STEAM TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.

Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 236 West st., N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.
WILLIAMS & GUION,

$1 GREENBACK GOLD DOLLAR.

Prices Reduced to Gold Value and Greenbacks Accepted at Par.

Traphagen, Hunter & Co.
398, 400, and 402 Bowery,
Opposite 6th Street, Junction of 4th Avenue.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS, usual price $40, now $30.
OVERCOATS, usual price $30, now $22 50.
OVERCOATS, usual price $25, now $18 75.
OVERCOATS, usual price $20, now $15.
OVERCOATS, usual price $18, now $13 50.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

KELLY'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, 299 HUDSON, One door below SPRING ST. No Goods MISREPRESENTED. We have but ONE PRICE, and do Business strictly on HONOR. TRY US. MONEY REFUNDED. Shoes EXCHANGED within 3 Months. ALL OUR GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED expressly for a CUSTOM TRADE, and WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL and HONEST WORKMANSHIP, at CASH PRICES that DEFY COMPETITION.

P. FLOOD, WITH HEDGES, POWERS & CO., BOOTS & SHOES

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H. THORNHILL, Watchmaker, No. 79 East Broadway. Christmas and Holiday Presents

McBRIDE & MARRAT, Steam, Job and Book Printers, 36 Dey Street, New York,
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THOMAS HILL, BUTCHER, 460 West Seventeenth Street NEW YORK.

J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden Lane, MANUFACTURERS OF Fine Silver-Plated Ware.
BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Established in 1857.

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PRAYER BOOKS

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CHROMOS. RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

DOUAY BIBLES.

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TO BOOK AGENTS.

J. A. McGEE, 9 BARCLAY ST., New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 8—No. 211. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

MY NOBLE IRISH GIRL.

A SONG, BY MR. LAURENCE REYNOLDS.

I love thee, oh! that word is tame,
  To tell how dear thou art;
No seraph feels a holier flame
  Than that which thrills my heart.
How mild and innocent the brow
  Where thy dark ringlets curl;
And thy heart's pure as virgin snow,
  My noble Irish girl.

I love to gaze upon thy smile,
  Thine eye so bright and gay;
For there's no stain of art or guile
  In aught you do or say.
The happiest hour that e'er I knew,
  Tho' it my peace may peril,
Is when thee to my heart I drew,
  My noble Irish girl.

I need not in the herald's book
  My lord and lineage trace;
I read her lineage in her look,
  Her record in her face.
I hear it in each touching tone
  That floats thro' rows of pearl.
Thou art my queen, my heart's thy throne,
  My noble Irish girl.

I feel the impress of thy worth
  And strive to be like thee;
Thou art to me as heaven to earth,
  As sunshine to the sea.
And if from me some lustre beam,
  'Mid sin and passion's whirl,
'Tis thy love shines on my life stream,
  My noble Irish girl.

I'd watch in pain to give thee rest—
  To bid thee live I'd die;
And if heaven only make thee blest,
  O'er my fate I'd not sigh.
Should death approach to summons me,
  In sickness or in peril,
My soul would part in prayer for thee,
  My noble Irish girl.

The Irish Political Prisoners.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

CRUEL BARBARITY OF THE BRITISH JAILERS TOWARDS HALPIN, ROSSA, BURKE, O'CONNELL, McCLURE, ETC.

LONDON, January 1, 1870.

Dear Irish People.

I send you news in this letter which will no doubt surprise our countrymen and arouse their honest indignation.

[illegible]

...but the people who inhabited the morass had time to escape with their lives. Such an occurrence had never been heard of in the district before, and naturally created the greatest alarm. Several suggestions are advanced here in explanation of the affair, but the most plausible seems that the bog became saturated with rain and fermented as bogs sometimes do, and being situated on an elevation, simply slid off and sought its own level in a grand spread-out.—*Cork Examiner.*

Fenian Lessons.

The value of preparation in a Nation's cause cannot be over-estimated. No care is too great to bestow on such a work. The reason is very apparent. Such work, although continuous, is never perfected until the day dawns when that work shall culminate in the fruition of our ardent desires.

Those who join the Fenian Brotherhood should understand that there is no drawing back if we wish to abide by the side of Ireland.

Enthusiasm is an excellent quality, but it should not be evaporative in its character. It should be steady and consistent, not fitful and wavering. Accordingly as we are actuated by proper motives in working out the destiny of our nation, so shall others be actuated in like manner. If we are careless or given to caprice, easily put out of sorts because our views are not adopted by others; if we are not in fine, fitted to practise some little self abnegation, we are unworthy of being members of Ireland's cause, and are not fit to be ranked in the heroic army of our country's regenerators. It is highly essential, therefore, that those who join our ranks should do so unselfishly, prepared to give...

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

THE DAWN.

BY LADY WILDE

What of the night, O Watcher on the Tower?
Is the day dawning through the golden bars?
Comes it through the midnight, over clouds that lower,
Trailing robes of crimson mid the fading stars?

"Through the rent clouds I see a splendor gleaming,
Rolling down the darkness to the far Heaven's rim,
While through the mist the glorious Dawn up-streaming
Rises like the music of a grand choral hymn."

From the deep valleys where the whirlwind passes,
Hear you the tramp of the coming hosts of men,
Strong in their manhood, mighty in their masses,
Swift as rushing torrents down a mountain glen?

"Far as eye can reach, where purple mists are lifted,
Thousands upon thousands are gathering in might,
Powerful as tempests when giant sails are rifted,
Beautiful as ocean in the sun's silver light."

See you their Banner in the free air proudly
Waving as an oriflamme a King might bear,
Has it no legend—dare we utter loudly
All that a people may have written there?

"I see their Banner in the red dawn flashing—
Haughty is the legend, plain to all men's sight,
Traced in their hearts' blood, which the bronze up-catching
Flings out in flame-words—Liberty and Right."

"Onward they come, still gathering in power,
Serried ranks of men o'er the crimson-clouded lawn
Banners glisten brightly in the golden shower
Pouring through the portals of the golden Dawn.

"Each bears a symbol, glorious in its meaning,
Holy as the music of the crowned Bard's Psalm,
Faith gazing upward, on her Anchor leaning,
Peace with the Olive, and Mercy with the Palm."

Long have we waited, O Watcher for the vision,
Splendid in promise we now can see it rise,
Scattering the darkness, while with hero-mission
Brave hands uplift Hope's banner to the skies.

Not with vain clamor, but the soul's strength revealing
In the golden silence of all great true deeds,
Banded in strength for human rights appealing,
Banded in love for our poor human needs.

Bitter was the Past; let it rest, a new Æon
Preaches a new Gospel to man not in vain,
Earth through all her kingdoms echoes back the Pæan
Chanted once by Angels on the star lit plain.

Brotherhood of Nations, disdaining ancient quarrel,
Brotherhood of Peoples, flushed with a nobler race,
Palm branch and Olive let us mingle with the Laurel
In the radiant future of the coming age!

IRELAND.

Shall O'Connell Die? [illegible]

The Truth.—The right honorable members of the Mallow Farmers' Club did a noble work, in Truth's behalf, in passing a resolution declaring that they highly approved of O'Donovan Rossa's election, [illegible]

New Mayor for Cork.—On Monday, Jan. 3, Mr Hegarty was elected for the present year. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Veteran of the Eighty Eighth Regiment. [illegible]

"The Dawning of the Day." [illegible]

Melancholy Death of a Patriotic Irishman. [illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Cork.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE MEN OF CORK.

[illegible]

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Donegal.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Meath.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Tyrone.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible]

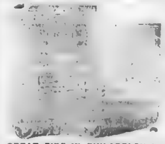
Tipperary.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

SAFES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

[illegible]

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
340 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MANUFACTURE

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MICHAEL O'RORKE,
DEALER IN
Wines and Liquors,
93 9th Ave., Corner 17th St.

GLOVER & ST'ANNA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, RUMS,
&c., &c.,
No. 39 PECK SLIP,
FRANK GLOVER, WM. ST'ANNA. NEW YORK.
Bourbon, Monongahela and Rye Whiskies.

RICHARD TERNAN
AGENT FOR THE
[illegible]
Offers a large stock of pure Liquors, retail, at importer's prices. Good Bourbon Whiskey $4 per gallon, 40 cents per bottle. Vaults, 30 Fulton street, corner of William.

JAMES M. O'DONNELL,
OF O'DONNELL BROTHERS, KENTUCKY,
DISTILLERS
OF FINE
Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys.
Offers for sale to the trade a large stock of his celebrated copper distilled, O K pure White Wheat Bourbon, together with over 1,000 barrels of his choice and assorted favorite brands, distilled in Kentucky, warranted pure, now here in bond, or tax paid. Prices low and terms liberal. Depot and Office, No. 66 PEARL STREET, near Broadway, New York.

JOHN T. McKNIGHT,
Brewer of the celebrated
MALT WINES
XX, XXX, AND STOCK ALES AND PORTER
17 and 19 DOWNING STREET
(New York City
Country orders promptly attended to. Families supplied regularly.

ROBERT FRANCIS,
Commission Merchant,
47 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,
AGENT FOR
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia
EDWARDS & CROSBY, Chicago.
Our Establishment, Gibsonton Mills, on the Monongahela River, with its extensive Malt Mills, gives us unequalled facilities for distilling Pure Monongahela Rye, Wheat, and Bourbon WHISKIES of superior quality, from Kiln-dried Grain and Barley Malt. We have on hand the largest and best stock of Choice Old Whiskies in the United States, all of which is highly improved by age.
JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia.
Importers of Fine Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Holland Gin, and Scotch Malt Whisky.

H. B. OGDEN,
Distillers of
CIDER BRANDY.
MIDDLETOWN, New York.
Orders from City and Country promptly attended to.

FRANCIS McATAVEY
LATE
James McCormick & Co.,
33 BEAVER STREET,
Offers for sale from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, of his own importation, the following merchandise.
PELLEVOISIN HIGHLY FLAVORED
ROCHELLE BRANDY,
from the old established house of Messrs. Pellevoisin, Aîne & Co.
HOLLAND GIN, IMPERIAL CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCHIEDAM
BURGUNDY PORT WINES, FULL FLAVORED.
DUFF GORDON SHERRY,
PALE AND BROWN.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS DUBLIN MALT AND MEEHANS' WHISKYS.

ROBERT TAGGART.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER;
GAS AND STEAM FITTER
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?
The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS,
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at
J. CALLAHAN & CO'S, Hat Emporium,
Cor. Grand and Broome st., N. Y. 100 Bowery

COOPERAGE.
OLIVER McMAHON,
207 Front Street,
Between Montgomery and Gouverneur Streets,
NEW YORK.
In stock and made to order, Ale Hogsheads, Barrels and Half Barrels.
A General Assortment of New Work Constantly on Hand.
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P. O'BEIRNE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
195 Broadway, cor. of Dey Street,
Near the Astor House. NEW YORK

WILLIAM F. McNAMARA,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 37 PARK ROW,
New York.
[illegible]

HENRY R. LOW.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
[illegible] NASSAU (COR. CEDAR) STREET
(ROOM [illegible])
NEW YORK.

GEO. P. TRIGG & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH MERCHANTS,
No. 178 GREENWICH STREET,
Corner of Dey Street
GEORGE P. TRIGG, STEPHEN M. AYRES. NEW YORK

H. DRUMMOND.
MASON,
No 115 WEST THIRTY THIRD STREET, NEW YORK.
Furnaces of all kinds, Bakers' Ovens, Brewers' Coppers, Oil Kettles, Roots, Oil and other Stills, High Chimnies, Cisterns and Vaults, Ranges, Cooking Ranges, etc., built or put up in any part of the United States.
Hotel Cooking Apparatus put up or repaired in the best manner
PLASTERING AND FLAGGING. DRAINS PUT UP.
Re-setting, Altering, and Repairing in all the above branches.
FURNACES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

A. T. BRIGGS.
DEALER IN
FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER, AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS.
Also,
NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS.
A large supply constantly on hand.
OFFICE—64 RUTGERS SLIP.
STORES—62, 63 & 64 RUTGERS SLIP, AND 574, 576 & 578 WATER STREET,
NEW YORK.

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D. O'SULLIVAN,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
230 PEARL STREET,
BETWEEN FULTON and BEEKMAN
NEW YORK
Cards, Circulars, Bill heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY
IN
MEDICATION.

The great difficulty which physicians have been laboring for centuries to overcome, has at length been obviated. A Vegetable Cathartic and alterative more efficient than any mineral preparation of the same class, and as agreeable to the taste as ordinary candy, is now offered to the sick in the form of a Lozenge.
DR ERASMUS WINSLOW'S
LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE
is the most important medicinal novelty that modern chemistry has produced. It contains two botanical extracts, perfectly harmless in themselves, but embodying all the remedial properties of mercury, and destined in this pleasant form to supersede and banish from general use the nauseous pills and potions of which that dangerous excitant is the main ingredient. More than
One Thousand Experiments
were made by the inventor of this peerless remedy before it was brought to its present state of perfection. The Lozenge is harmless in its operation, and although the medicinal taste of its curative components has been extinguished by chemical art, their virtues remain as active and potent as ever.
In Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Piles, Dropsy and the irregularities to which the feebler sex are subject, the Lozenges will be found infinitely more effective than any of the [illegible] and disgusting compounds usually [illegible] in such cases. As an antibilious specific and general [illegible], they have no equal either among advertised preparations or the prescriptions of the regular pharmacopœia.
[illegible] that no one who has once tried Dr Erasmus Winslow's LIVER AND STOMACH LOZENGE, will ever again take a purgative powder, or draught, or pill.
Notices, Circulars and Show Cards sent to dealers free of expense.
If your druggist has not these Lozenges on hand, write to the Proprietors, inclosing 50 cents, and a box will be sent free of postage.
PRINGLE BROS.,
73 Maiden Lane, New York.

O C
The Highest Cash Prices
PAID FOR
OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind
OLD BLANK BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full
and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN C. STOCKWELL,
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HARTFORD,

The following example will illustrate this mode of applying dividends:

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THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

OFFICE—No. [illegible] Pearl street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6074, New York City.

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JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

OUR GAELIC DEPARTMENT is unavoidably omitted this week. It will be resumed in our next.

JAMES DORAN, Toronto—Your communication, headed "James Stephens," did not come to hand in time for our present number. It will appear next week.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, January 25, 1870.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

ALL capital is or has been the result of labor. Capital in itself has really no worth. It is only when labor can be had and used that capital makes itself serviceable. Capital could not increase but for labor. Nevertheless capital would appear at the present day to be king and master of all. Its power is a tyranny of the first order. Wherever civilization extends capital keeps in the van, and so far has it become ruler that labor, its author, is subservient to it.

Capital creates courts and sustains monarchies and standing armies, in order that the poor producers may be kept in order. That is considered necessary lest the producers of capital should begin to think, and thinking come to the conclusion that as they are the authors themselves of the wealth enjoyed by others that they were entitled to something more than they at present receive.

Capitalists are monopolists, monopolists are oligarchs, and oligarchies rule the world under every form of government.

No people in the world can equal in power the monopolists of capital. They rule not only in their own country but in every country of the world when they choose. A few leading bankers in Europe have more command than kings. Nations go to war accordingly as these capitalists desire it or otherwise.

All this is an abnormal growth on society, and, to judge by the present signs of the times, there is danger brewing abroad in consequence of the unnatural position occupied by capital.

This is not to be wondered at. We have now had several centuries' proof of the true nobility of labor, but up till the present we have had no due recognition of its value.

How often are we told that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and how seldom do we find the laborer fully and fairly recompensed. In America we have a fair field compared with the old countries of Europe, in which labor courts its own native dignity and meets with a fair reward, that is fair compared with other places. But even here we find the monopolists of capital getting into the ascendant, careless alike of the interests of the worker, careless of the honor of their own nation, and desirous only of accumulating great heaps of money.

All workers should receive the full marketable value of their work—that is the full price that it brings. No man, capitalist or otherwise, should be permitted to realise enormous sums of profit from the industry of others. An employer is entitled to a fair remuneration, a capitalist to a percentage. The worker should have the largest amount of all others. It matters not what the position of the worker may be, each should receive in proportion to the value of work he performs, the skilled and the unskilled, he who labors with his hands, and he whose brain-power goes to assist or perfect the work in which all are engaged.

The existence of great capitalists always has a corresponding amount of destitution alongside, and in such cases we are sure to find the worker paid the merest fraction of the profit obtained for work.

The present and past condition of the laboring classes in Great Britain is in deplorable contrast to the general order of the same body in America. Not that there is not plenty to complain of even here.

It is not long since when women might have been seen harnessed like beasts of burden, and drawing loads of iron-stone and coal in the same way that horses do now. An Act was passed lately that women should not be employed in the pits and mines, but they were, and we believe in some instances are, employed at work on the "pit head." Children, too, are employed below in the mines, often from fifteen to twenty hours at a spell. These children are supposed to have arrived at a certain age, but it is only a supposition.

The Factory's Act showed the terrible want of some such measure in England. The state of slavery to which children and women were reduced, especially in the large mining districts, was a disgrace of the deepest, blackest order. The emancipation, or partial release of youth from this daily bondage helped in some measure to retard the greed of capitalists. But all these changes were but as drops in the ocean.

There is not a manufacturing district in Great Britain where capitalists and monopolists may not be found, the few, the very few, who, by the permission of govermental oligarchs, are enabled to amass large fortunes, which in turn are put out at usurious interest, thus rise to a terrible eminence on the degradation and the sweat and toil of the million.

The people of France also suffer, to some extent, but their sufferings are almost as nothing to the white slaves of Great Britain.

Nevertheless the working people in some parts of France are again commencing to kick against the injustice of starvation, an injustice that stares every white slave in the face wherever his lot may be cast.

We are informed by the news from France that ten thousand men have struck work at Creuzot! This is a large number. There were some 40,000 men on strike in 1867 in Glasgow, Greenock, and Port Glasgow. These belonged to the ship building trades. The press of Scotland kept praising these workers in the most fulsome manner. The fools were starved and gulled at the same time. They were called heroes, and were made the lions of the day. They were only jackasses, however, and poor jackasses at the best. They allowed themselves to starve although they lived in the midst of plenty.

If the slaves in Great Britain permit themselves to starve it is none of our business.

In the telegrams from France we learn that "men, women, and children work during fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hours a day, for a miserable pittance, and for ruined health, premature old age, and a deplorable ignorance."

Strikes in France are better conducted than those in England. In the former, once the strike has taken place, no power can induce the people to resume work till their demands are met. The reverse holds good in the case of England. There the people hold out only for a short time, and the capitalists generally carry all before them.

It would appear as if a time were at hand when labor shall receive not only its due reward but when it shall become master of capital, as it should be. Until labor is in the ascendant, capital is sure to rule, and wherever capital is king, labor must be subject.

STOP THIEF.

ONE of the greatest injuries inflicted upon the cause of Ireland by the men who betrayed and deserted our Irish Revolutionary movement in December, 1865, was their impudent usurpation of the name and title of the "Fenian Brotherhood" for the spurious organization which they formed out of the seceders from its ranks. Since then the name of Fenian has been indiscriminately applied by the press and the outside public not alone to the true and original body, but to its most malignant and dangerous enemies, the concoctors of the humbug project for conquering Canada. An incalculable amount of mischief and disgrace has been thus brought upon pure Fenianism. It has been saddled with all the crimes and follies of these shameless and unscrupulous adventurers. Immense sums of money have been extracted from confiding Irish patriots in the Fenian name and recklessly squandered in this country without the slightest benefit to Ireland upon certain underlings, called "Paid Organizers," whose chief duty was to sow calumny and falsehood broadcast and to perpetuate the spirit of Discord among our fellow-countrymen abroad and at home.

At that time there was, perhaps, no legal remedy for this nefarious imposition. The Fenian Brotherhood was not yet a CHARTERED BODY, and there was nothing to prevent any association of dishonest schemers from appropriating its name.

But there is a legal remedy at present. The Fenian Organization has been regularly chartered under the statute laws of New York State for some months past. No outside parties can any longer steal its title and collect monies on the strength thereof without subjecting themselves to a criminal prosecution. They place themselves, in fact, in the position of common forgers, impostors, and all other descriptions of swindlers, whose vocation it is to collect money upon false pretences.

Under these circumstances it is high time for John Savage, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, as by law established, and the Board of Trustees of the said chartered body to take some decided action with respect to the doings of that spurious organization calling itself the "Fenian Brotherhood," which has its headquarters at No. 10 West Fourth street, in New York City, and whose nominal president is "General" John O'Neill. These parties are still collecting money in the name of our chartered corporation, and seriously injuring it in many other ways. Were it nothing but the frequent appearance in public journals of such paragraphs as the following, the detriment and disgrace inflicted upon Fenianism is too great to be lightly passed over any longer.

"The Fenian war fund is again eaten up, and not a sword has been drawn for Irish Independence. The Brotherhood are consequently exercised thereby, and the old headquarters in Fourth street is the scene of fierce bickerings."

We therefore respectfully urge upon Mr President Savage and the Board of Trustees to place their interests in this matter in the hands of their legal adviser without further delay, so that immediate steps may be taken to vindicate the rights of their constituents by the prompt indictment and conviction of the impostors in question. We can conceive no use in a legal charter unless it can afford protection in cases of this kind. If it cannot afford such protection it is a positive disadvantage to the Brotherhood, inasmuch as it subjects it to being sued at law by any party making claims against it, while it confers no counterbalancing privileges.

SHAM SQUIREISM—MORE LYING.

THE following statement has been published in the New York World of the 19th instant. It is obviously intended to prepare the way for another of those Sham Squire promises of an approaching invasion of Canada, by which so much money has been already wrung from the soft-headed dupes of Meehan, O'Neill, Roberts & Co. But we trust that the ingenious device is well "played out" by this time. An immediate invasion of Canada has been proclaimed by these adroit "Confidence Men" at least once every six months during the past four years.

The statement that "the next Fenian Congress will be a Canadian raid" is very obviously intended as an excuse for Meehan's not calling any further convocations of his victims. He is cunning in this; for even his impudence could hardly impose upon them any longer.

Generals G Cluseret, L. O. Fariola, and F. F. Millen never had any connection with the Canadian Raid faction. These distinguished officers held their Fenian commissions from former Chief Executives of the original and only legitimate Brotherhood, that now presided over by John Savage, Esq. To mention their names in this insidious, dodging manner, in connection with Meehan and his gang, is a gross outrage upon them.

Of the same character is the reference made to the Home Organization. The faction has no connection whatever with the organized men of Ireland. They never can have it, until they give up altogether their Canadian pretences and devote all their energies and resources to perfecting the arrangements that are in progress in that country and Great Britain for commencing the fight for our national independence upon [illegible]

"From information given by prominent officers of the Brotherhood it appears that there is no foundation for the statements in an evening paper, which contained serious charges against general officers of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian Brotherhood. Yesterday General O'Neill, Mr. Meehan, and Mr Carey, the District Centre for Manhattan, met at the headquarters in West Fourth street, and completed the arrangements for a special meeting of the officers [illegible] rotherhood, to be held there this evening. The treasurer of the organization did not resign in disgust, and the Adjutant General, Colonel John W. Byron, and his assistant, Major O'Leary, left the organization because they had accepted commissions from the Cuban Junta in New York. General Smolenski was not dismissed, nor did he cause the tactics to be put in press as stated. His course has been approved of by the President and principal officers of the Brotherhood. Of the officers connected with both branches of the Fenian Brotherhood who in Ireland did good service, General G Cluseret, Late Octave Fariola, and F F. Millen, all hold commissions of the highest rank in foreign service.

"A communication was received yesterday from Ireland reporting the state of affairs there. The men enrolled in the Brotherhood in Ireland express their willingness to revolt as soon as their brethren here strike Canada. The next Fenian Congress, it is said, will be a Canadian raid. Preparations are being made for the event, and large quantities of arms are daily forwarded to Ireland. In the City of Cork fifteen thousand men are enrolled, in Dublin about the same number, and there is scarcely a doubt that from forty to fifty thousand men in Ireland are available for immediate active service if called on. They are, however, insufficiently supplied with arms, and no effort at insurrection will be made until there is some possibility of success."

Since the above was put in type we have received a document from the headquarters of General O'Neill, which has considerably surprised us, or, more properly, would have surprised us very much if we had not known as much as we do know of the inner workings of Mr. O'Neill's establishment. The document is dated from "Headquarters, Fenian Brotherhood," which is not at "No. 10 West Fourth street," and is signed by everybody's "fraternally, John O'Neill," who is not "President" or anything else of the Fenian Brotherhood; but we let all that pass for the present. Mr O'Neill's epistle is addressed to the "Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood," and calls for a "Congress" of that body to meet in this city of New York on the 19th of April next—*three months from now*. We print this important call elsewhere in our columns to-day, and the reader will observe that, as far as it appeals only to his own followers, it contains nothing more than the usual patriotic "bosh" that we have seen repeated over and over, time and again, with unblushing persistency, in all documents emanating from the same hind-quarters of Fenianism. Like a lady's letter, however, the production in question has all its pith and marrow in its postscript, whereby, it will be seen, an apparently genuine and sincere effort has been put forth to form an honest Union of all Irish Nationalists who hold approximately Fenian opinions. Not only have the best of delegates from the Canadian invasion circles been exhorted to present themselves at this "Congress" but the entire "organization presided over by Mr John Savage" together with editors of Irish newspapers, Irish "Nationalists" of all stripes and friends of Ireland generally, from Horace Greeley to John Mitchel, have been invited to attend, and, we suppose, co-operate.

If General O'Neill be really anxious to unite all true Irishmen in one solid phalanx, he will find that, so far from throwing any obstacle in his way, we shall do all in our power to assist him in his praiseworthy task. We shall not only exhort all our friends to be present and take part in the deliberations of the gathering, but (if no unforseen obstacle presents itself) we shall take care to set the example by attending ourselves and lending all possible aid to the perfect and complete fusion of Irish national effort on this continent and elsewhere. We trust the gentlemen who receive Mr. O'Neill's invitation will accept it cordially, and we would advise all those friends of Ireland who think they *ought* to have been invited but were not, to present themselves on the day named and seek admission to the "Congress." We can only regret that General O'Neill has thought it proper to allow three long months to elapse before the inauguration of so excellent a movement. Could he not get his associates in the "Senate" to allow him to assemble his Parliament four or five weeks from now? Let him think of it. He is a young man with, we hope, a long life before him, and plenty of time on his hands; but in the matter of uniting all good Irishmen for the freedom of Ireland, he has not one moment to spare. He will pardon our impatience if we ask him to stand not upon the order of doing this work, but do it at once.

OUR DUBLIN AND LONDON LETTERS.

WE have to direct the reader's attention to the first letter of our special Correspondent in Ireland, to be found elsewhere in our columns to-day. Our correspondent sailed from here for Ireland some weeks ago; but, for obvious reasons, we could not announce the fact until he had safely got within the enemy's lines, and placed himself beyond the reach of detective fas. Our readers will see at once that we have at last got the right man in the right place.

Our London Correspondent, who has long been a resident of that city, also supplies a letter of special interest to the readers of the PEOPLE. His description of the vile treatment accorded to the State prisoners will arouse feelings of strong indignation in every Irishman's breast, and may, perhaps, induce some of our leading citizens to bring some influence to bear on our sluggish Government that will compel it to listen to the wrongs inflicted on American citizens in British prisons, and do that duty by them which it has so shamefully and outrageously neglected up to this time.

JOHN B NOLAN.

ANOTHER patriot has gone to his reward.

It is our mournful duty to-day to record the death of as true, as fervent, and as honest a worker for Ireland as ever drew breath. John B. Nolan was for the past twelve years earnestly and constantly engaged in working for the freedom of his country. In the early days of Fenianism he was engaged as organizer—not one of those paid creatures who are known by that term in connection with a certain body—and had for the field of his labors the whole northern part of Ireland. How well he did his work may be seen even at the present moment in the close unity which characterizes the members who formerly acknowledged him as their [illegible]

For many years John B. Nolan lived in Belfast, and acted with supreme authority there in all matters pertaining to Fenianism. Previous to the Chicago Fair, John B. Nolan acted the part of an earnest worker. He was conscious in his efforts to have the North of Ireland worthily represented at that national gathering. From that time till the hour of his death one idea—the freedom of Ireland—seemed to possess him.

At another time the life of Nolan will be [illegible]

PRINCE ARTHUR came to New York last week and went on to Washington to see our President. Nobody has paid the slightest attention to his movements, and so careful are the American people to avoid toadying him for his mother's sake, the poor youngster has not even received that courtesy which our public would be certain to accord to any other individual of his social rank in the world. He had scarcely arrived in Washington when he exhibited the innate vulgarity of his race by asking President Grant to dine with him, and Grant very properly snubbed him by condescending to inform Master Guelph that it would become a chap in his insignificant position to wait until he had qualified himself to receive the President of the United States by being first received himself at the White House. Verily things are very much altered since Wales was in this country.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

DUBLIN, January 8th, 1870.

Your paper of this date should, under ordinary circumstances, contain my first letter; but, for many reasons, I considered it no more than prudent to let a few weeks elapse between my arrival and the commencement of my despatch-writing. I have some reasons to think that such a course has assisted me in preserving the strict incog. which you desire I should maintain, with respect to *friends* and *foes*, during my stay here, and which I now find will be of the utmost importance in my search after "the naked truth" regarding all manner of persons and things in this country connected with the national cause. My private note to you (forwarded by the "underground railroad") which you will have already received, tells you how I succeeded in securing facilities for obtaining accurate information of all that goes on among the powers that be (native and foreign) in Dublin and throughout the country, and it gives you proof enough that wherever two or three gather together here to plot for or against Ireland, there will I or my "little bird" be in the midst of them. I have already seen enough to show me that the general public in America have but very imperfect if not altogether erroneous ideas concerning all those matters here in which the readers of your journal are most deeply interested. I shall therefore make it my business to let you have, from time to time, such glimpses of intelligence as may in the end, and in the aggregate, give you a clear and comprehensive view of the present "situation," and I shall continue to give you such information as may be absolutely necessary to you when you undertake to cleanse the national cause of its sores and other unsightlinesses, as far as I can do so without giving "aid and comfort to the enemy."

This, you will concede, will be a delicate, laborious, and somewhat disagreeable task; but the cause of Fenianism, before it can advance much further, requires some wholesome doses of purifying medicine, here as well as with you, and will need vigilant treatment at your hands now and for a long time to come. In the performance of this duty, I shall have to lay bare many unhealthy spots on the resuscitated "corpse" which good Irishmen will not like to see, but which, if I leave them uncovered, will turn into cancers that may end in "stretching" the "corpse" again and leaving it too unapproachably rotten for even the "dissecting table." My "expedition" may also have the effect of smashing some popular idols, of belittling some heroes who already strut through the imaginations of Fenian romancists, and of causing some prospective statues to be knocked on the head with the mallet of enlightened indignation: also, it may be the cause of confronting me with a host of foemen with embittered memories prepared to smite me hip and thigh when the day comes for revealing my personal identity and assuming personal responsibility for these lines and those which are to follow; but—I must only put all these little trifles out of my head lest, by any chance, [illegible] should turn me away from that duty to the "Irish Nation in America" which I mean to perform, please God, "unsparing consequences." I shall not, however, "wire in" (as they say here) to-day. Those revelations which I have alluded to as of special interest to our Fenian countrymen will keep well enough for another while, and, besides, I shall use them only when they may serve to enable you to comprehend some of those events which, by presenting only a more surface view, are less instructive than they otherwise might be to the ordinary public. For the present, therefore, I pass to the common gossip of the week, the most important scraps of which, perhaps, are those relating to the results of

THE LONGFORD ELECTIONS.

The newspapers, of course, have already told you all about the candidates, and perhaps the cable has told you how they fared. If it did not, I will. Martin has been beaten badly—getting less than one-fourth of the gross number of votes polled in the county. For my part, I am not at all sorry for the result, and even for Mr. Martin's sake I am glad of it on the whole. Martin has made himself ridiculous enough in Ireland for the last ten years, without bringing his innocent absurdities with him [illegible] ment would insist that he had come as the representative of the Irish Nation, and would accordingly get us all hooted and deservedly derided in his person. The Gladstonians would also insist (as they do already) that Martin is a Fenian, and then have that body grossly misrepresented as penitent and reformed "constitutional" whiners for Repeal of the Union. You are aware, of course, that Mr. Martin is not a Fenian, nor anything at all like one; but it suited the Government partisans to invest him with that title; just to tell the world either of two infernal lies about Fenianism. If Martin were defeated they would say (as they now say) "Behold, the people have sustained Gladstone and beaten a Fenian on his own dung-hill;" while if, on the other hand, he were elected, the Castle folk exclaim—"See, the bug-a-boo Fenians have had the nonsense whipped out of them; they have returned to Parliamentary and constitutional agitation, and they now send their representative to beg piteously for a small crumb of what they heretofore boasted they would take in spite of us. They have found they were only a faction opposed to the general sentiment of the country, and they have thrown away their revolvers and 'Greek fire,' and taken to the beggar's petition!" Looking to the fair chance of its being believed, I think it is far better that the Gladstonians should have the "skin" of the first lie than the skeleton of the second, and I am, therefore, very glad that Mr John Martin has not yet been made M. P. for Longford. But now, you may ask, came Mr. Martin to be mentioned at all as a "Fenian candidate?" I'll tell you that, too. You are aware that there is such a body here as

THE "AMNESTY ASSOCIATION"

more or less connected with the "National party." It is a body that can boast of having some very good men in it; also some very bad men, and a great many men with regard to whose qualities you may rest safely indifferent. They organized themselves, as you know, for the purpose of arousing the country to let Mr. Gladstone know its opinion on the question of Amnesty to the Fenian prisoners. As far as the eliciting of that opinion is concerned, the Association has been very successful indeed. It did its work well, though whether it was wise in doing such a thing at all is a question in support of whose negative side I [illegible] could adduce very strong arguments. It was certainly a very un-Fenian, if not anti-Fenian business altogether, and there is little doubt that it had not even the passive approval of the Fenian prisoners themselves. Moreover, we all know that a reformed inebriate cannot even taste a drop of strong liquors without seriously endangering all his good resolutions, and I think the Amnesty agitation has very clearly shown that if the people of Ireland are to be saved from the disastrous vice of agitations in general, the intoxicating cup of agitation "in any form" must be carefully kept away from their lips. Even the leaders of the Association themselves were far from being proof against the terrible temptation to indulge in enormous quantities of "oratory;" for, in that respect, every last man of them fell seven times a week, and the movement developed a propensity for stump oratory amongst them, and for swallowing "highfalutin" among the masses, that bade fair to leave the saddest days of Conciliation Hall in the shadow of a total eclipse. But whether the avowed object and original labors of the Association were meritorious or injurious or simply harmless, it is certain that they carried the thing too far. It might have been all very well if the leaders only knew where to stop. But they didn't. Their leaders yielded to the temptation of mass-meeting glory, and they took the easy and almost imperceptible but extremely unfortunate step from Amnesty Agitation to Parliamentary Agitation. They had collected an immense sum of money for the Amnesty Movement, and they fatally persuaded themselves that they were justified in spending it to elect Members to Parliament who, they took it for granted, would use their influence, if elected, to get the prisoners released. Besides, the project gave themselves a chance to continue on "the stump" and remain in that blissful condition of intoxication into which the cheers of a mob can always plunge the fledgling orator from the college or the counter.

In addition to their own efforts, they hired the speech-making services of a number of unattached professional and literary Bohemians who reside principally here in Dublin, without any visible means of support. They form the counterpart of that army of General O'Neill's in New York who do any amount of "organizing" and speech-making at so much per speech, "with expenses," and who live altogether thereby. Our Dublin Micawbers are supposed by the general public (and they never deny the soft impeachment) to be the leading spirits of the Fenian organization in this country. Whether they are really members of the Brotherhood at all or not, I can't exactly say and wouldn't if I could; but I am certain that they have no more to do with its guidance and control than I have with the Ecumenical Council. Now, a number of these persons (reputed Fenians as I have said) were sent down to Longford to "spout" for John Martin. The Amnesty Association, which was brought into existence by the movement for the release of the Fenian prisoners, started and supported the candidature of Mr. Martin. By putting these two simple facts together, you have all the grounds which the Gladstonians have had for so grossly and shamefully misrepresenting Fenianism by calling John Martin the "Fenian candidate." The Fenians, in Longford and out of it, had nothing whatever to do with Mr. Martin and not one of them voted at all at that election. They let the Longford priests and the Amnesty Association and its foolish followers fight it out among themselves, and a most shameful, demoralizing, disgraceful fight they all made of it.

SCORPION.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have much satisfaction in making known to our readers that an official copy of the history of the Jackmel Expedition has been entrusted to us for publication, and will appear in an early issue of this paper. This report is furnished by Captain John F. Kavanagh, captain of the expedition, and will be found to contain not a few startling revelations of the memorable voyage of the "Erin's Hope."

The publication of this work will enable the public properly to judge of the sentiments, movings, and character of those who took part in an expedition which has proved the feasibility of landing an armed force on Irish soil.

General O'Neill Calls a Convention.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 10 WEST FOURTH STREET,
NEW YORK, January 21, 1870.

P. O. BOX 5541.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

BROTHERS!

At the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, which assembled in Philadelphia, November 24th, 1869, the following addendum to the Constitution was passed:

"The President and Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood are empowered to call the VIIIth General Congress either three months before or [illegible] after the time specified in this Constitution, as circumstances and the well-being of the organization may require."

Your President and Executive Committee, and such members of the Senate as best understood the condition of the organization, deemed it advisable not to adhere to the above resolution. The reasons for this course will be submitted in full to the Congress now about to be called.

At this time, however, deeming the preparations for a forward movement against the enemy to be sufficiently far advanced to justify us in making final arrangements, I consider it my duty to call the representatives of the organization together once more, and for the last time, previous to inaugurating the active policy by which we hope to give freedom and independence to Ireland.

The Congress is hereby called to meet in the city of New York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, April 19th, 1870.

A Military Convention of the F. B. will meet on Monday, April 18th, at No. 10 West 4th Street, New York.

It is not desired that this Congress shall consider new plans, or even legislate for the future, under the impression that inaction is to continue.

In my opinion, we have had legislation enough, at least for the present, and the old plan, that of meeting the enemy on the battle-field, face to face, is, I conceive, the only one we can undertake to carry out with credit to ourselves, or benefit to the cause it is our privilege to defend and maintain. It is desirable, however, that the representatives of the people [illegible] have an opportunity of investigating and judging for themselves as to the amount and kind of work performed by the Brotherhood since the last Philadelphia Congress, so that they may form a correct opinion of its present status and capacity to perform the mission to which it is assigned. It will be their duty to examine the accounts of the Organization, and to see that every man, who has been entrusted with a dollar of the hard-earned money of our countrymen, no matter for what purpose, has rendered a faithful account of his stewardship [illegible] proved worthy of the trust reposed in him. This is a matter requiring the most earnest attention. The men occupying official positions, who have risked their lives in defending the honor of their country, are naturally jealous of their own honor, and are, therefore, anxious that their official conduct be thoroughly scrutinized and laid bare. This is the more necessary at this period, since some of us have been vilified with a persistency savoring of vindictiveness, and it is but just that the representatives of the masses, who have contributed all the monies received by the Organization, should be the judges between us and the authors of the slanders. Some of us, in obedience to the expressed wish of the Brotherhood, and for the cause of Irish liberty, will, before many months shall have passed away, be face to face with the enemy, and may, perhaps, never more return to their sacred firesides—to the homes endeared to us by family ties and holy associations. In such an event, we have no legacy to leave with those we love and cherish, save the memory of our truth and fidelity, and a character for honesty, which we expect our countrymen to defend against the assaults of the slanderous tongues or the envenomed pen.

This, Brothers, will be the most important Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood ever convened, and I beg of you to send your best and most reliable men to represent you in its deliberations. Send those who will honestly and thoroughly investigate the condition and workings of the Organization and who will return to their respective homes with a fixed determination to carry out its purposes. Let none be sent who will consume the time of the Congress in presenting new schemes or advocating new theories. There is but one programme which the Organization can or ought to entertain, and that is embodied in the significant word, *fight*.

Brothers It will be the duty of your delegates to elect a President and other officers to carry out this programme. Those should be chosen among the tried and trusted of your ranks—from among the men whose course has never been marked by dereliction of duty, or by a disposition to turn the organization into a lever for their political elevation. I deem it my duty to call your attention to this matter, for, unfortunately, the history of the past proves conclusively that there is not enough of caution used in the selection of your officers. At the last Congress men were elevated to the responsible and honorable position of Senators who did not wait to return to their homes before they commenced to use their official positions in the Brotherhood to their personal benefit and political advancement. Others, instead of promoting the interests of the cause, have succeeded admirably in raising its prospects in their respective localities, whilst, in the meantime, their individual fortunes have been bettered amid the wreck which they have created. Others, again, have thrown obstacles in the path of our progress because your President assailed a paper which he then believed was laboring to injure the national cause, though it must have been palpable that he was governed in his action solely by a sense of duty, and by a desire to maintain the integrity of the Brotherhood against efforts at its demoralization.

Brothers: We have to-day the best form of government that could possibly be desired, if properly officered, a representative one, and the very worst, if the officers be irresponsible and unreliable. The best, because power is distributed all over the country, being vested in representative men whose capacity for good is incalculable, and who, through their well-directed efforts, can preserve harmony and secure unanimity of action in all that is vital to the success of our cause. The worst, if these representatives, instead of using their official positions and the influence they give, for the good of the Organization, abuse them to their own benefit and self-advancement. Our Organization is in a great measure judged by its representative men, and the more numerous these are the greater their capacity for good or evil to our cause. I have, in various portions of the country, met men not connected with our Organization, who innocently believed themselves friends to the Irish National movement simply because they had assisted some of our representatives to places of political preferment. I have heard others denounced because they would not testify their devotion to Ireland by promoting the political interests of some recognized official of the Fenian Brotherhood. Such men as these are as mill-stones upon the neck of our enterprise. Let it not be understood, however, that they constitute a numerous class. Fortunately, the great body of our local and district officers are true to their pledges, conscientious in the discharge of their duties and devoted to the cause of Irish Independence.

Brothers: You perceive that I speak plainly. I have a right to do so. Over four years ago I joined the Fenian Brotherhood, and in a few months after was called upon to show my fidelity to it in a practical manner. Without a moment's hesitation I abandoned home, family, and business, knowing full well that the sacrifice I was making would bring poverty and financial ruin to my door. It happened that I was selected to command the brave men who fought at Ridgeway and Fort Erie, and to those engagements I can refer with pardonable pride, as the best evidences of my willingness to die as a soldier in my country's cause. From that period up to the present, I have labored unremittingly, day and night, to make fight possible. In a word, and it is not said in a spirit of egotism, I have for the sake of the holy purpose in which we are engaged, [illegible] constant [illegible] my own and my family's interests, without hesitation or compunction. I feel, therefore, [illegible] services, and my present unalterable determination, never to abandon the cause while life lasts, gives me the right to speak plainly and candidly to you. Besides, my honor is at stake. I have made pledges and promises to the people, based upon pledges and promises made to me. I have assured them of our [illegible] within certain specified times, and based my declarations upon the plain wording of Senate resolutions. These resolutions, however, must and shall be carried out. But the non-fulfillment of my promises may have had the effect of placing me in the light of an untruthful man who, for sinister purposes, deceived the Organization by playing upon the credulity of its members. For this reason I am also entitled to the privilege of talking plainly.

Brothers: We are on the eve of important events, and, ere long, the lives of our soldiers will be offered up on the altar of their country. The freedom of that country is the prize to be contended for, and, if it be not gained, a deeper enslavement and more abject misery must be the fate of our unhappy people. Success, then, alone, can bring assurance of better days for Ireland; for disaster must entail upon her more centuries of wrong and persecution. Do your utmost to avert the latter fate. Consult candidly one with the other; not in concert; choose competent and reliable men to assist those whom you may place at the helm; and the result will be equal to what your most sanguine expectations ever pictured.

Brothers I have never sought for official position in the Fenian Brotherhood; but when the position sought me I endeavored to fulfill its duties to the best of my ability. The right to fight for Ireland I [illegible] of no [illegible] living. I inherit that right [illegible] my fathers, it being the only legacy left [illegible] I will exercise it, I trust, before England becomes much older in crime, or Ireland more decrepid in her misfortunes. All I ask is that, at the present crisis, you prove equal to the work in hand, true to yourselves, to the great cause in which you are enlisted, and true to the principles of right and justice, which should control the action of your representatives at the Eighth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Yours, fraternally,
JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

AN INVITATION.

To John Savage, Esq., and the organization of which he is the Chief Executive, and all other Irish National Organizations in the United States and elsewhere, and to those who believe in the Rifle and the Sabre as the true instruments with which to secure the liberty and independence of Ireland:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—I hereby extend to you a cordial invitation to be present, through your representatives, at the Eighth National Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood, which will assemble in the city of New York, on April 19th, 1870.

Feeling that the hour now approaches when all Irishmen who feel that Ireland's liberty is to be achieved only on the field of battle, SHOULD COME TOGETHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF UNITING THEIR STRENGTH AND RESOURCES IN ONE FINAL EFFORT IN THAT DIRECTION, I appeal to you to hold not off. The Congress will no doubt gladly throw open its doors to your representatives, and welcome them as men struggling for the attainment of a common object—the complete freedom of our common country. They will then have an opportunity of judging of our condition, the extent of our preparations and resources, both in men and material, and will therefore be enabled to determine if we are able to carry out the pledge we have made to our Brothers in the cause and to our fellow-countrymen everywhere.

To the Editors of all Irish National papers, at home and abroad, and to those who by their actions have testified their devotion to the cause of Irish liberty, this invitation is also extended.

Written invitations will be mailed to a number of well-known Irish Nationalists and friends of Irish liberty, both in the Old and New Worlds; among others I may name the Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN and JOHN MITCHEL, Esq.

Those not members of the Fenian Brotherhood will present themselves for admission to the Congress on *Friday*, April 22d, 1870.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN O'NEILL,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

THE MARTIN BANQUET.

LARGE GATHERING OF IRISH AMERICANS—SPEECHES BY HORACE GREELEY, JOHN MARTIN, AND RICHARD O'GORMAN.

LAST night a large number of prominent Irishmen and citizens of New York entertained, at a grand banquet, in Delmonico's, the distinguished Irish nationalist, John Martin, of Kilbroney, now on a visit to this country. Almost every Irishman of note in the city was present. Every profession and every grade of trust or honor in the community sent its representatives. Amongst the more prominent of those were Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, W. E. Robinson, John Mitchel, President Knights of St. Patrick; John H. Hartett, ex-President Knights of St. Patrick; Judge McGuire, Judge J H. McCunn, Judge Keane, Edward O'Grady, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, District-Attorney J. R. Fellows, &c., &c. The large, banqueting hall of Delmonico's was filled with those anxious to join in this testimonial.

The decorations of the hall were appropriate. The walls were hung with the national flag intertwined with that of Ireland. Over the chair of the presiding officer were the arms of Ireland and the inscription, "Cead Mille Failthe."

Dinner having been concluded, Horace Greeley, who presided owing to the unavoidable absence of Mayor Hall, proposed the health of the President, "merely as the representative of our country," and of Governor Hoffman. The Governor's health was drunk with the heartiest expressions of applause.

Hon. W. E. Robinson read letters of apology from the President, the Governor, the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, the General of the District, Senator Casserly, General George B. McClellan, and others. Chief-Justice Chase in his apology said, "My best wishes attend all who love, serve, and defend the cause of Ireland."

The chairman, on proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that political life was always open to suspicion, and the motives of the man who attempted any public good were sure to be inquired into as if he worked only to accomplish a private end. "What is he after?" is asked of those who attempt the management of public affairs.

He could not forget that even in the history of the Green Isle there was a hero who thanked his God that he had a country to sell. He therefore rejoiced that [illegible] guest was advanced in years, and that during his whole life-time he was above suspicion and reproach. The Apostle of the Gentiles [illegible] said: "I have fought the good fight, I [illegible] kept the faith." So John Martin could say, and noble words they were, when every heart echoed them, [illegible] when their speaker was above the reach of obloquy and defamation. No one can say he has been dishonest, some may say he has been [illegible] he has been defeated. Let it be said. He (Mr Greeley) had another theory of success. To have continued consistently and constantly in the support of a great cause, even though defeated, is victory. The triumph of a great cause is sanctified by the suffering of its heroes and martyrs. This suffering is accumulative force. In time, it wins by the reverence it wins for its cause.

The health of Mr. Martin was drunk with every mark of enthusiastic respect, and when he rose to respond he was greeted with continued cheering. Mr. Martin is a gentleman past the middle period of life, still of hearty health, yet not robust; imprisonment and study have dimmed the brilliancy of his eyes, yet his face retains an attractiveness wanting in that of many whose trials have been less than his.

His brow is noble, his mein dignified, and although not an orator in the Celtic sense of the word, his quiet statement of a case [illegible] with it all the force which his eloquent pen exercises over his countrymen. Of late he is best known to Americans as an Irish nationalist, who, while absent here, was nominated for the representation in Parliament of the County of Longford, but was defeated by the government candidate, Greville-Nugent.

To Irishmen at home and here his name has long been a household word. "A '48 man," he started the *Felon* on the suppression of Mitchel's *United Irishman*, but was himself a "felon" and an exile in a few [illegible] from an Australian prison, he returned to Ireland, where he has since taken, in one sense, an active part in politics. His voice and pen have been exerted in advising the people what was practicable, and although not a "physical force" man, his words have always found with his countrymen that weight which their prudence and his sufferings deserve.

He is an Ulsterman by birth, a gentleman of independent fortune, a lawyer by profession, and although not of what in Ireland is affectionately known as the "Old faith," no one has, on that account, ever questioned the loyalty of John Martin to the "good old cause."

Mr. Martin, visibly affected, rose to respond. Thanking them feelingly for their reception of him, he went on to speak of Irishmen here, how proud he was of them: that with all their disadvantages they availed themselves so well of the generous liberties and advantages which the great American people gave them. He thought that every Irishman was bound in honor to the loyalest devotion to the American Constitution. (Loud applause.) He denounced those organs who indorsed the belief that Irishmen could not be permitted to violate the obligations of their citizenship even for the liberation of Ireland. (Applause.)

He thought it would be better if the Irish immigrant—coming from rural districts—could be transferred to the West, rather than that he should live in the Atlantic cities, where his condition was not of unmixed good. He concluded with hearty thanks for the generous reception he had received. The applause was again and again renewed.

In answer to the toast, "Ireland," there were loud cries of "O'Gorman;" and Richard O'Gorman rising, delivered one of his effective speeches. At first slightly humorous, he gradually passed to more serious thoughts, and spoke hopefully of the Ireland of the future—the Island not merely of the little island in Western Europe, but the great Ireland rising up under the Southern Cross, and in the Atlantic cities, and by the great prairie land of the West.

He gently controverted some of Mr. Martin's opinions in reference to the position of the Irish in the Eastern cities, and said that they were neither a decrepit nor a vicious race, that they were not dying out, and that they bore a great part in forming the future destiny of this country and in contributing to the character of the American of the future. He said what a pleasure it was for him to sit once more, yet perhaps for the last time, at the same board by the side of his old friend John Martin. And now he should confess that the creed of his boyhood and of his youth and of his maturer manhood, wiser by the experience of twenty years, was still the same. (Loud applause). He contended the battle of Ireland must be fought in Ireland. He was glad to see that the statesmen of England, philanthropic and just, were at last shamed into the feeling that it was best for her and the Empire that she should be self-governed. He spoke in this strain for some time, and was loudly cheered when he sat down.

Mr. John Mitchel spoke forcibly to the toast of "The Martyrs of Ireland." District-Attorney J. R. Fellows responded for the "City of New York." At a late hour the proceedings terminated.—*N. Y. World*, January 22, 1870.

Fenian News.

The cause of Fenianism in Brooklyn has been so encouraging for the past week that I think a summary of the good work would be interesting to the readers of the PEOPLE. The public meeting of the

LIBERTY CIRCLE,

at their hall, corner of Atlantic and Adelphi streets, was held on Monday evening, the 3d inst. The meeting was a grand success, as the public meetings of this circle usually are, being superintended by its efficient officers, Messrs. P. H. Ford, P Crane, and Captain Meagher. McCann's celebrated band lent an additional attraction to the scene, and the assemblage was addressed by Messrs. P G. Duffy, R. J. Morrison, and P Coyle. About seventeen men joined the ranks of the circle. The next public meeting was that of the

ERIN'S HOPE CIRCLE,

at their hall, 185 York street, near Hudson avenue, on Monday evening, the 17th inst. This circle is improving wonderfully since it elected its present centre, Mr. J. S. McNamara, who, in conjunction with its other officers, Messrs. P. Tully, J. Brandon, J. Tully, and Captain White, will make it second to none in the district. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Coyle, Morrison, and others, and was most successful in its results, eighteen men having joined.

TARA CIRCLE

held a public meeting, corner Fulton and Concord streets, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. The meeting was a very large one, and was addressed by Messrs. Mallady, Doyle, and J. S. McNamara. Singing was a great feature in this meeting, not less than five gentlemen performing that arduous task. They were Messrs. Kittson, O'Brien, Flynn, Timmons, and Fitzpatrick. Nearly a dozen men joined this circle, which, under its present officers, Messrs. P. McDermott, P. D. Lynch, N. A. O'Connor, Wm. Burke, and Captain J. T. McDermott, is holding its accustomed position in the front ranks of Fenianism.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY CIRCLE

held a public meeting at Hannan Hall, Ferry street, near Central avenue, Hunter's Point, on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Coyle, Smith and McNamara, and was an entire success. The Sham Squire has a great many dupes out in that direction, but this Circle, having true men at its head, is making a good many converts to the true faith. On the same date as the above

THE SONS OF ERIN CIRCLE

held a public meeting at their hall, corner of Smith and Atlantic streets. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J Paul, J McNamara, and C. Lyneger, and a decent crowd of Irishmen attached themselves to the Circle, which is, though a new one, rapidly growing in numbers under the care of its officers, Messrs. D. Hyland, Gallagher, and M. Eagan. I [illegible] have [illegible] that

THE IRISH REPUBLIC CIRCLE

held a very enthusiastic public meeting on the [illegible] inst., at their hall, corner of North First and Ninth streets, Williamsburg. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Paul, McNamara and others. There will be a grand public meeting held on Friday evening, the 28th inst., at the Germania Hall, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, Gowanus, for the purpose of organizing a new circle in that locality. A good treat awaits those who attend, as [illegible] P. G. Duffy, P. Coyle, R. G. Morrison, and J. S. McNamara will be on hand. Mr. M. Eagan is chairman, and Mr. D. Hyland secretary of the Committee of Arrangements. The above, taken all together, is glorious news [illegible] Brooklyn, and I would conclude by saying Fag-an-Bealach. Wake up and join the throng.

SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE, F. B.

A grand concert was held by the above Circle on Monday last, the 17th instant, at Grand street Hall, Jersey City. The hall, which is a very large one, was tastefully decorated with the Irish and American flags: the beautiful tri color flag of the Legion of Saint Patrick was conspicuously displayed on the occasion. A little after 8 o'clock the conductor of the entertainment, Mr P. D. Lynch, opened the concert by introducing an Irish soldier on picket, who was soon confronted by an English red-coat, when a bayonet exercise ensued which concluded with the death of the latter. The concert was divided into three parts and very well arranged. Mr. J. Goodman sang the opening song, "The Bold Fenian Men." He was followed by two juvenile clog-dancers, who performed their part well. Then came Mr. J. Boyde, who played a solo on cornet. Then came a solo on harp, by Professor Rosetal. Mr. T. Harvey recited the battle of Aughrim with effect, followed by a song from Mr. Keith. Next came the performance of a side-splitting farce, by five of the members, which was creditably gone through. Mr. O'Dwyer, the great comic-singer, then teased the "Hide of John Bull."

He was followed by two sentimental singers, Messrs. D. Lawler and P. J. Hillary. Also a violin solo by Mr. P. Casey. But the greatest treat of all came next, which was a double clog-dance by the two Brooklyn favorites, Messrs. J. P. Fitzpatrick and J Kearney. The former gentleman is lately of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons. Mr. William Cody, another beautiful clog-dancer, also appeared. These three dancers are, without exception, the finest in the country, and when dressed up in their stage uniform present a remarkably fine appearance. Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy were also present and lent more merriment to the scene. Also, Messrs. William Dargan, D. Sullivan and Teddy Tierney. An address was delivered by Mr. C. Lyneger, which had the effect of adding more recruits to our ranks. The amusement broke up at a late hour, every one being pleased with them. The circle will hold a public meeting on next Saturday, the 29th inst., at Washington Hall, corner of Jersey and Newark avenues, J. C.

A TYPE-SETTING MATCH.

CHAMPION hog-killers, sheep-dressers, telegraph operators, and champion workers of almost every trade have made good their claim to the title in rival contests; but the champion type-setter is yet to be found. From indications, however, the question is not to remain long without solution. George A. Barber, a compositor on *The Cincinnati Commercial*, has published a challenge to the craft, wherein he holds himself ready to set type against any other man for ten consecutive hours, for a purse of $1,000. This challenge has been accepted by Geo. Arensberg, of the New York Times, who has put down the forfeit money. Since the art of type-setting has been known, the question of how many types, according to printers' measurement could be set up and corrected in ten hours' time has been an open one, and now that an opportunity is to be given of settling it, the printers of the country will not cease to speculate upon it until the event has passed. It is claimed by those acquainted with these men that each has set as much as 17,000 ems of type in ten consecutive hours. When the reader is informed that 17,000 ems are equal to about 40,000 separate pieces of metal, he will have a basis upon which to calculate. To do this, one piece must be lifted in each moment, the time of justifying each line, and transferring each stickful to a galley included. Should the match take place, and should either perform what it is claimed he can do, it will surpass anything before known of mechanical motion. The test copy is to be a message of the President, run into one solid paragraph, and the type is to be nonpareil.—*Tribune.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CUT OFF.

TO THE PRIESTS OF LONGFORD.

[illegible]

Our patriots brave through Mawe.
When Longford streets resound the cries
Of [illegible] priest,
And place and profit make the game,
And honesty the least,
Our long alliance framed with you,
Becomes the wide world's scoff,
O! priests of Longford, Ireland cries
"You're utterly cut off!"

CAVIARE.

OBITUARY.

JOHN B. NOLAN

In Leavenworth city, at the residence of Jas. Fitzpatrick, on Thursday night, January 6th, of hemorrhage of the lungs, John B. Nolan, a native of the townland of Ballinrush, parish of Myshall, county of Carlow, Ireland, aged about 33 years.

There is no truth more self evident than that contained in the expression "that in life we are in the midst of death." How forcibly is that proverbial admonition brought home to us when we recall to mind the stalwart form, the mild, benignant features, ever beaming with the radiant smile of good nature, the silvery laugh, and gushing, manly, honest heart of John B. Nolan—all now still in death.

Snatched away by the sudden and unexpected dart of the "fell destroyer," in the noonday of his manhood, far away from the friends of his youth, from the island home which he loved so well, as was well attested by that solemn, orderly and large procession which followed his remains to their final resting place.

Doubtless when the sad tidings of John B. Nolan's death reaches his native land there will be mourning through that isle, for which he would have freely offered up his young life.

After conveying his remains to the Catholic cemetery, the procession reformed, and returned to the hall where his remains had laid in state.

In order to place on record a testimonial to his worth, a number of his friends assembled at the store of Mr. Haire, on last Monday.

On motion of Captain McNamara the meeting was called to order.

On motion, Thomas Haire was called to the chair, and Captain McNamara was appointed Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the sad occasion: Major P. Shannon, Col. R. H. Hunt, Captain M. Conlon, John Donnelly, M. A. Brady, and Thomas Haire, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the universe, in the dispensation of his omnipotent decrees, has seen fit to call from our midst our respected and esteemed friend and countryman, John B. Nolan, be it therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the fiat of an Almighty God, we deeply deplore the loss of one who has proved himself an incorruptible patriot, ever true to his native land in her bitterest trials, fired with hope for her future, an earnest and zealous laborer in her cause, an ornament not only to her, but to the country of his adoption, possessing all the qualities of mind and heart which endear man to his kindred and his kind.

Be it resolved, That we shall ever cherish his memory with affectionate regard, and while the shaft of death has stricken him down suddenly in our midst, we regard him as much a martyr to the cause of freedom and native land as though his life blood was poured out on the gory field in asserting her right to be free.

Be it resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to Rev. Father Halpin, for his eloquent and truthful tribute to the memory of our deceased friend, for his clear and forcible elucidation of the truths of Christianity, as applicable to the patriot's case, expressed in his own chaste and classic [illegible] which the following may be taken as a synopsis:

"No matter what the [illegible] may be, let no man dare to [illegible] that the church of which I am a minister, and which on this altar I represent, is the friend of the tyrant. On the contrary, when the [illegible] in defence of right, and for the promulgation of the principles of justice and liberty, the church, as an organized body, sends her minister to bless the banner and cheer her [illegible], and should he fall in the conflict with tyranny, that minister, faithful to his trust, is found by his side breathing words of consolation and hope into his ear, and pointing to him the way to heaven."

Resolved, That our thanks are hereby tendered to Reverend Father Donnelly for the interest, solicitude and kind, charitable feeling so manifest in his preparations to receive, in their last resting place, the remains of our lamented friend.

Be it resolved, That our thanks are also due and are hereby tendered to the officers and members of the Independent Order of Good Templars, "Rising Star Lodge, No. [illegible]," for their courtesy and kindness in giving their hall for the purpose of receiving the remains of our friend while lying in state.

Be it resolved, That our sentiments of condolence are hereby conveyed to his bereaved friends and relatives, coupled with the assurance that although dying in exile, could the hand of friendship soothe his pathway to the grave, relieve him of a single pang of pain, or prolong his precious life, there were many who readily made the offer.

THOMAS HAIRE, Chairman.

M. H. McNAMARA, Secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible]

People, with this heading—"God and fatherland, full and complete liberty of thought, unlimited religious tolerance, universal suffrage." He resisted the reactionary movement, and acted with the revolutionary party in the demonstrations of March and April. He organized the demonstration (May 15) in favor of Poland, and, being arrested the same day, was detained at Vincennes until March, 1849. He was then brought before the High Court of Justice, at Bourges, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, which he underwent at Doullens. While in prison he was elected in the Seine district, and, being nominated for the Presidency as a protest against that too dictatorial institution, by the extreme Republicans, he received 36,226 votes. On his release in 1854, he returned to Belgium. In 1869 he was elected member of the Corps Legislatif, for the City of Lyons, and sat with Henri Rochefort as a member of the extreme Left. Some weeks ago he presented to the House a very remarkable bill for the complete reorganization of the French Government, which was not adopted of course. On the day of Victor Noir's funeral, while MM. Rochefort and Raspail were coming down the Champs Elysees, accompanied by a great crowd, who were singing the "Marseillaise," they were stopped by a regiment of troops, and the crowd were ordered to disperse. M. Rochefort, claiming his right as a Deputy, passed on to the Chamber where he arrived pale and much excited. The Champs Elysees were then cleared by the troops. This was one of the last notable incidents in the life of this veteran Republican, who was probably one of that praiseworthy Thirty-four who voted against the arraignment of his friend Henri Rochefort. M. Raspail was an earnest sympathiser with the editor of the *Marseillaise*, and, it need not be said, a hearty and uncompromising hater of the empire. Notwithstanding his reverses and imprisonments, his talents enabled him to acquire a fortune, and, if we are to credit French report, to live in admirable elegance, and in the enjoyment of highly educated taste. In his death French radicalism has lost its patriarch.

DON PEDRO PABLO O'REILLY Y NUNEZ DEL CASTILLO.

Our Havana correspondent announces the death of this distinguished Cuban. He was a lawyer of the tribunals of the nation and colonel of the disciplined militia of Havana. For his devotion to the Spanish government he received many conspicuous marks of favor. His titles and honors were numerous, he being Marquis of San Felipe and Santiago, Gentleman of the Chamber, Knight of the Military Order of Calatrava, Knight Commander of the Royal and distinguished Order of Carlos III., and Knight of the renowned and venerable military order of St. John of Jerusalem.

PERSECUTING ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

THERE are three divisions of English Catholics: an honorable and grand section represented by Dr. Newman; a fanatical section represented by the Westminster *Gazette* and other organs, and an unprincipled section [illegible] represented by the weekly [illegible] *Tablet* [illegible] that he sacrificed the Pope to party and the temporal power to the Whigs, [illegible] the London *Register* faction. They would not only sacrifice the Pope, the Marches, but [illegible] in Ireland to boot.

[illegible]

mons of England engaged that if the Pope should endeavor, in any way whatever, to maintain those "usurpations," they would "resist and withstand them with all their power!"

'Twas a sample of Catholic English fairness to claim Ireland by gift from the Pope, and refuse the Pope's claim on England! That is what they call plain English common sense, and we may learn by it.

During the reign of Richard II., the English Catholics decreed subjects accepting benefices by "alien" (i.e. Papal) authority, should be outlawed—and that any one bringing from beyond the sea citation or excommunication about this, should be cast into the dungeon, forfeit his lands, and be mangled and killed! And this was followed up by other enactments, made by these English Catholics decreeing that any one getting authorities from Rome, bulls, processes, excommunications, instruments reflecting on England's state or the Crown—and all in any way assisting them, should be "put out of the King's protection"—held as enemies, whom any man could kill!

This was the Statute of Præmunire.

Under Henry IV. and Henry V. these enactments were extended, and monasteries where "aliens" lived, suppressed and forfeited. Yet, under Henry VI the English Catholic Primate, Archbishop of Canterbury, tells the Pope he will refuse to advise the repeal of the Præmunire Statute, which the Pope called "execrable."

And in the reign of Philip and the very English Catholic Mary, the English Catholics decreed that any one who should try to regain the plundered abbey lands should be subject to Præmunire, and, until Elizabeth, a man, so subject, might be slain by any other.

Having now shown how such English Catholics dealt with the Pope, bishops, and clergy, we shall next show how they dealt with the Irish bishops, clergy, and people. It looks strange, indeed, to see their political heirs affecting to denounce Ireland—but their filibustering object is notorious at present as of old.

And now what is their answer?

Have they shown a bad example, and if so, should they not lament their evil ways and pray, with humiliation and tears, for the souls of their ancestors—seeking nothing from us but our pity and compassion, not interfering with us, but humbly abasing themselves before us for scandal given.

Or do they maintain that they have shown a good example, and that the Irish nation and its Representatives should follow it and enact laws against bringing in bulls, excommunications, and so forth? In either case, we shall understand them. Now they are nothing but hybrid hypocrites.

"Under which King, Bezonian, speak or die."—*Irishman.*

[illegible]

HORRIBLE REVELATIONS.

[illegible]

SCENE IN THE LIMERICK CORPORATION.

[illegible]

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NEW YORK.

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No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.

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The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty-two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.

Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the AMOUNT INSURED PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representative of the deceased.

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In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole-life policies, secures for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

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300 DIFFERENT NATIONAL AND HISTORICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Largest Assortment in the Country.

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Illustrated with new steel engravings, handsomely bound, paneled sides, Turkey morocco, formerly sold for $[illegible], now sold at $15 and sent to any part of the United States free, on receipt of $15. This book contains approbation of the Archbishops and Bishops.

A liberal discount to the trade. Agents are making fortunes selling this Bible by instalments. Send stamp for circular.

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AMERICAN Buttonhole, Overseaming AND Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Offices, 1318 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and [illegible] Broadway, New York.

The celebrated Combination Machines manufactured by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock Stitch Machines,

Button and Eyelet Holes,

in all fabrics, and Overseaming.

No one should purchase before examining this machine for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the best and

ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever manufactured.

The buttonhole is genuine—same stitch as by hand, but more regular and stronger. This machine is now in use by manufacturers, dressmakers, tailors, ladies, shoemakers, etc., and gives the utmost satisfaction.

Send for Circular and Samples.

$2,000 CHALLENGE.

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For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self Feeder.

The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States, equal to them for burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for a Circular. Manufactured by the

UNITED STATES IRON WORKS,
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ECONOMY—DURABILITY—POWER.

Sanford's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable or Set in Brick,

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The product of men of experience and scientific attainments.

UNSURPASSED, EACH OF ITS KIND.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM.

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OVERCOATS FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible].

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Our stocks of the above goods are larger and more complete than ever before, and, as usual, are offered at

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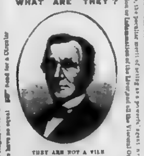
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.
More Than [illegible] Persons
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE
Fancy Drink,

Made of poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

FOR INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS, REMITTENT, and INTERMITTENT FEVERS, DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLADDER, these BITTERS have been most successful. SUCH DISEASES are caused by VITIATED BLOOD, which is generally produced by derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

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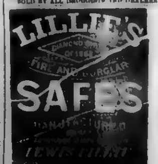
THEY ARE A GENTLE PURGATIVE AS WELL AS A TONIC, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and all the Visceral Organs.



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WILLIAM MAJOR,
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will post and distribute bills and circulars in every part of New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Hoboken, Jersey City and Staten Island, with neatness and dispatch.
N. B.—My work is my reference.

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"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
[illegible]
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible]
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible]
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1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
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The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving daily at 41 Vesey street choice New Teas, Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, etc., purchased for cash. Grocers, Bakers, Hotel Proprietors, and families who purchase goods for cash and wish to use economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully solicit them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can buy cheaper than at any other establishment in the city for cash, as they strictly adhere to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad debts which are invariably in the credit system. The subscribers flatter themselves from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage.

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This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.

It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO.,
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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For [illegible] the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine [illegible]

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For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

LUCIUS HART MAN'F'G CO.,
(THE OLDEST PLATED WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK,)
Established 1832,
Manufacturers of every description of
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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(near Fulton Ferry,) foot of John street.

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BRYAN'S
LIFE INVIGORATOR
REJUVENATING ELIXIR

CORRECTS THE SECRETIONS,
RESTORES THE SYSTEM,
AND GIVES
LIFE, HEALTH AND STRENGTH
TO ALL WHO USE IT.

It is especially adapted to derangements of the URINARY ORGANS, and may be used with a positive certainty of obtaining some immediate relief. It strengthens the system in all parts, and gives Life and Strength to all who use it and follow the directions. It never fails to remove Nervous Debility, Impotency or Want of Power and all Weaknesses arising from Excesses of Youth Indiscretion, resulting in

LOSS OF MEMORY,
NERVOUS TREMBLING,
UNPLEASANT DREAMS,
GENERAL LASSITUDE,
[illegible]
DIMNESS OF VISION,
HEADACHE,
FLUSHING OF THE SKIN

WHICH, IF NEGLECTED, SOON LEAD ON TO NERVOUS DEBILITY,
INSANITY OR CONSUMPTION.
IT IS A SURE REMEDY IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.

No matter from what cause it may arise. It restores the feeble to strength. All who use it enjoy a new existence. Shattered constitutions renewed with

YOUTHFUL VIGOR,
AND OLD AGE WITH A NEW EXISTENCE.
IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF
EPILEPTIC FITS, DROPSY, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY DISEASES.

Bryan's Life Invigorator

IS THE REMEDY, ABOVE ALL OTHERS, TO RESTORE THE SYSTEM.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, SIX BOTTLES FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
BRYAN & CO., Proprietors.

DR. J. BRYAN, the originator of BRYAN'S LIFE INVIGORATOR, gives exclusive attention to those diseases for which parties decline to apply to their regular family physician, and particularly those complaints for which the Invigorator is recommended. He is familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation, and guarantees to each patient a careful consideration and application of the necessary remedies.

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Consultations from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.
SEND FOR A PRIVATE CIRCULAR.

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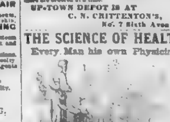
UP-TOWN DEPOT IS AT
C. N. CRITTENTON'S,
No. 7 Sixth Avenue.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
Every Man his own Physician.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

The Stomach is the great centre which influences the health or disease of the system; abused or debilitated by excess—indigestion, offensive breath, and physical prostration are the natural consequences. Allied to the brain, it is the source of headaches, mental depression, nervous complaints and unrefreshing sleep. The Liver becomes affected and generates bilious disorders, pains in the side, etc. The Bowels sympathize by Costiveness, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. The principal action of these Pills is on the stomach, and the liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys participate in their recuperative and regenerative operation.

Erysipelas and Salt Rheum

Are two of the most common and virulent disorders prevalent on this continent. To these the Ointment is especially antagonistic, its "modus operandi" is first to eradicate the venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

Cases of many years standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

Eruptions on the Skin,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic diseases, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

Female Complaints,

Whether in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of Womanhood or the turn of life, these tonic medicines display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible in the health of the patient. Being a purely vegetable preparation, they are a safe and reliable remedy for all classes of Females in every condition of health and station of life.

Piles and Fistula.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this emollient; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healing qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and the Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Piles,	Sore Heads,
Burns,	Rheumatism,	Sore Throats,
Chapped Hands,	Ringworm,	Sores of all kinds,
Chilblains,	Salt Rheum,	Sprains,
Fistula,	Scalds,	Stiff Joints,
Gout,	Skin Diseases,	Tetter,
Lumbago,	Swelled Glands,	Ulcers,
Mercurial Eruptions,	Sore Legs,	Venereal Sores,
	Sore Breasts,	Wounds of all kinds.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

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There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot and box.

THE STREAM THAT HURRIES BY.

BY DONALD, GRAPTA.

I.

The stream that hurries by you do of shore
Rushes no more;
The wind that drives at noon you down have
Brushes and is gone;
Those either's days in summer's ripening glow
No more shall blow;
Those leaves have that shower you garden bed
For ever dead.

II.

Of bough, of joot, of mirth, of pleasures past,
Nothing shall last;
On shore, on sea, on hill, on vale, on plain,
Nought shall remain;
Of all the which poor mortals toilsly course,
Nought shall return;
Life hath its price to hurl's rock earth beneath,
And so hath Death.

III.

But all the clothes that clothed in eastern silver
Can falter Time; * 223 —Ed
For all the plinks in the doctor's store
Youth cannot no more; and
He drop of Lethe's withered church cypress
Life's early hour;
Not all the tears by pious sacrosanct
Can wake the dead.

IV.

For all Spring grass, and Winter taken again,
We grieve in vain;
Vainly for sunshine fled, and joys gone by,
We heave the sigh;
Or, over us, with unchanneled breath,
Time hastes to Death;
Even with each word we speak, a moment lies,
In hours, and dies.

If then, through inner Nature's empire wide
Is the death,—
If wind, and wave, and land, and sun, and flower,
Have sentence to Power;
He weeks on earth, the dazzling spirit clings
To earthly things;
And he alone is which shall (evil-taught love)
Is Ed's above.

VI.

Treble from as brief, but left to mortal our
Chilling and dower;
Hence as the raven's croak the sounds that tell
Of pleasure's knell;
Pray, reader, that at last the minstrel's strains
Not all be vain;
And when then bend ye to God the supplicant's one
Remember me! —*Cornhill Magazine.*

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THE WALKER OF THE SNOW. A Poem.

EVIL DAYS AND FUTURE JOYS. A Story of Irish Life: by D. Hulbard. Illustrated.

THE VILLAGE BARDS. A Poem.

INDEX FOR VOLUME IV.

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REV. WILLIAM COBBY, F. S. C., Chaplain of the Irish Brigade. Portraits and Sketch.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PERSONS that the Assessment Roll of the Real and Personal Estate of the City of New York, for the year 1870, will be completed and in my hands for collection on and after Monday, January 17th, and will remain upon the list (the day of April, 1870 inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessment of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York.

All persons who are required to be assessed must make application to the commissioner during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

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Is ðuine me ðrolas lionn lá,
Is ċuireas mo ḃuiðin cum ranngáis;
Muna m-beiðeað amáin duine
A m' ċuidioċta díolfað,
Is mise ḃeiðeað ṡíos leis a n antráṫ

Taoscaið bür n-daoċain de-m-branndán,
Bür n-deoċa 'má iomarsið le banláṁ,
Tá 'gam-sa scilling
Le léigean 's an b-fíon n-glan,
'S as feárr ioná 'n ḃuiðin ḃíðeas ag drantán

Do b-'ait liom-sa ceolta na d-tiompán,
Do b' ait liom-sa spórt agus branndán,
Do b' ait liom-sa 'n gloine,
Ag Murrainn dá líonað,
Is cuideaċta saoite gan mearḃrán.

Ag aiṫris eolais na sean-dáṁ,
Carabas ól agus amhrán;
Fuirean an ġliocais
Ag imirt na laoite—
Sod mar do ġuiðinn-se gaċ iontlás.

O'TUOMY'S DRINKING SONG

TRANSLATED BY CLARENCE MANGAN.

I sell the best brandy and sherry,
To make my good customers merry,
But, at times their finances
Run short, as it chances,
And then I feel very sad, very!

Here's brandy! Come, fill up your tumbler,
Or ale, if your liking be humbler,
And, while you've a shilling,
Keep filling and swilling,
A fig for the growls of the grumbler!

I like, when I'm quite at my leisure,
Mirth, music, and all sorts of pleasure
When Margery's bringing
The glass, I like singing
With bards—if they drink within measure.

Libation I pour on libation,
I sing the past fame of our nation
For valor-won glory,
For song and for story,
This, this is my grand recreation!

The above song was written by John O'Tuomy amid those festive scenes for which his house was remarkable; and a reply to it, by the witty *Mangaire Sugach*, will be found in our next number.

This pleasing air, though quite common in Munster, has, we believe, escaped the notice of Bunting. It is called *Seanbhean Chrionna an Draintin* i.e. "*The Growling Old Woman.*"

IRELAND.

The *Wexford People* gives a timely hint to the advocates of Tenant Right. "There are," it says, "in this country, farmers who have spent more than the fee-simple of the land in improvements thereon. Let that land be revalued without considering the tenant's outlay, and the tenants are robbed. If, then, the new bill should not provide for ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The Vacant Law Sergeantcy. [illegible]

Reduction in the Militia. [illegible]

Lord Portsmouth on the Land Question. [illegible]

Conference on the Irish Land Question.—We have received a copy of a document, signed by Lords Granard and Greville, several Irish members of Parliament, Roman Catholic clergymen, Deputy-Lieutenants, Town Councillors, professional persons, and others. [illegible]

Thuggism.—[illegible]

Disgraceful State of the Irish Postal Service.—[illegible]

New Barristers.—The following gentlemen will be admitted to practice at the bar on the call day of the ensuing year (Hilary) term. [illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian Amnesty Meeting at Birmingham.—[illegible]

Irish North Western Railway.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Local News.

Antrim.

[illegible]

Clare.

[illegible]

Cavan.

[illegible]

Cork.

[illegible]

Dublin.

[illegible]

Derry.

[illegible]

Down.

[illegible]

Galway.

[illegible]

Kerry.

[illegible]

Longford.

[illegible]

Louth.

[illegible]

Limerick.

[illegible]

Mayo.

[illegible]

Wicklow.

[illegible]

Waterford.

[illegible] ... The policeman, quite a young man, and who but lately joined the force, conveyed his prisoner to the barracks. His activity and intrepid conduct upon this occasion elicited the approbation of all. The insane man was subsequently brought to Stafford Lodge, where, before William Stafford, Esq., and W. Ardagh, Esq., two local magistrates, the case was investigated. J. P. Coghlan, Esq., M.D., deposed as to the mental unsoundness of the unhappy prisoner, and a warrant having been made out, Lenihan was finally transmitted to the County Waterford District Lunatic Asylum.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Meath.

[illegible]

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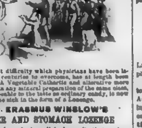

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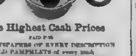

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JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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WE are happy to learn that JOHN SAVAGE, Esq., C. E. F. B., proposes to deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute about the middle of February, on

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The theme and the lecturer will be sure to draw a crowded house. Mr. Savage can make known some very important facts in connection with this gallant son of Ireland and America.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

MISS ELLEN LONARGAN.—A letter for this lady, postmarked St. Louis, Mo., is lying at our office.

J. R.—Our object being the national independence of Ireland and the political freedom of her sons, without reference to creed or race, we do not wish to mix ourselves up with questions of pure Theology. It is enough for us to know that our country is in thraldom, and that it is not only our undoubted right, but our duty to labor for her liberation. This we shall persevere in doing, regardless of all denunciations, no matter from what quarter they may be launched. The Fenian movement having proved itself thus far the most effective instrument for the attainment of our object, which has been ever tried until the present time, we shall adhere to it steadfastly to the last.

***—A correspondent sends us a copy of the *Weekly Observer* with a portion marked off to attract our attention. In looking over the paper we saw the following so lightly marked that it is possible it may have escaped the notice of those interested. It is as follows:

"LYNCH—Dec. 20, at Newbliss, County Monaghan, Miss Ellen Lyons. Father is dying."

The last announcement is very faintly written.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 1, 1870.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

TO-DAY, February the First, is the opening of the Fenian Year. On this auspicious Day the IRISH PEOPLE enters on its Fifth Volume, and it is meet and right that such an occasion should not be permitted to pass by without a word or two as to the mission of this journal. If we are to judge of the acceptance of our teachings in these columns by the steady and weekly increasing support generously awarded to us—and, after all, this is the surest and best test—we are filled with cheer and good hope at the prospect which is constantly expanding before us, and in which we believe we can perceive a concentration of Irish opinion, such as has seldom been observed on the Irish question before.

The value of this must be apparent to all who have studied the position of the Irish in America in relation to their friends at home.

If it were possible that Fenianism were confined within the narrow limits of Ireland, there can scarcely be any doubt of England being able to compete with it and, finally, crush it. But the intimate knowledge which the government of that country possesses in the fact that Irishmen, wherever located, and especially in America, are Fenians either in spirit or in active work, proves that English interference outside of Ireland, is a vain and hopeless task.

Editors of Irish journals make good use of our columns, as far as they can do so with safety, so that our teachings reach even to Ireland and permeate our countrymen's minds there, to some extent.

The wider the field of our duties, the larger the number of our readers, the better is the cause of Ireland served, and the greater the danger to our enemies. Such being the case we are naturally anxious, not only for a continuance of the friendly support given to this paper, but also for its extension.

We are on the eve of critical and eventful days for Ireland. The English Parliament will soon meet, and its last programme for the pacification of Ireland and the removal of *all* its grievances—according to our English authorities—and the method of their removal will shortly be made known.

We do not expect that any English plan of pacifying Ireland or redressing her grievances will be acceptable to the people of Ireland. We want no pacification of our country, and no redress of grievances save by the ONE MEANS, total and independent separation of Ireland from England.

The English people are just beginning to view this matter in the same light as ourselves. They are wise in so doing, for their own interests are vitally mixed up with this question. Accordingly as they assist us they will serve themselves. But they must first understand that no remedial measures proposed by their government shall be accepted as final until the one great act has been consummated. For the attainment of that we shall continue to labor in the future as in the past. The principles of Fenianism are the means to that end.

We have again to return our best thanks to our friends, and hope to be able to merit the continuance of their hearty support.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham has been commented on largely by the press at home and in this country. There was a time when that speech would have been accepted by Irishmen the wide world over as the greatest blessing that could have happened for Ireland, both for the matter which it contained, for the promises afforded by a member of the English Cabinet, and for the declaration on the part of the speaker that not a single grievance, religious or political, will be permitted to exist in Ireland.

That time has passed, however, and not all the promises contained in speeches of one or all of the members of the English Cabinet can withdraw Irishmen, either in Ireland or America, from following up their own line of policy.

That policy has been too fruitful of good things to be easily abandoned. It is still youthful and vigorous, and destined to fulfill to the utmost its glorious mission of emancipating Ireland, not in parts nor by the aid of English legislation, but by final separation and by national independence.

There is one point in Mr. Bright's speech which we specially desire to point out.

In speaking on the Irish question, he said: "*But I know that it could not be dealt with fairly by an unreformed parliament.* I labored, as you know, much for reform (cheers), for I had great faith in a wider franchise and for representation. (Cheers.) The Irish difficulty to me was one of that complicated and gigantic character that it could never be dealt with by a class."

In plainer terms the reformed parliament was necessary as a means to the proper treatment of the Irish question, which Irish question has been declared by the English premier to have been *forced* on the attention of parliament by Fenianism, so that Fenianism, in reality, was the cause of the reformed parliament.

This is a splendid tribute to the cause of Fenianism, and shows how much Englishmen already owe to it. Fenianism has thus abolished class legislation for Englishmen. It will do more for them in future, for it will abolish every vestige of the English aristocracy which lives on the heritage of feudalism, grinding down to a state of slavery the ignorant and poor who are scarcely able to comprehend their state of vassalage.

Mr. Bright promises free land and a free vote in Ireland, in addition to free churches and free schools. He promises free land in England also, and *the ballot in the course of the next session* of parliament.

So the good work goes on.

HELP FOR CUBA.

THE cause for which the patriotic Cubans are at present contending with such obstinate bravery against the atrocious and cruel tyranny of Spain is exactly the same as that for which the organized revolutionists of Ireland are preparing to fight against England. The position which the government and people of the young republic of Cuba occupy at this moment is also the same as that which the government and people of Ireland would occupy after an obstinate and, all circumstances considered, a successful campaign of over a year and a half. The Government of the United States, from which insurgent Ireland would have every RIGHT to expect sympathy, belligerent recognition, and even direct aid, were her cause as far advanced as that of Cuba, so far from countenancing or aiding the latter, has notoriously become an active ally of Spain. The Cubans are, in fact, fighting for liberty, just now, not alone against the nondescript Spanish tyranny, but also against the United States. The cause of Human Freedom has been betrayed by the chosen rulers of this republic, who ought to be its uncompromising guardians. The power, temporarily entrusted to them by their fellow-citizens, has been prostituted to subserve the interests of the most despicable but ferocious tyranny in Christendom.

In this deplorable and disgraceful emergency, we rejoice to find that some of the leading public men of America have become alive to the honor of the American name and to the interests of Suffering Humanity. They seem at length determined to redeem their country from the shame and reproach which has been affixed to her by the present administration. In another column will be found an address from the "CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY," whose object we most earnestly recommend to our readers, and all liberty-loving men. The distinguished names that are attached to the document, those of C. M. Clay, Horace Greeley, Chas. A. Dana, &c., are a sufficient guarantee of the sincerity of the effort proposed. We trust that their appeal will arouse the generous spirit of free America to enthusiasm—that the time of popular apathy shall immediately pass away—and that the voice of an aroused nation will proclaim to its government that America shall be no longer converted into a tool for any European tyranny.

[illegible]

WHEN shall we hear the last of that amiable philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody? We—that is the public—are getting sick with the daily repetition of something connected with Peabody's name and fame. There is a decent end to everything, and it is high time that the barren honors to Mr. Peabody, who only benefited his trustees and a number of people who were fit enough to benefit themselves, should terminate at least for the good of public taste. Since the death of Albert the "good" we have had no such names created by humbugs and public charlatans as that given us through the means of Mr. Peabody. It is positively sickening to hear how the muscles and nerves of the old corpse are rendered as hard and as durable as leather by a hardworking chemist, as if to defeat the law of God which says, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

After all, the Peabody obsequies and transportation of the body to its final resting place, gave the English government a nice little opportunity of showing some of the Americans a specimen of naval architecture that was able to cross the Atlantic.

Peabody's death was then turned into an English God-send, especially at the present moment, when the Alabama Claims are said to be suspended.

EXPEDITION OF THE ERIN'S HOPE—OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the cruise of the "Erin's Hope," otherwise known as the "Jackmel expedition," has, as stated in our last issue, been given to us for publication. The time having now arrived, when the full details of that interesting naval experiment and military reconnoissance may be submitted to the public, not only without danger to any of the parties therein engaged, but with great benefit to the Fenian movement. Captain John F. Cavanagh, commander of the "Erin's Hope" on the occasion, has, with the consent of the C. E. F. B., furnished us with a copy of the document which he presented to the Fenian Executive after his return to New York.

The information it conveys is of a highly important and, at the same time, most encouraging nature, in view of future Fenian operations in the same direction. It conclusively proves the feasibility, both of fitting out and clearing an armed expedition from this country, and of successfully landing the same in Ireland. We bespeak for it the earnest attention and deliberate consideration of all Irish Nationalists, irrespective of partizan distinctions. It will appear in our next issue.

NOTES.

THE reporter of the world, in his gushing descriptions of the dresses of the ladies who were present at the ball given in honor of Prince Paddy-Atty, thrills extatically on the puffing of the dresses. Yes, the dresses were well puffed indeed—by a blower of the *World*.

THE Alabama claims negociations are suspended, that is, hanged by the common hangmen of England and America. What right have Americans to seek for indemnification of losses, when England is the robber. Had it been any other nation but the one which we acknowledge as our common mother, matters would have turned out differently. The suspension of the negotiations should settle the matter definitely. The next thing we should do is to go on our knees and ask England's pardon for troubling her with anything so mean as the continuation of the civil war, and robbing us defiantly to our faces.

THE Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, by the Author of the "National Illustrated History of Ireland," is the first Life of St. Patrick which contains the result of modern research in Ecclesiastical Archæology and Celtic Philology. It is published in numbers, and richly illustrated by the first artists of the day. Each chapter has a suitable illustrated head-piece, designed and engraved especially for this work. There are also fourteen full page engravings, and a rich ornamental border. Canvassers will find a large sale for this work. J. A. McGee, of No. 9 Barclay street, N. Y., has the sale of this valuable work. See the advertisement in another column.

THE leading Catholic journal of England, the *Westminster Review*, is fast coming round to a proper sense of rational ideas on the Irish Question. Judging it as the exponent of a large and influential body of Englishmen, it is not unpleasant to hear it state "If the great Irish difficulty which has baffled so many generations, is to be solved at all in our time, it can only be by striking out a new path, and boldly challenging the whole theory of private property in land. Let the Government be timely wise and adopt this system." An excellent advice, say we. Abolish landlordism, and the first grand step to a free republic in England and Ireland shall have been taken.

Fenian Lessons.

JOHN MITCHEL AND THE CAUSE.

I AM not sure if there be any man, whose voice or opinion is worth much, who will deny that the great and vast changes which have taken place and continue to take place in England and elsewhere, in relation to Ireland, have been the result, the downright, positive, and absolute result, of the grand old cause of Fenianism.

I know there are some whose erratic natures will not permit them to give credit to our cause because it has flourished in spite of them, and their heartless sneers, so viciously flung at us from time to time, without the slightest cause of offence being given to them. Such parties probably imagine their opinions to be worth something, and there are not wanting numbers of our countrymen who believe that a popular name in times past is a guarantee for the value of opinions on Fenianism at present. All such would do well to depend a little more on their own judgments, and they will shortly arrive at a just conclusion of the value of the opinions of such men, for instance, as John Mitchel, on Fenianism.

Gratitude is an excellent trait in the character of our people. Let them come to understand that a man has done or dared anything in the cause of Ireland, and the act, whatever it may be, is long remembered, even after its author has changed with every whirligig of time, and forfeited the gratitude of his people.

John Bright, Wm. E. Gladstone, and the London *Times*, followed by the most respectable and influential journals in Great Britain and Ireland, all agree with wonderful unanimity in declaring that the FENIAN ORGANIZATION, and it *only*, was the cause of whatever benefit has been lately conferred on Ireland. True, there are some who look on the destruction of religious ascendency in that country as a thing of small importance. Considered by itself, I frankly acknowledge that it is not much to boast of, at least when viewed from a Fenian point of view. To thousands of good and patriotic Irishmen however, it is looked at in a different light. I, am disposed to judge it, however, by its results, and these I pronounce to be of the most excellent character, not so much for their present as their prospective value.

At the present moment there is a stronger and a more determined spirit among all classes of Irishmen manifesting itself either for Repeal of the Union or Federation, than has existed at any previous point of our history since the days of O'Connell.

In many respects the spirit and activity now visible among public bodies is even superior to that of any former period. This arises from two causes, the continued imprisonment of the Fenians, and the downfall of ascendency—the latter an accomplished fact in consequence of the Fenian ORGANIZATION.

In last week's *Irish Citizen*, a letter appeared signed "AN IRISH PRIEST," in which the writer says he knows "of only one organization—the Fenian Brotherhood—that has for its professed aim the disenthrallment of Ireland by physical force." But from the tone of a leading article by Mr Mitchel on the 22d inst. the writer can glean no hope that Mr. Mitchel believes in Fenianism. It would be very hard indeed to gather any hope from such a quarter when Fenianism is in question, for Fenianism is an organization, and Mr. Mitchel is vehemently opposed to all such when the "disenthrallment" of Ireland is the only thing at stake.

There was a time, however, when Mr Mitchel *did* believe in organizations, and in the Fenian organization in particular. It would be unfair to question Mr. Mitchel's sincerity at that particular time, so that we can only account for the change that has come over the spirit of his dream since then, by kindly remembering that intellectual eccentricities overtake the best of men, and those especially who are only able to pull down and destroy, without the ability of building up. Mr. Mitchel is very good at this sort of work, but it seldom eventuates in any good to Ireland, although it betrays a hasty and rancorous spirit in the person so possessed.

The editor of the *Irish Citizen* replies to the Irish priest who quietly asks for Mr. Mitchel's *plan*. The latter should have honestly stated that he is in the position of the celebrated knife-grinder, and that he has no plan to offer. He once had plans, but he himself would acknowledge that they were very futile. He would have beaten down the British army in Ireland by having old women perched on the house tops and flinging down broken bottles and spilling vitriol on the poor fellows in the name of the Father, etc. To have obtained sufficient bottles would have required some organization and to gather together as many old women as were [illegible] for carrying out Mr. Mitchel's plan would also have required the aid of an organization. But, then, the organization would have been for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Mitchel's plans, and that makes all the difference. This erratic guide, worse philosopher, and no statesman, would have us depend largely, if not entirely, on "the inextinguishable passion of Irish nationality" to free our country. Will Mr Mitchel kindly inform us how long it would take to reduce the British empire by aid of this "inextinguishable passion?" It has burned as fiercely as possible for the last seven hundred years, and nothing came of it. Had it been possible to mix it with a goodly quantity of vitriol there might have been a Vesuvian eruption, and as much lava as would have made a Herculaneum of England, so far as the "inextinguishable passion" was concerned, not so the vitriol.

The truth is, Mr. John Mitchel is as consummate a master of bosh as needs be, and his "plans" and non organization schemes mean nothing. He made a cheap martyr of himself by "remaining the eternal enemy of Lord Clarendon, the butcher and butcher-general of Ireland," forced himself into prison, from whence he was taken, although not by the neck, sent to Bermuda, and since then not having a lot of niggers of his own to wallop, has satisfied his great conscience by occasionally walloping his own countrymen. Heretofore he has been treated like a spoiled boy in the family; seeing, however, that age and growth do not bring amendment, it is time to tell him that he must behave himself or take the consequences of his wrong behavior.

Let us hear Mr. Mitchel in opposition to the repeal of the Union:

"We would not give one dollar, one moment's time or thought, to effect a repeal of the Union to-morrow—the actual simple repeal of that Act, without reserve. On the contrary, would earnestly dissuade all Irishmen at home and abroad from throwing away time and effort in pursuit of a phantom. What they ought to do, and must do, if their native country is ever to arise to the dignity of independence, is to prepare as diligently as possible under the difficulties which exist, to take sudden advantage of the moment of some mortal peril for the British Empire, and then strike at its heart."

This, taken by itself, is unalloyed Fenianism. Then he wants lots of arming and drilling, but no "organization." He says, in answer to the question, "Please inform me in the columns of your highly interesting journal what are your views and what is your plan?"

"This may seem a perplexing question; yet we have in these columns answered it before, to the best of our ability. We have no plan of organization whatsoever, no more than our reverend correspondent has; and care for no organization of Irishmen in this country except that of American citizenship and the capacity to bear arms and learn the use of them without liability to handcuffs and transportation."

Judging by this answer to such a question, I am very much afraid that there was more perplexity in the question than Mr. Mitchel liked to admit. When we voluntarily occupy an illogical position, and from some fatality or natural obstinacy of character refuse to vacate that position, we generally find ourselves squeezed more than is good for us.

Mr. Mitchel has "no plan of organization whatsoever," and yet he wants us to be prepared to strike England to the heart at the moment of her mortal peril. He wants us to prepare in America, too, and probably expects that each prepared man will go to Ireland in his own canoe, for is he not death on organizations, and yet an expedition of Irishmen to Ireland would necessitate both plan and organization.

Preposterous, Mr. Mitchel! How could we be *prepared* to strike England at the moment of her peril without long and steady organization, here, at home, and everywhere—organization, too, of a military character necessitating the utmost obedience, the recognition of heads (with brains in them) arms and bodies, and not only scouting the doctrine of old women on house-tops, with vitriol bottles in their hands but "pikemen in the rear," and other twaddle of a like kind.

Mr. Mitchel will have to abolish his non-organization folly, and it would be no harm if in so doing he *permitted* Fenians to be as good and true as he is himself—at least. They have done something through means of their organization, he never did anything, and has no policy of his own and is not desirous of benefiting Ireland by the adoption of the policy of others.

The abolition of slavery has evidently preyed on Mr. Mitchel's mind. But for that change and the preservation of the American Union, much to the discomfiture of England and Mr. Mitchel, the latter might still have indulged in the idea of possessing a slave estate in Virginia, and then our anti-Fenian Irishman would, to use his own elegant phraseology, have dropped all thoughts of Ireland "like a hot potato."

Common gratitude should remind Mr. Mitchel that he owes his freedom from imprisonment to the Fenian organization. He is ticklish on the sufferings he endured, and reminds us occasionally of his determination to punish General Dix or somebody. When thinking over these things he should not forget the love that prompted his countrymen to take action in his regard. Neither should he forget that Fenianism can manage to live irrespective of his hate or love, and that it is strong enough to be able to despise the sneers and jeers of the English press and even of the *Irish Citizen*.

PETER McCORRY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL ALMANAC FOR 1870.

This is decidedly one of the most useful annuals issued. It contains a mass of varied matter, political and historical, and is accurately got up, so as to make it a matter of easy reference.

THE EMERALD.

The fourth volume of this popular and extensively circulated periodical is just finished. We have repeatedly spoken of the merits of *The Emerald*; yet every new issue which comes before us seems to be such an improvement on its predecessor that we feel tempted again and again to keep its merits before the attention of Irish readers, both for their sakes and our own, desirous as we are at all times to welcome into the unoccupied fields of Irish literature so respectable an aspirant as this truly magnificent volume, with its portrait galleries of eminent Irishmen, its scenic views of dear Ireland, and its wonderfully entertaining literature—rich, varied, and sparkling as the gem from which it takes it appropriate title. The commencement of Volume V. is a splendid guarantee to the patrons of *The Emerald* for the next six months. It opens with a beautiful illustration, by McNevin, of Charles J. Kickham's poem, "Awaking," followed by the first of a series of papers on self-made Irishmen, entitled Michael Phelan, whose portrait also appears. The full page illustration, "Kilkenny Castle," is worth the price of the whole [illegible] who purchase it will be [illegible] agree with us. Next, we have a beautiful finished story—also illustrated—from the pen of the versatile Holland. Miss Callanan, John Locke, O'Leary and others continue to hold high revel in their different walks of literature. We know we are but aiding the cause of Ireland when we request our readers to procure this work and gratify their best tastes by the perusal of its glowing pages. Its price, in single numbers, is only ten cents.

THE JERSEY CITY HERALD.

The citizens of Jersey City may well congratulate themselves on the appearance of the first number of this truly creditable, able, and interesting weekly journal. It is edited with marked ability, while its literary department displays talent and excellent taste. It has been a matter of much conjecture among the publishing community whether it were not feasible to establish a good, sound, high toned literary local journal in our sister city. The proprietors of the *Herald*, feeling assured that such an enterprise would be rewarded with success, determined to enter the field, and their efforts, even at the outset, have been crowned with much substantial encouragement and guarantee of permanent and substantial support. We heartily congratulate our friends, Messrs. McDermott, Taylor, and McNamara, and we trust that ere long their infant journal will spring up and spread out into a flourishing daily newspaper.

Fenian News.

THE SUNBURST CIRCLE.

BROOKLYN, January 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

SIR: Mr. James Lynch, of the London Amnesty Association, delivered a lecture on Thursday evening at Ticknor's Hall, corner of Gates and DeKalb avenues: subject—"Hopes and Aspirations of the Irish people." At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Ford, the able and patriotic centre of "Liberty" Circle, who acted as chairman, spoke to the audience on Fenianism. Mr. McDermott, of "Tara" Circle, also lent his aid, and Sergeant John Sheridan, of Liberty Guard, L. S. P., whose three sons are Fenian soldiers, helped to leaven the crowd present. The result is a new circle, baptized the "Sunburst" Circle, with a beginning of fifteen members, all good and true. Long may the Sunburst wave, is the prayer of

JAMES S. McNAMARA,
Centre of Erin's Hope.

PETER O'NEIL CROWLEY CIRCLE

held a large public meeting on Saturday, the 22d ult., at their hall, corner of Centre and Duane streets. There was a fair assemblage present, including many young ladies. At a little after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the centre, Mr. J. Lysaght, who introduced the first speaker, Mr P. Coyle. He spoke at considerable length and in a very lucid manner, concluding by asking for some recruits for the Circle. Mr. James Sheedy McNamara next addressed the assemblage in his usual able and inspiriting style, and ended by singing his "Fenian Ship." Mr. J. Doyle was the next speaker, he spoke at considerable length, and in an eloquent manner. The success of this meeting was encouraging, eleven men enrolling themselves into the Brotherhood, and fifteen young women came up, and, after paying their fees, resolved themselves into a sub-circle, or Fenian Sisterhood, in connection with the above circle. The Peter O'Neil Crowley Circle will in future meet on Wednesday evenings at the Sixth Ward Hotel.

On last Tuesday evening, the 25th ult.,

THE BRIAN BORU CIRCLE

held a very enthusiastic meeting at their hall in Avenue A, near Fifteenth street. Mr. Murphy, the centre of the Circle presided. Mr. J. S. McNamara addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a very eloquent manner, and in calling for recruits got a full bumper. Mr. J. McMahon followed, and spoke in his usual fluent manner. The assemblage was also addressed by Messrs. Doyle, Burke and others. The entertainment was pleasingly diversified by patriotic songs, such as "O'Donnell Abu," "The Rising of the Moon," and "The L. S. P." A company of the Legion of St. Patrick was in attendance, under the command of Captain O'Bolger, and lent a military aspect to the scene. Twenty three members were added to the roll of the Circle.

At a lecture delivered by Mr. J. Doyle, on Thursday, the 20th ult., corner of DeKalb and Yates avenues, Brooklyn, an impromptu organization of a Circle was gone into by some patriotic gentlemen present. Mr. P. H. Ford was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr J. S. McNamara, temporary secretary; there was also a temporary treasurer appointed. Thirteen young men enrolled themselves into the new Circle, which was christened the "Sunburst Circle." They will hold a public meeting soon, when I shall let you know more about them.

TARA.

THE LAVELLE CIRCLE

hold their regular meetings every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, in the Continental Hall, corner of 34th street and 8th avenue. Members are requested to attend punctually.

JOHN G. BEGLEY, Centre.

THE CORCORAN CIRCLE.

A public meeting of the above-named Circle will be held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets. The old members of this long established Circle are requested to attend. The time has now arrived for the renewal of earnest and energetic work in the cause for which they have labored so long and well. The enemies of Ireland are yielding, by little and little, before Fenian force and Fenian endeavor. Let this encourage us to increase our revolutionary pressure upon them. The British Ministry are now striving to cajole our Brotherhood by promises of liberal concessions and relief to our brothers at home. But no partial measures shall satisfy them or us. We will have the complete independence of Ireland and nothing less.

Business will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Several well-known Fenians, and among them Denis Holland, Peter McCorry, and John O'Mahony, will address the assembly.

By order of the Circle.

OWEN KELLY, Centre.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE F. B. ORGANIZING CORPS.

The members of the Organizing Corps will meet hereafter in the Armory, Second street and Avenue A.

LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

A DRESS parade of the L. S. P. will take place on the evening of February 1st, to celebrate the beginning of the Fenian Year, at the Armory, corner of Grand and Essex streets, to commence at 7 o'clock P. M. Admission by ticket only.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

DUBLIN, January 13th, 1870.

HAD Mr. John Bright had the great good luck to be an Irishman five years ago, he would have been picking oakum ever since at Pentonville, or quarrying stones at Portland. Before he became a member of the Cabinet he was more than once charged by the Government organs with being "a spouter of stale sedition," which was true enough, except that the sedition was not "stale" by any means—it was fresh and vigorous and violent enough to satisfy the most advanced Chartist in all England. It was, moreover, dangerous; far more dangerous in its way to the cherished and time-dishonored Governmental institutions of Britain than all the treason ever uttered in Ireland or any other outlying province of the Empire. But Mr. Bright is an Englishman, and that makes a wonderful difference in the treatment he receives at England's hands. Instead of being thrown into a dungeon, with his hands manacled behind his back, compelled to herd with the vilest of humanity, and having the "sedition" duly flogged out of him with a cat-o'-nine-tails, he is condemned to a place in Her Majesty's Cabinet of political curiosities, his hands are tied with red tape, and he is brought up to the scratch by the Government whip. While he was free from the official bondage under which he now labors, he used, now and then, to allow himself to float away on the current of his eloquence towards the regions of right and justice; but he now confines himself to Whig policy and British convenience, and is, accordingly,

NOT THE SAME JOHN BRIGHT, AT ALL.

He is "cabined, cribbed and confined" within the narrow office of the place-man and has become as pliant an agent of the Great British "Providence" as any of his associates or predecessors. His great speech delivered recently to his constituents, at Birmingham, is the chief topic in political circles here just now. Of course you will print it for your readers' benefit, and its effect among you will, if I mistake not, be pretty much what it is here—to intensify the Fenian spirit and extend its power and influence. He has dwelt, boastfully, on the disestablishment of the Irish Church, but he very plainly and truthfully says that that Church was not an Irish grievance at all, but a *Catholic* grievance. He admits that no purely *Irish* grievance has yet been removed—that the

REMOVAL OF IRISH GRIEVANCES

is to come; so that the English Government with all its much-abused Protestantism has shown itself more friendly to the Catholic Church than to the people of Ireland. This fact has long been known well enough to some Irishmen but it has been doubted by the great majority of us, and it is not a bad thing to find even that little matter set at rest; by the action of the British Government and the admission of its Ministers, it has been clearly proven that when the welfare of the Irish Nation and that of the Catholic Church stand both in need of England's helping hand, the Church gets the preference. Of course there can be no mistake on this point should it ever again arise for discussion among Irishmen. Mr. Bright promises that the next session of Parliament will give us

AN IRISH LAND BILL;

but he refuses to say what sort of a bill it will be. He does not condescend to give us even the faintest outline of its provisions. He pretends he is prevented from doing so by the seal of secrecy which his official position has placed on his lips, but, in my opinion, he is simply ashamed of the bill as a measure of justice, and he wants to keep the world as long as possible from seeing how far short the coming "concession" falls of his own old plans and policy of peasant proprietorship.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

He is very emphatic in insisting that the British Parliament with its hundred Irish members can do as much for Ireland as she could do for herself if she were an independent Irish Republic or a State of the American Union. It may be that the British Parliament *can* do this, but we all know that it never *will*, and Mr. Bright can never persuade us that it is even inclined to do it besides he seems to forget altogether that it is not the laws of the English Parliament nor the Administration of the British Government we complain of so much as the fact that Englishmen like John Bright have the impudence to say to us practically that we are unable to mind our own business, and that the Lord, as it were, has appointed England to be our guardian, and to arrange all our affairs for us. Why, this is the very argument which our pro-slavery friends used during the war against the policy of emancipation. We were told that the negroes were far better off materially under kind and just masters than they would be if they were set free and left to their own resources; which, in some cases, might be absolutely true; but who, for that reason, would become a slave, or willingly remain one? I pity the—I was going to say man—I pity the grovelling wretch who could enjoy even the richest condition of material luxury at the expense of his individual freedom, or who could willingly enter on a life of slavish servitude to pay for having his wants supplied by others, instead of depending on his own unfettered exertions; and I think Mr. Bright's *assurance* that he and his countrymen can take better care of us than we could take of ourselves is a gross insult to the whole Irish race.

It was insolent enough in him to claim that piece of Great British superiority involved in his taking charge of our welfare, but it was outrageous on his part to assume that we would be willing to allow him or any other foreigner to manage our affairs at all, even though they were better able to do it than we are. With us, the question is not so much whether we are to have good laws or bad laws, as whether Irishmen are to be governed by themselves or by foreigners, and the sooner Mr Bright understands this the easier will be his task in running the British machine. Self-government or foreign rule?—*that* is the question.

THE DARK SIDE OF BRIGHT

has turned itself towards us this week. A deputation headed by the Rev. Arthur O'Neill (an eminent Dissenting minister who had himself spent a long time in prison as one of the Chartist leaders), Mr. Hunter Mantle (another ex Chartist prisoner), Mr. Hugh Heinrich (at present a very able writer of the *Nation*, though a popular resident Irishman of Birmingham), and several other well-known Chartists, Irishmen and Democratic Saxons, waited on Mr. Bright, to urge upon him the necessity of causing a proper inquiry to be made regarding the ill treatment of the Fenian prisoners. In the great Quaker's reply, he coolly said that he did not believe one word that the prisoners stated respecting the outrages inflicted upon them by their jailers, and, instead of promising anything like an inquiry, he contented himself with denouncing the journals through whose columns the prisoners have been able to make their horrible sufferings known to the outside world. His excuse for compelling political prisoners to herd with the beastly English burglars and murderers, and for treating them "as such," is about the broadest and most shameless avowal of British hypocrisy that has ever yet seen the light of print.

He says England wants the world to believe that she has no political prisoners at all, and that she has no need whatever of special prisons to put them into. *Therefore* Mr. John Bright and his colleagues have been obliged to follow up their predecessors' policy with regard to the Fenian prisoners—to stamp them as common criminals and punish them as common convicts, solely in order that the Government of England may be able to say to all Europe and America: "Behold, we have no political prisoners, *because* (!) we have no place to keep them!" So that to enable Bright & Co. to make this hypocritical boast, Irish gentlemen of education and refinement must be treated more like dogs than human beings! That an English [illegible] Minister could be capable of making such a statement as this, or any statement capable of bearing such a construction, is almost incredible; but, lest you doubt me, I feel called upon to give you

HIS OWN WORDS:

"In this country," said he, "for a long time we have not been in the habit of having political prisoners, and therefore, we have no political prison. There are many countries in Europe in which if the government, for the sake of the people, found it necessary to take men from their homes, try them, and send them to prison, they have places where they can send them, and where they are all together, and are not associated with other prisoners who are shut up for the commission of ordinary crimes. In this country we have no prisons of that kind, and I hope we never shall have. (Cheers.) It follows, then, that the prisoners who are shut up for offences which are of a political character have been placed in prisons which exist, and not all in one, but in some degree distributed. If political prisoners are in the same building with ordinary prisoners, it is scarcely possible to separate them so entirely as could be wished, and it is scarcely possible to establish for them an entirely different system of discipline. It is possible to do something, and from what I have seen in the newspapers, and from what I know, a great deal, and probably as much as possible, or thereabouts, has been done, or is being done. The government have not the slightest wish to treat the political prisoners harshly."

No political prisoners "for a long time," eh? Can you tell me when it happened that any single score of years elapsed during which England had no Irish political prisoners on her hands? There is but one such happy period that I can recollect, and that was some time before any Englishman ever set foot in Ireland; but since that time—never! I will not insult the intelligence of your readers or waste your valuable space by showing the utter absurdity of Mr Bright's excuse for torturing the educated Irish gentlemen whom the lawless tyranny of his predecessors has left upon his hands, and for whom, with all his boasted statesmanship and "liberal" principles, he can devise no fitter fate than the lash and the poison-cup in the hands of his brutal myrmidons.

Further on in his speech to the delegation he assures his hearers that he and his colleagues would be very glad to set the Fenian prisoners free; but, he confesses, the safety of the empire demands that they shall still suffer on for some indefinite period longer: a nice confession for the chief of a nation so powerful as to defy the United States and a Government so well beloved that it never has any political prisoners! And then—only imagine it!—Mr Bright "holds forth" against all rebels, and would be destroyers of the peace of the realm and conspirators to levy war against her sacred Majesty, &c., in a manner more befitting some aristocratic fossil of the House of Lords than the man who actually threatened, less than six months ago, to throw that same house into the Thames! With

THE AMERICAN FENIANS

Mr. Bright has no patience at all, and he thinks nobody should have any compassion whatever for such of them as have had the good fortune to secure some years of that hospitality which the bold Briton would dearly like to extend to the whole American nation. Hear Bright for his cause on this point: "Last of all," he says, "are those to be excused who, being in a country to which they have emigrated, and thereby escaped from what they supposed to be the tyranny and oppression here, are free to do what they please, yet conspire against our common country. I cannot see that any kind of allowance is to be made for such persons.

"If they like to be citizens of America, let them be so, but having transported themselves to another country, and become citizens of another State, they are the enemies of our country if they come here to endeavor to destroy the public peace. Men, because they are Americans, are not to be judged less leniently than men who remain in the country, and endeavor to do what they believe to be the interest of the community."

Of course I could furnish Mr. Bright with many good and sufficient reasons why an Irishman in the United States, "American citizen," (*bah!*) though he be, should do a little conspiring against the continuance of British government in Ireland *and everywhere else*; but it may be more in accordance with the fitness of things if somebody at your side undertook to enlighten him.

SCOGGAN.

"IMMACULATE MIKE."

To the Editor of the Irish People:

SIR: I will be very much obliged by your inserting the following in the next issue of the IRISH PEOPLE, viz.:

In the *Irish Republic* of the 8th January, which was shown me by a friend of mine, I saw, what we considered, a very slanderous article on Ireland and its literature, suggested by the Editor having got hold of a book of poems of Mr T. D. Sullivan's, of Dublin. The article was written in that peculiarly vulgar style in which the Editor of that paper sometimes indulges. After reading it over I concluded to write to the Editor and give him a "piece of my mind" on the matter. And I did so, not caring a straw whether he would insert it or not. In the last number of the *Irish Republic*, sure enough, it appeared, but with so many alterations and "amendments" that I could hardly recognize it.

This is the first instance I have ever seen where a newspaper editor resorted to such a subterfuge. In my opinion the man that is capable of doing such a thing must have lost all sense of self respect, and ought to be classed by society with some species of criminal between a —— and a ——, if not quite the latter, certainly more than the former. He mentions at the foot of having given me a "fair field," and for some reason declines (his lamb like disposition forbids him) to reply. But it would certainly be more gentlemanly, and not so dishonest, and I would much rather he should reply to me, however severely, than to indulge in such manipulating. Not that I am so vain as to claim for my letter the merit of being unanswerable, although the occasion was one in which such a one could well be written. I have no such self-conceit. Perhaps with a little more time and care I could do better.

But knowing perfectly well that I was right and he wrong, my object was not so much to enter into argument involving a great deal of book learning and logic as to tell him plainly our opinion of him for making such assertions. I will not deny that at one time, I did entertain a favorable opinion of the man, not least on account of the earnestness with which he defended his political opinions, which, though not quite in harmony with my own, yet I could not help admiring. But later developments have shown me plainly that he is, beyond all doubt, untrue to his calling. He misrepresents his countrymen, which alone renders him absolutely unfit for his position, and, therefore, ought not to be supported by Irishmen.

The laurels won by Mr. Scanlan in this case are very "slim" indeed, if any at all. He tried to make my letter more ridiculous by substituting words of his own, and he succeeded. But I would most respectfully notify him that his tampering could be dispensed with—if not for his sake for mine. I had no desire whatever it should undergo such a "Radical reform by passing through the 'Immaculate Mike's' maw!"

THOMAS KELLIHER.

ADDRESS

OF THE

CUBAN CHARITABLE AID SOCIETY.

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

We ask your generous sympathy and liberal hand for the People of Cuba, heroically struggling for Independence from Spanish despotism, in comparison with which the oppressions of England in 1776 were liberty itself.

Citizens of the Republic—who make the laws—we shall obey them; one of the Nations—we shall respect their usages. But believing in the brotherhood of man, we shall never ignore justice nor prove faithless to Humanity.

We ask the co-operation of all classes, creeds, and parties; restricting none in their liberty of action and utterance, save that, in their association with us, they shall not subordinate the cause of Cuba to other aims.

Our purpose is to arouse and concentrate the moral support of the nation in behalf of the recognition—by the general government—of the Belligerency and Independence of Cuba, when reason and facts shall make the demand.

We aspire to see Cuba an independent ally, or one of the States of the Republic. We have faith in the success of our cause; but should an inscrutable Providence decree the relapse of the Cuban patriots into Despotism, we project a charity for this desolate and ruined people, such as has not been more deservedly and urgently needed since the Christian era.

Letters containing donations will be sent to the Treasurer, the Hon. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*; and other letters to the President, 48 Liberty Street, New York, Box 4960.

The treasurer and the vice-presidents of the several States and Territories appointed by this committee are the only persons authorized to receive subscriptions of money—which will be handed over to the representatives of the Cuban cause in New York, and there our responsibility will cease.

Donations will be published in the journals, and the donors will be made life members of this society.

By order of the Executive Committee.

C. M. CLAY, President.
HORACE GREELEY, V. Pres.
JOSIAH OAKES, V. Pres.

CHARLES A. DANA, Treasurer.
S. D. STOCKING, Cor. Sec.
NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN GALWAY.

AT the sitting of the Court, Mr. Heron, Q. C., resumed his argument in opposition to the application for a change of venue from the county of Galway to the county of Dublin, or to such other county as the Court might think fit. He contended that no case had been made out to show that a fair trial could not be had in Galway. On the contrary, eight of the jurors—some of whom were for a conviction—pledged their oaths that they came to their respective conclusions free from any feelings of intimidation. This was the first instance in which the Crown had sought to change the venue in the case of an indictment for felony to a foreign county—the rule being that while a fair trial could not be had in the county in which the offence occasioned the trial, should take place in the adjoining county. He had, therefore, to demand that the Crown should show [illegible] reason why [illegible] place in an adjoining county. If this were not done the result would be that the Attorney-General might choose his venue. Was the prisoner to have no voice in the selection of a venue? Was his right to have a trial in the proper county or in the one adjoining to be taken away? Was it to be said that because a number of people mobbed Mr. Jackson in Galway no juror throughout the province of Connaught could be got to do his duty impartially? He saw grave dangers arising from the practice of bringing every case of importance for trial to Dublin, which was selected because the crown had there an undoubted advantage. Why should Dublin be selected? Was it to be said that the sheriffs of other counties would not do their duty in preparing a proper panel? Why was the practice of bringing country cases to Dublin to be continued? When the abortive insurrection of the 5th of March, 1867, had made a number of people amenable, a great many of the Tipperary cases had been tried here. It was a dangerous practice to have these state trials taking place in Dublin and not leave to the country gentlemen a jurisdiction over cases which occurred in their own districts. They have a right to take part in the administration of justice. Galway, Mayo, Clare, Roscommon, and Leitrim were to be set aside, because, forsooth, in the apprehension of the Crown officers, there could not be obtained a fair and impartial jury to try the case of the Queen v. Barrett in any of them. A great deal too much had been made of this case. If it had been left to the ordinary tribunal, there would not have been one tithe of the excitement there was about it. It had been made a state trial, and the putting down of crime in Ireland was made to depend on the conviction of Barrett before a Special Commission. He (Mr Heron) maintained that the jurors of Galway did their duty fearlessly between the Crown and the prisoner, and the result had been a disagreement of the jury. It was by reason of the disagreement that the special commission had been abandoned, and the prisoner was sought to be tried in Dublin. He therefore resisted the application, and if it were asked why he resisted it he would first of all say that the prisoner, by common law, had a right to be tried in the county in which the alleged offence was committed. If that was displaced he had a right to be tried in the adjoining county. It was an advantage to the Crown to have the case tried in Dublin, and it was an advantage to the prisoner to have the case tried in Galway or the adjoining county. There was not a particle of evidence to satisfy any reasonable man that a fair and impartial trial [illegible] not be had in the county of Galway or in the adjoining county. He believed he had now gone through the case. He had tried to argue it solely upon its legal merits, and he had trusted that their lordships would abide by the common law and not make a most dangerous precedent in the administration of justice.

Mr. MacDermott followed on the same side.

Sergeant Dowse having replied on behalf of the Crown,

The Lord Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the court, granting the motion, and changing the venue.—*D. E. Post, Jan. 15.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF BURNS.

THE late Mr. M'Diarmid, of Dumfries, collected a good deal of miscellaneous information about Robert Burns from the poet's widow, and this has lately been incorporated with the latest edition of the poems. His domestic habits are thus sketched: The family breakfasted at nine. If he lay long in bed awake he was always reading. At all meals he had a book beside him at the table. He did his work in the forenoon, and was seldom engaged professionally in the evening. Dined at two o'clock when he dined at home. Was fond of plain things, and hated tarts, pies, and puddings.

When at home in the evening, he employed his time in writing and reading, with the children playing about him. Their prattle never disturbed him in the least. Had but rarely company in the evening. Was much occupied in composing his songs, most of which he wrote several times over. "Had plenty of excise paper and scrawled away." Mrs. B. thinks he chiefly composed while riding and walking, and wrote from memory when he came in. Was not a good singer, but had a very correct ear. Could "step a tune" rudely on the fiddle, but was no player. Sometimes took this method of satisfying himself as to the modulations of a tune.

Was very particular with his letters when of any consequence, and uniformly wrote a scroll before the principal. Went to bed generally at eleven o'clock, and sometimes a little sooner. Went to church frequently in the forenoon; went often to Mr Inglis's the Dissenting clergyman. Never took supper, and never drank by himself at home. The drink then was chiefly rum and gin; very little whiskey was used. Burns never spoke English, but very correct Scotch.

The following memoranda on Burns' bearing to his children and on his last illness: At the time of his death Robert was only ten, Francis seven, William five, and James two. When at home in the evening he heard them their lessons, and took pleasure in explaining everything that they had a difficulty in comprehending. Was most strict in impressing on their mind the necessity of truth. He would have forgiven them any slight fault, but to have told a lie was in his eyes almost an inexpiable offence. He use to read the Bible to William, Francis, and Robert, and William was in the habit of remarking after his death, "Mother, I cannot see these sublime things in the Bible that my father used to see."

Burns thought himself dying before he went to the Brow (a sea-bathing place on the Solway.) He seemed afraid, however, of dwelling on the subject, considering Mrs. B's situation. On one occasion he said, distinctly, "Don't be afraid, I'll be respected more a hundred years after I'm dead than I am at present." He was not above a week (a fortnight) at the Brow when he returned. Mrs. B. was struck with the change in his appearance that she became almost speechless.

From this period he was closely confined to bed, and was scarcely "himself" for half-an-hour altogether. By this it was meant that his mind wandered, and that his nervous system was completely unhinged.

CATHOLIC PEERS.—The following is the list of Catholic peers who have seats in the House of Lords: The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, the Earls of Denbigh, Fingall, Granard, Kenmare, Orford, Dunraven, and Gainsborough; Viscount Gormanston, Lords [illegible] Camoys, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Petre, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, [illegible] Clifford, Lovat, Howard of Glossop, and Acton. The Irish Catholic peers who have not seats in the House are Viscounts Netterville, Taaffe, and Southwell, Lords Trimleston, Louth, Ffrench, Howden, and Bellew. The Scottish Catholic Peers without seats in the House are the Earl of [illegible] and Lord [illegible]. Of the above list ten are converts—namely, the Marquis of Bute, the Earls of Denbigh, Granard, Orford, Buchan, Dunraven, and Gainsborough, and Lords Beaumont, Louth, and Howden. The heirs presumptive of two peers—viz., Lord Arundel of Wardour, and Lord Ffrench—are both fathers of the Society of Jesus, brothers respectively of the present holders of these titles.

WANTS.

By a young man, a position as son-in-law. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

By a healthy, active man, thoroughly competent, a position as lady's maid, understands fine sewing, and would make himself generally useful.

By a young couple without children—board in a family where their edifying example will be accepted as adequate compensation.

By a young American lady, graduate of a High School and thoroughly accomplished, a position as governess to a young gentleman of independent means.

To Taxidermists, employment wanted by a young man who can tell a hawk from a hand-saw at glance, and understands the Girl-of-the-period business.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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For the cure of Croup, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic taken internally, and for Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Old Sores, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs externally, is

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.

No pay, if not superior to any other. Sold by the Druggists.

MY MARY.

BY M. [illegible]

When the sun on Cratloe's verdant vales
Dissolves the cloud of night,
And hill, and dale, and valley hails
Each golden ray of light;
When the lark out o'er the Shannon wide
Its song pours loud and free,
In fancy, then, I'm by your side—
My fond heart flies to thee, Mary—
My fond heart flies to thee.

When the moon, the lover's signal light,
On Cratloe sheds her beams,
And all your senses take their flight
To the fairy land of dreams.
Then dream of him who loves you best,
Who hourly prays to see
You clasped unto the faithful breast
That only beats for thee, Mary—
That only beats for thee.

What, though the ocean's swelling tide,
Darling, rolls between,
My heart is still by Shannon's side
And Cratloe's hills of green:
And though I wander far away,
O'er mountain, vale, and sea,
Still this poor heart, where'er I stray,
Shall ever beat for thee, Mary—
Shall ever beat for thee.

Fort Wood, N. Y. H.

"OUR SECRETARY."

CHICAGO, January 30, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: I have read with mixed feelings of pain and pleasure the very temperate letter of "Our Secretary," from Quebec, in a recent issue of the IRISH PEOPLE. [illegible]

"DENIS," late of Quebec.

THE CROWBAR BRIGADE IN THE WEST.

MISS GARDINER, of Farm Hill, came to the Ballina courthouse on Wednesday, January 12, to claim from a legal tribunal the authority, the power to eject respectable men and their wives and children from the townland of Ballybeg, which has been the home of themselves and their fathers for generations. These men owe no rent, and never owed any. They are solvent, improving tenants, with substantial farms. They proved their unwillingness to give up possession of their homes—the homes which they built, and which sheltered them—the fields which they tilled, and from which, from "sire to son," they drew nourishment. They pined to part with the happy homes where themselves, their families, and their fathers, were reared to be strong, industrious men, honest, moral, and religious, and prosperous in the face of circumstances the reverse of encouraging or satisfactory. The report which we furnish of what passed before the chairman, leaves very little for us to say. It is, really, a forcible illustration of the unhappy position of the people of this country with regard to their houses and their industry. This Miss Gardiner appears to be an erratic dame, about forty years of age, of masculine turn of mind and appearance, and with every evidence of a severe and arbitrary nature. She entered the court with what appeared to be a pistol or revolver in her hand, accompanied by an old Scotch spinster named Miss Pringle, who is the owner of a patch of property in Tyrawly. Men in America and in France must wonder very much that a power so despotic and so ruinous to the country should be permitted to even erratic old women, and strong men will wonder, and shortly too, why in this country it is permitted to man or woman, and why it was so long borne by the people. At present, with a Land Bill in preparation, one does not like to indulge their feelings in dealing with a harsh and unjust proceeding like this, the [illegible]

THE RUSSO-ORIENTAL DANGER.

[illegible]

ORANGE BROTHERLY LOVE IN THE LODGE ROOM.

[illegible]

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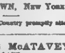

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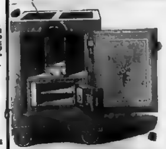
SAFES.



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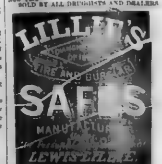

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THE CRUISE OF THE "ERIN'S HOPE."

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)

JAMES SAVAGE, Esq., C. E. F. B. :—

SIR: In obedience to orders received from Captain John Powell, Chief of Naval Affairs, and approved of by Anthony A. Griffin, Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, which reads thus:

"NEW YORK CITY, April 12, 1867.

"SIR:

"You will proceed with the vessel under your command to Sligo Bay, on the coast of Ireland, or any other part of the said coast of Ireland, where you may more safely land your cargo and passengers. You will use every precaution to insure the safe delivery of the cargo and passengers over to the parties [illegible].

"And if possible, after you land your cargo and passengers, you will return with your vessel to New York, and turn her over to the proper authorities. But, in case you see no chance of escaping with her, destroy her if practicable. You will in all cases use your own judgment.

"God bless and speed you.

"Yours fraternally,

"JOHN POWELL,

"Chief of Naval Affairs, F. B.

"To Commander JOHN F. KAVANAGH, I. R. N.

"Approved, A. A. GRIFFIN, C. E. F. B."

I, together with the military officers of the expedition, went on board a steamer and proceeded to the lower bay there to await the arrival of our vessel.

At 4 o'clock P. M., April 13th, '67, the ship arrived in charge of Mr. Sweetman, the first officer and Irish coast pilot, who acted as captain and owner [illegible].

As yet I had not seen the craft I was to command, for I was well known in connection with Fenian naval affairs, and watched by spies—but as the stately, clipper-built three hundred ton hermaphrodite brig approached, I felt satisfied that she was all she subsequently proved herself to be.

At 4.30 all were transferred from the steamer to the brig, when I found that we mustered fifty in all, and that the brig's cargo consisted of five thousand five hundred stand of arms, three batteries of artillery, one thousand sabres, five million rounds of small ammunition, [illegible]

... a few miles of Sligo Harbor, [illegible] day and night, but our communications failed us for six days.

We were now (May 26th) [illegible] distance of our friends, at [illegible] miles from the shore, and it [illegible] remain here much longer, [illegible] by coast-guard stations, and [illegible] pilots and fishermen—all [illegible] kept us so long in the bay. [illegible] build and rig were peculiarly [illegible] those waters.

We now held a council [illegible] Colonel Dougherty and Lieutenant [illegible] to try and open communication [illegible] was also decided, in case they [illegible] munications, they were to [illegible] four hours, whereupon we [illegible] take the boats, land the arms [illegible] and entrench ourselves to [illegible] by our people.

I shortly after took on board [illegible] made all preparations to [illegible] and at high water.

While standing for the mouth of Sligo Harbor I espied a signal, which was not sufficiently distinct, and, as it was not repeated, [illegible] armed boat's crew lest it should be a decoy. Colonel Dougherty and O'Shea were [illegible] instructions to remain ashore [illegible] four hours, as before decided, [illegible] leaving Colonel Dougherty [illegible]. The officers in charge reported [illegible] of the signals, or those by [illegible]. During the next day, while [illegible] ready the arms and stores for [illegible] in the hands of Daniel J. Buckley [illegible] turned traitor) was accidentally [illegible] passing through the thigh of [illegible] and lodging in the ankle of [illegible] O'Connor, who afterwards [illegible]. Towards evening I was presented with the following document:

"ON BOARD THE EXPEDITIONARY VESSEL,

"'ERIN'S HOPE,' DONEGAL BAY,

"IRELAND, May 24, 1867.

"To Captain John F. Kavanagh, Lieutenant William Sweetman, and Ensign Henry O'Neil:

"GENTLEMEN: As we are leaving [illegible] in a few hours must part—[illegible] and perform the duties assigned [illegible] work and sacred cause of Ireland's [illegible] deem it our duty to give expression [illegible] preciation of the devoted fidelity [illegible] ance, and successful seamanship [illegible] small, but faithful crew.

[illegible]

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

FATHER ANDERSON.

[illegible]

Great Debate in Congress.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

[illegible] IN

BRITISH PRISONS

SPEECHES OF HON. MR. SWANN, HON. MR. COX, &c.

On Wednesday last, February 2, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the following debate took place:

MR. SWANN. I am instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to present a report, the subject-matter of which is of considerable interest to a large class of our citizens. I am also instructed to ask that the resolution appended to the report be now considered.

The report, which was read, states that on the 14th of December, 1869, the following resolution relating to the treatment of American citizens now held in prisons under English authority was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That the American people learn with horror and indignation of the treatment of American citizens now held as political prisoners under English authority; that no language is sufficient to condemn the usage of such prisoners, and that we urge upon the National Executive the imperative duty of immediate intervention on their behalf in such manner as shall tend to the prompt amelioration of their condition or their release; that the President communicate to this House such information as he may have in reference to this subject.

The report further states that the committee have no official or authentic information which would justify at this time, and without further investigation, the adoption of the resolution in the form in which it was presented for their action; that they, however, deem the inquiry which it proposes of too much gravity, affecting as it does so large a class of our citizens, to be hastily disposed of, and without the most searching scrutiny into the obligation which, if the facts therein stated be true, it imposes upon the Representatives of the people in the cause of justice and humanity.

The report further states that the committee cannot shut their eyes to the fact that a large element of our population, composed alike of Irish and native-born citizens, have become deeply interested in [illegible]

... suffered. England may throw them into prisons, but that chord, she may rest assured, will never cease to vibrate. It is the voice of freedom, coming from the martyred graves of Tone and Emmet and Fitzgerald. Can any one with the impulses of an American heart refuse to extend a helping hand in every form of benevolent sympathy to these brave and gallant people, and in thus acting to make glad the firesides of millions who are scattered over this land, showing at least if we are powerless we are not ungrateful?

If England can see her true interest, which I sincerely hope she may, in the midst of the lights of universal progress blazing in her face, she will throw open her prison doors and cease this war of rigor and exaction so widely at variance with the spirit of the age. The President of the United States, representing the sentiment of the American people, in any effort he may make toward a general amnesty, will win for himself the applause of every lover of republican government and free institutions by using all the moral influence which his high and commanding position may enable him to exert.

Mr Speaker, the day for human degradation has gone by. The light of a new era is dawning upon the world, and insult and injury and tyranny and oppression, in whatever form and to whatever people, whether weak or powerful, will be visited by swift retribution.

The American people will ere long cover this whole continent. In the providence of God they will hold it. In the interest of human freedom they will stretch forth their arms to the remotest confines of civilization, offering encouragement and fellowship to the suffering of every land. Ireland will be free and the whole world will be free. But in entering upon this great march of civilization and Christian charity toward all mankind let us proclaim in the foreground, let us write it in letters which may not be mistaken as the cardinal principle of our political faith and our settled rule of action, that an American citizen, whether native born or adopted, in whatever quarter he may be thrown, whether among Christians or infidels, whether in free lands or lands dedicated to human bondage and oppression, shall stand forth with the official assurance of this Government of immunity and protection under that noble passport which the world will be made to respect, "I am an American citizen."

Non intervention in the affairs of other nations has always been a ruling principle in the past administration of this Government, nor is it my purpose at this time to recommend any departure from this rule in the case submitted for the action of the committee in the sense in which it has been understood. [illegible]

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

FREAGRAD AR IO TUAMA.

Andrias Mac Cearr to Ean.

Is duma to Éirias leana lá,
Chuiam gan brig agus bronchain,
Is cuirsas do ciúdeaóta
Ar aireasba cuirfina,
"S a n-éinéim ítonta do rheáchúin

Is deáchin ann go meallfá
Go minic do buidhe is sleaháin,
"S ge gcuirfí gad n-duine
Ar geodam éum bheóna
Le ghiogar gan brí is le stancárd.

Ní'l bhreásas d' iaoiha ná d' seandúin,
S'at milis, dar linne, do stranchin;
Bion ionad do bhuie
Do gléine gan líonadh,
Is uisce na dríbe d' stancán

Buinim dá Dhí mar ionn lá,
Is Murrainn dá lionadh na gcenn-cárt.
Ní sulthar do 'n fuiman
Sé-ba dá innsint,
Go rúlid dá Brig an Cum rannaghás

Is minic do Éireann lom-éárt,
Is cuirfís fá rhaoil i le cubaránn
Do duirisse sinne
Gan dumas ar buille,
Ná imteacht 's an-teilige gan teanamhin

Cá'mhuintis buidhi a g-ceann éláir,
Is do duirfidí tú sios gad gann-éárt,
Muna m-beidí sulfing
Ag duine do Stoilfaó,
Cuirfir do buidhn éum stancáin

Tigis, ge fíor, ag lotaíl
A g-cuirfeá gad aon dá n-gaban sráid
Glonna mó tagair
Do duine gan díol,
"S an-mhíle baol fios ar a n-iam trát

Ar imteacht ar is de, an dearbhú cárt,
Do geabadh gan díol nó gaéthar
"S a cuma cá h-éinad
A rítlid, cá dtig ionna,
Dtuitfid fá'n'ionna lahachán

Is é cluinim ar dis de d' éam-éárd
Go mílid an tríle sleaháin,
Shibirde an droichd
Gus sibh-de go n-dílafád,
Ar éleine, nó 'n. Sio go-campán

Cuisle mo Croidhe, na seandúin!
Ní h-ionann is loiche 's meang Seágsin,
Murainn buile
Tá ar mire dá rírib
"S a Bhunnáiß gu líonta de leaistan

A REPLY TO O'TOUMY

TRANSLATED BY CLARES. B. MAGNAS

O. Toomy! you boast yourself handy
At selling good ale and good brandy,
But the fact is your liquor
Makes every one sicker,
Tell you that, I your friend Andy

Again, you affect to be witty,
And your conversation—mere is the pity—
Give in to your folly,
While you, when you're jolly,
Troll forth some ridiculous ditty

But your poems and puns, by your favor
Are alike wholly wanting in flavor
Because it's your pleasure,
You give us short measure,
And your ale has a dishwater savor!

Vile mash do you sell us for porter,
And you draw the cask shorter and shorter;
Your guests, then, disdaining
To think of complaining
Go tipple in some other quarter

Very often in your scant overthrothing,
Tin quarts were found little or nothing;
They could very ill follow
The road, who would swallow
Such stuff for their inner man's clothing!

You sit gaily enough at the table,
But in spite of your mirth you are able
To chalk down each tankard,
And if a man drank hard
On tick—oh! we'd have such a Sabat!

You bow to the floor's very level,
When customers enter to revel,
But if one is shy raiment
Takes drink without payment,
You score it against the poor devil.

When quitting your house either heads,
They'll get thought without more of ceremony
You leave them to stumble
And stagger and tumble
Into dykes, as folks will when unsteady

Two manners late went about killing
Men's fame by their wife Jack-and-Gilling,
Now, Toomy, I tell you
I hope by well you
Would, too, sell us all for a shilling

The Old Bards never vainly shall woo me,
But your tricks and your capers, O'Toomy.
Have sought in them under vain
You are just and keep cunning,
But your thoughts are all guileful and gloomy!

IRELAND.

MR. MACCUM, M.P., has been honored by the Pope with a special audience, during which his Holiness referred more than once to Ireland, and used it as a vital great subjection in glowing that the government and parliament of Great Britain had of late attained a free relation with this country in a wise and generous spirit. The Bishop of Clogher was present during the interview.

The Irish Land Bill.—The *Sunday Chronicle*, which is accepted as a government organ, commenting upon the Bright-Gladstone speeches on the platform as a member of the Cabinet, and referring the leading points of his speech at Birmingham thus:—"Though Mr Bright did not see fit to throw any light on the Government Land Bill, at least not directly—directly we think because he feared lest between the lines, as the French say, may glean some information. It must not be supposed that anything he succeeded to retard the completion of the bill—an effort it being made to bring pressure to bear upon the Cabinet in order to prevent the 'fixity of tenure;' but there is no reason to suppose that proposal of such a kind will receive more than a courteous and attentive consideration from the government. Mr Bright's emphatic proclamation of the Land Bill, and the Government's adoption of it as a measure, will have the effect of a direct proposition of the kind rejected by Mr Bright is not likely to be repeated in the Cabinet by Lord Hartington, and Mr Lowe. What is wanted is, in the first place, something in the nature of a Stocks Regulation Act, by which the Irish landlords would be compelled to keep their tenants fairly expenditure. Unfortunately, the Irish general opinion would be inclined to regard such a measure as one of relation and would be therefore, in the opinion of Irish Court of Chancery. The Irish tenant is a purchaser at hand. That Mr Bright's speech will be a powerful instrument should have not with the Irish Bill, we think, is a matter of hope. The Irish Bill will be a great work, and an important one. The Land Bill, taken in connection with the Education Bill, explains to Ireland, explains to Europe, that Ireland has now a government which is not the mere tool of a mere or one unanimous and odious land interest. It shows that Ireland is a country of Ireland, and that the Government is a government of Ireland, and that the Government is a government of Ireland, and that the Government is a government

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THE EXTENSION OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

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PUBLIC LECTURE BY JOHN SAVAGE.

We are happy to learn that John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute on

MONDAY, 28th FEB.,

ON

"GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN,

"CITIZEN, FENIAN, AND UNION SOLDIER."

The theme and the lecturer will be sure to draw a crowded house. Mr. Savage can make known some very important facts in connection with this gallant son of Ireland and America.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

VETERAN.—The technical terms are "Sire" for the male and "Dam" for the female. Any groom or horse jockey would have decided your wager.

J. D. T., Oswego.—We regret that the pressure upon our space in consequence of the important debate in Congress on the Rights of American Citizenship, and also, Captain Kavanagh's report of the "Cruise of the Erin's Hope," prevents our inserting your interesting communication this week. It will not be too late for our next. Dr Reynolds poem will be read with delight by our friends, the Temperance Men.

JOHN BURKE, Milwaukee.—Your excellent and truly patriotic letter is, in our opinion, premature, at least its appearance in the columns of this paper would be premature. We do not yet thoroughly understand what General O'Neil is up to, and we would not have ourselves or our readers carried away by his seeming advances until he declares himself more squarely and above board than he has yet done. If he means to give up his Canadian project and to aid the Men at Home henceforth with all the resources of his organization, a "union" will be practically established at once. Without these preliminaries it would be ... to enter into any more negotiations with him. The prospects of true Fenianism are very promising just now as far as this country is concerned. The cause at home is prospering far beyond the hopes of the thinking and intelligent portion of its friends. A reunion of all the earnest and sincere Irish Revolutionists upon one object—Ireland alone—is silently, but rapidly, progressing. It cannot, in fact, be said that there is now any real disunion among the men who wish to prepare the fight for Ireland's freedom upon her own soil. It is fast becoming a generous rivalry as to who shall do the most for the home organization. This is a healthy sign. The leaders of the Secession feel its effects upon their followers and hence, we fear, springs their present conciliatory movement. We hope we may be mistaken in our estimate of their motives, but we must see further before we take them at their word.

JOHN BOYD, Jersey City.—Your communication shall appear next week.

OUR Irish Letter arrived just as we were going to press. The crowded state of our columns prevents its insertion in this issue.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 8, 1870.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

It is not our intention to speak of the sickening sights of flunkeyism and toadyism that have been presented before the world, by those poor creatures whose career in life is objectless, and who have surrounded poor Prince Arthur like a flock of moths, since his unhappy arrival in these States.

We chose to speak of other things, but, before doing so, we cannot help alluding to the more than disgraceful sycophancy that has characterized the conduct of a certain section of people whose wealth has been obtained by the blood and tears of the poor—in following the footsteps of a young man who has no recommendation in life whatsoever save that derivable from his connections. And what are they?

Let us prudently draw the veil over them, and although sorely tempted to speak out the truth under this head, we prefer to refrain from making known anything that might in any way detract from the happiness of the butterflies whose short summer has been a season of joy and comfort to them.

There are other matters, however—matters of moment to men and to the cause of a nation which we cannot pass over so lightly.

Our readers will be perfectly able to laugh at and judge the following telegram sent from New York to the press of the western parts of America:

"NEW YORK, January 27.—The Irish citizens are indignant that a ball is to be given in honor of Prince Arthur. Secret meetings of Fenians have been held, at which it was proposed to capture Prince Arthur and hold him as a hostage for the Fenians now in prison in England. The proposition was earnestly pressed, but rejected."

We also could afford to laugh at the impudent lying of this telegram, were it not that many people will or may be found, who will give some credence to the infamous canard. To the wide awake it will appear ridiculous enough that a secret meeting was held and the ... told ... to the people who manage the telegraph wires.

The indignation of the "Irish citizens" is good, when it is remembered that a deputation of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick waited on Arthur Guelph and presented their compliments, &c. There is a rawness of invention about this telegram that would bespeak for it the trick of a blunt witted Yankee. In fact, it is too blunt! And its authors have overshot the mark ever so far.

Following close on the heels of the telegraphic lies we have a short article in the New York *Herald*, to the effect that this city is the hot bed of Fenianism, and yet Prince Arthur has passed scathelessly. What an awful wonder! Our viciously inclined contemporary would like to know why Prince Arthur was not taken hold of by the Fenians and detained as a hostage of war. Is it possible we could inform our learned brother? We shall try.

To take hold of the young Prince were an easy matter, so easy indeed that the ... judgment of the fact could not ... credit to ... of them. ... it would appear as if the Prince positively courted some annoyance, seeing that he and his body-guard of a couple of men have walked through the public places of the city of New York at all hours.

There are at least twenty thousand Fenians in Manhattan and it is due to them to record the fact that their advancement in the true principles of Fenianism has enabled them to look on the visit of a Guelph boy as a matter of nothing more than the merest passing interest. Their views are elevated far above the tricks and stratagems which the sensational *Herald* would ascribe to them and we feel compelled to honor our countrymen in this for the wise forbearance which they have exhibited, in view of the rascally temptations of an infamous press, which depends on sensation for its very existence.

"Don't nail his ears to the pump," was and is the cry of those who are inimical to the cause of Ireland.

Foremost among these stands the renegade and apostate Gordon, of Tomintoul, who would desire nothing better than the complication of the cause of Ireland for the sake of a few *extras*. What better could be expected from those who sold their sovereign king for four pence? There are many hot blooded young men among the Fenians of America, who would desire nothing better than a nod to secure this unguarded young scion of royalty. It is pleasing to us to find that the cause of Fenianism has taken such particular hold on all such that the temptations of the *Herald* are despised. The cause of Ireland concerns not the life or custody of a boy or his poor mother. Would to God it depended on such trifles. In such a case a day would suffice for our country's redemption.

The possession of Prince Arthur's body were a poor recompense for the really noble blood that has been lately shed for Ireland.

We do not court the complications as would arise from such breaking of flies upon a wheel.

The Fenians aspire to higher game. They prefer to abide their time and to await the opportunity that will enable them to confront an army of their enemies on the field of battle.

The day draws near, for the Fenians are determined to force it.

But few princes may live to record the result of that day of bloody retribution.

OUR ADVOCATES AND OPPONENTS IN CONGRESS.

The large space occupied by the important Congressional debate on the rights of American citizenship has compelled us to curtail our editorials in the present issue of the IRISH PEOPLE. It would be ungrateful and unjust on our part to leave unrecorded in our columns the noble stand made by Messrs. Swann, of Maryland, and Cox, of New York, in the House of Representatives, in vindication of the national honor of America, and the outraged rights of our friends and brothers who are languishing in the penal pens of England, to which they have been condemned in manifest violation of International law. Our readers and friends must never forget the noble action of Messrs Swann and Cox on this occasion. It must be indelibly impressed upon the hearts of the friends of human liberty throughout the United States, and more especially upon those of our fellow-citizens who happen to be of Irish birth or lineage.

We deemed it also right to keep on record for future reference the opposition of Mr. Willard, of Vermont. ...

Fenian Lessons.

Fenian News.

American Citizens in British Prisons.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

A VISIT TO TRUAGH.

REVELATIONS FROM MOUNTJOY.

THE DECADENCE OF ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.

THE DESERTED FORGE.

BY LEO.

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Ejectments in the County Mayo.

A SAD HISTORY.

[illegible]

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT.

[illegible]

AN ENGLISHMAN.

SHALL O'CONNELL DIE?

[illegible]

...we have stated about his removal from one prison to another—to Woking. Confession is made that he is now at Woking; but the reason why he was removed is hidden under a mock-burst of indignation at the Irishman. "With reference to Richard Burke in Woking prison," writes Mr Liddell, "Mr. Bruce must decline to authorise an inquiry into the treatment of the Fenian prisoners, founded upon such baseless and extravagant imaginations and charges as those contained in the extracts from the Irishman." But any one of them, he does not distinctly deny.

He emphatically corroborates the removal of the prisoner to Woking—and he dare not state that this removal took place without a terrible cause—that cause being that Richard Burke had been driven mad.

They are pitiless to the Irish prisoners these Englishmen—utterly pitiless. The shriek of the maddened Irish prisoner does not move them, who would weep over the scratch of a foreign brigand. If there be Irish hearts in Mallow, let them answer this—as Tipperary answered the refusal of amnesty. Let them fling out the expectant Law adviser Waters as another law adviser was flung out of Tipperary. Let them remember that O'Connell, now pining to death in English dungeons is a County Cork man—and let them stir up to save him from the grave. Let them recollect that the great Daniel O'Connell bade them "never elect, never trust a place-seeking lawyer, for he will betray you." Let them recollect that that great Irishman, the Liberator, was once a prisoner too—and let them make Mallow re-echo to the indignant cry.—Irishman.

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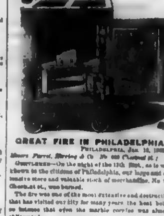

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Great Debate in Congress.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

BRITISH PRISONS

SPEECHES OF HONS. MR. SWANN, MR. WOOD, MR. COX, &c.

CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

MR. HOLMAN. I call for the regular order.

The House accordingly resumed the consideration of the following resolution, reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at this time confined in the jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may feel at liberty to communicate.

The question was upon adopting the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Willard] is entitled to the floor for fifty minutes.

MR. WILLARD. Mr Speaker, when the morning hour closed yesterday I was replying to some remarks of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Cox,] who had said that I was doing him and myself injustice by connecting this resolution in any way with the Fenian organization or with Fenian demonstrations in this country.

Sir, it is true that one who did not know that there was such an organization, who did not know its previous history, might not learn anything of its history from the resolution introduced by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Cox,] or from the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But the manifest purpose of the original resolution, as well as the manifest purpose of the report made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was an expression of sympathy with Irish American citizens confined in British prisons on political offences; ...

... with the Democratic party that he has utterly forgotten some of his past record; and I imagine some fourteen or fifteen years ago if many of his constituents and staunch supporters in Maryland had heard him express this warm sympathy with our Irish adopted citizens, his voice would have had a very strange sound to their ears. He was then, if I am correctly informed, the champion of the American organization in Baltimore, which was founded on the principle that "America belongs to the Americans," and that our Irish-American citizens have few rights which white native-born citizens are bound to respect.

MR SWANN. I have never stood upon any such principle as the gentleman has announced.

MR WILLARD. I am glad to be assured from the gentleman's own mouth that he has never advocated any such principle. I have only to say that I have been entirely misinformed in reference to his former position, but of course his testimony is superior to any hearsay report. I certainly cordially agree with the general proposition he now advances, that it is the duty of our Government to extend its shield of protection to all its citizens on whatever land they may be thrown.

We had in the annual message of the President, sent to this House in December, a statement from the Chief Executive of this country, as follows:

"The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, is entitled to its complete protection."

No person on this floor can more cordially indorse that proposition than I do. And the President adds:

"While I have a voice in the direction of affairs, I shall not consent to imperil that right by conferring it upon fictitious or fraudulent claimants."

Now, sir, I have this sympathy with Ireland, sympathy as an individual, that I should be glad, very glad, to see the condition of Ireland improved. But I have not any sympathy with Ireland or with the Irish that leads me to suppose that the best way to accomplish that result is by stirring up hostilities in Ireland or by organizing hostile campaigns in this country against the integrity of the British empire.

Mr. Speaker, I now send to the Clerk's desk, and desire to have it appear with my remarks in the *Globe*, the following letter, which appeared in the Ottawa Citizen of November 18, 1869. It is due, sir, to the English Government, when gentlemen on this floor arraign that Government for its cruel and inhuman treatment of its prisoners, that this letter should accompany the debate to the country.

[illegible]

[illegible]

... that I speak the sentiments of every Fenian when I affirm that nothing would be more satisfactory to me than a move on Ireland. But when there is not a shadow of a show, with any prospect of success, then in the name of Irish independence let all be as it were as one man, girdling that ungrateful old tree, which has for so long shut out the sunshine from our fatherland and kept it in the shade for so long a period; and as sure as we all unite in the good work of girdling the tree, so sure will the old hated tree fall.

A united effort and all will be well, and the snakes and toads will again be banished forever from our beloved fatherland.

Till I hear from you, I will remain, truly and fraternally yours, THOMAS MARTIN.

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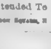

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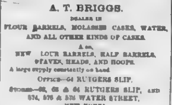

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AND

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ACCIDENT

Take a few incidents of recent date. Hon. James Harper, ex-Mayor of New York and head of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, killed by accident a few weeks ago, was insured for $10,000—having been a patron of the Company from the start. The money was paid April 10. Mr. Charles M. Rogers, of New York, whose mysterious murder is so fresh in the public mind, held an accident policy of $10,000. The loss was paid April 8. Mr. Ambrose Lovis, chemist, of South Boston, was killed by an explosion at his works, February 22. His policy of $10,000 was paid four days after proof of death were presented. Mr. J. T. Van Kirk, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was drowned last summer, only four days after the purchase of a $10,000 policy. The loss was promptly paid. Rev. Robert J. Parvin, a clergyman of Philadelphia, was presented with a $3,000 accident policy, just before starting on a Western tour. Two days later (December 4) he lost his life in the collision and burning of the steamer "United States of America," on the Ohio River. The loss was paid in February. We might go on to enumerate scores of similar cases of fatal accident, not to mention the ten thousand claims paid for non-fatal injury.

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MONDAY, 28th FEB.,

ON "GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN,"

"Citizen, Fenian, and Union Soldier."

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

...suspect that they would be suppressed by the Sham Squire's journal, as, in fact, they partially were. The Sham Squire does not wish for a Congress of his dupes just now, lest his misdeeds may be canvassed and exposed thereat. O'Neil, we are told, wants to meet his constituents and explain to them why and how he has been prevented, up to this, from his oft-promised invasion of Canada. Report says that when he recently proposed to set out on his warlike expedition, he found that the Civil Department had squandered all the funds, and that the Treasury was exhausted. He is a soldier, and means fight, though it be in Canada. This disappointment proved too much for his martial stomach.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 15, 1870.

TIPPERARY AGAIN CALLED TO THE FRONT.

The question of the eligibility of Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa, Esq., M. P. to take his seat in the English House of Commons has been temporarily settled by the English Premier, who, on Thursday last, moved that as the Member for Tipperary could not, under the law, take a seat in the House of Commons, a new writ of election be issued for Tipperary.

Mr. Henry Matthews, member for Dungarvan, opposed the motion.

The Solicitor General, admitting that Rossa's crime was not treason, said that nevertheless attainder attached, and therefore the motion was within the powers of the House.

Mr Johnston made a speech against the motion.

Mr Gathorne Hardy argued that if Rossa was a member of the House he would be liable to expulsion. The course of the government in this case would therefore have his support.

Sir Roundell Palmer concurred in the opinion expressed by the Solicitor General.

After speeches against the motion from Messrs. Bouverie and Gregory a vote was taken, with the following result:

For Mr. Gladstone's motion.........301

Against...........81

There were thus eighty-one members of the English House of Commons ... [illegible]

"NO IRISH NEED APPLY."

"THE IRISH PEOPLE" IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Fenian Notices.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUBLIN, January 22d, 1870.

NOTES.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

DERRY.

DONEGAL.

DOWN

DUBLIN.

GALWAY.

KILKENNY.

KERRY.

KILDARE

LOUTH.

TIPPERARY.

WEXFORD.

WATERFORD.

MONAGHAN.

MEATH.

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OR,

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BY

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THE EMERALD,

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NEW YORK CITY

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

MAIDIN GEAL T-SAMRAḊ

Maidin geal t-Samraḋ, cois abhann Rige
Do ḃearcas an Cúilfionn ḃráimreaċ ḋonn,
Bo binne a béal-ġut 'na ceoltasluag-Síḋe.
Ba ġile a gruaiḋ 'na cúipe na d-tonn
A cuimín caol cailce, a troiġin caol-teann,
Ag gabáil le fonn faoi 'ṡaiġiḃ le fán.
Ar mise go muinte, 'A ġile ó'n ġleann
Muna d-tiocfaiḋ tú liom ní ḃeiḋ mise slán."

An uair do ruagaḋ an Cúilfionn ḃlinig beaċ binn,
Le cíoċ meala mine ar a caor-ḃeol-,
Do póġas an Cúilfionn ċuṁra ġeal, ġrinn,
Ba ġreidneaċ, dar linn, aċt éistiḋ le m' sceol
Cuaiḋ dealg a gríos-ḃéil mar cealg tríd m' ċroiḋe.
D'fág mé gan ḃrig gíḋ brónaċ le rád.
Ná congantaċ beo mé le cealg tríd m' ċroiḋe.
'S na céadta do claoiḋeaḋ reorham sa dá grád

ONE CLEAR SUMMER MORNING

TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH.

One clear summer morning, near blue Avonree,
A stately brown maiden flash'd full on my way;
More white was her brow than the foam of the sea,
More holy her voice than the fairy choir's lay!
Her sight vaist was chalk-white her foot light and smooth
Glanc'd all-tied over the wild grassy slope—
Fair sight of the valley, I said to her sooth
My heart's health is gone if you yield me no hope

At the birth of the maiden a humming bee flew,
With a rich honey-shower to her berry-red lip—
I snatch'd, from [illegible] grant dew
'Twas rapture entrancing—but what did I sip?
A sting from her red lip sped, swift as a dart,
Its way to my bosom—how woful to say,
'Tis strange that I live with the barb in my heart,
While thousands have died of her love since that day!

ARREST FOR HAVING ARMS IN A PROCLAIMED DISTRICT.

SEVERE STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE.

On Friday morning, January 15, about half-past eight o'clock, Constable Clarke and Sub Constable Kennedy proceeded to a lodging house in Curtis's-lane, Cork, for the purpose of arresting a man whom they suspected of being a deserter. On entering a bed room, the constable found two men asleep. He shook the men in order to awaken them, when one the [illegible] chamber revolver, and instantly pointed it at the constable. The latter jumped into the bed, and [illegible] The prisoners were removed to the city jail without the slightest infringement of order by the people standing by.

INVESTIGATION AT THE POLICE OFFICE.

Patrick Donovan and Cornelius Sullivan, both young men, were put forward at the Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr Starkie, charged with having arms in a proclaimed district, and with threatening to shoot Constable Clarke, who, on being sworn, deposed to the facts already stated, adding that the prisoner Donovan said he would have shot him before he would allow himself to be arrested and imprisoned. He said he kept the revolver for his own protection, and that he did all he could to defend herself, but that as he had been overpowered, he would submit quietly. He then handed from his pocket twelve rounds of ammunition suitable for the revolver, which was loaded when seized. The other prisoner did nothing. He arrested both for being deserters, and for having arms in a proclaimed district.

Prisoner Donovan—It is a pity I had not time to use it. Then I would not be putting in six months in jail.

Mr Starkie—Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Prisoner—I did not intend to draw it at all until he began to feel under the pillow

Constable Clarke—I did not feel under the pillow at all

Prisoner—Did you not, on your oath, put your hand under the pillow?

Constable—I did not.

Prisoner—There is some bloody Corydon in the city, and he will pay for it yet. I don't care what you do with me now

The constable said he would ask for a remand for the present.

Mr. Starkie—What charge have you against the second prisoner

Constable—I charge him on suspicion with being a deserter. I will ask for a remand in both cases.

Prisoner Sullivan—What charge have you against me? I was doing nothing

Mr. Starkie—Every inquiry will be made with regard to you, and if nothing is found against you, you will be discharged.

Donovan was committed for trial, and the other was remanded.

THE PANIC AT ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.

The terrible catastrophe which occurred at this church on Sunday, January 23rd, 1870, resulted in death and injury to many people. The panic was caused by a cry of "fire," and as usual the people rushed madly to escape. The following is a list of the killed and wounded

LIST OF THE DEAD.

John M'Donald, 4 Meadow street, aged about 35 years; John Welsh, 34 Pepper street, aged about 25 years, a laborer employed at the Albert Dock; James Gallagher, 9 Court, Maddison street, about 50 years, Francis Rogers, 2 Circus street, about 25 years; Mrs. Furlong, 23 Cannon street, about 50 years old; Margaret Gordon, 5 house, 1 Court Grosvenor street; Mary Owen, Bent street, aged about 45; Catherine Lenny, 6 Court, Gee street, Scotland road; Mary Higgins, 2 house, 4 Court, Grosvenor street; Winifred Connor, 1 house, 3 Court, Bow street, Edgar street, aged about twelve years.

Amongst the dead are also an old man named Maguire, and Michael Whelan, a boy nine years of age, who lived at 10 Grosvenor street.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

At an early hour this morning it was impossible to obtain a complete list of the names of those who were wounded. The following received surgical attendance from the East Dispensary:

Humphrey Galvin, aged 30, living at 49 Richmond street, who had received an injury to the back. James Dunn, aged 23, living in No 1 Court, Lower Bean street, suffering from a contused side. Adam Campbell, aged 18, living in No 1 Court, Rose place. Bridget Laney, aged 45, who lives at 10 Gay street. She was merely suffering from the effects of the excitement attending the sad occurrence.

The following is a list of the bodies which have been identified,

Catherine Leeming, about 14 years of age, 8 Court, Gay street.

James Gallagher, about 40 years old, No 6, in 9 Court, Addison street.

John Walsh, about 23 years, 34 Pepper street, Richmond Row.

John M'Donald, 40 years old, 9 Meadows street, Rose Place

— Furlong, a woman about 55 years of age, 23 Cannon street.

Francis Rogers, about 34 years old, 2 Circus street.

Mary Owens, about 45 years of age, Bent street.

Winifred Connor, 12 years of age, No 1, in 2 Court, Bow street, Edgar street.

Mary Higgins, 4 Court, 2 house, Grosvenor street.

Margaret Gordon, 4 house, 1 Court, Grosvenor street.

AN "IRISH" PRIEST IN A NEW ROLE.

The following comes to us from a patriotic Irish gentleman for whose truthfulness and sincerity we can vouch. This letter tells its own horrible story, and needs no further comment at our hands

To the Editor of the Irish People

A curious circumstance has been communicated to me very lately, and from such a reliable source that it cannot be doubted. It is the foreshadowing of a fearful state of things, and if taken as a sign of the times, I fear there will be a great split between the priests and people of Ireland.

It appears that a certain man, named Joe McDonnell, is agent for some lands near Newport, Mayo, where the late Mr Hunter was shot. This man made himself so obnoxious to the people in that district that he was several times threatened, although he publicly carried his gun wherever he went: but since the murder of Hunter he feared to show his face and had recourse to clerical protection. The Rev Father Lee, C. C., Ballinakill, *without the consent of his parish priest*, accompanied this [illegible] land shark recently to the scene of [illegible] of forty Irish tenants, and went [illegible] the tenants, threatening where he [illegible], and otherwise conducting himself in a most disgusting and impertinent manner. The poor tenants were driven to desperation when they saw that their *soggarth aroon* had not only abandoned them, but had gone over to the enemy and acted [illegible] bailiff. The landlord's are all more or less comfortable, and well able to pay their rents; there was, therefore, no necessity for coercion or [illegible] from the young priest, *lately arrived from Rome*, and were it not for the horror of touching the "Lord's Anointed," he and Joe would be summarily dealt with.

This is the first instance in the annals of history of a Priest turning Bailiff and Tax gatherer, and the question will naturally be asked has he received this inspiration from Rome?

If Father Lee consulted his own good and zealous parish priest before taking such a damaging step it would be the last thing he would attempt to do—on the contrary, he would take the platform of all the priests that preceded him, every one of whom, for the last twenty years, denounced Joe McDonnell from the altar for the merciless manner in which he acted as a tool to the enemy, in driving out thousands of honest, industrious people from house and home—not for non payment of rent, but in order to create sheep walks for Hunter & Co.

Now, I ask Father Lee what were the motives that induced him to protect (without necessity) Joe McDonnell from the wrath of the people? What made him leave his own parish in Connemara and go a distance of forty miles to save the greatest wretch that ever lived?

There is no place less spoken of than Connemara, and no place in Ireland where landlord power and persecution is more felt. You all know the misery that prevailed there during the famine. I emphatically say that four-fifths of the misery was owing to Joe McDonnell. Attila boasted that the grass never grew beneath his horse's hoofs, but Joe McDonnell could boast of making a territory, equal in area to a German or Italian province, bare and desolate, while the voices of starving thousands were crying to Heaven for vengeance. "How oft the means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done."

He acted as the Poor-rate Collector for the Poor Law Guardians (the landlords), and it was customary with him to take a gang of desperadoes, hide themselves in the ruins of an old house, lately tumbled down by himself, and there watch till daylight for the stray cattle trespassing on those waste lands, seize them and auction them at the next cross roads for the Poor-rate due on the whole waste village. Oh! how many heartrending scenes have I witnessed of poor people struggling with these hirelings for their existence—for if one pound could save their whole property they, at times, could not command it.

But what could be expected of a man who had no compassion even on his own kith or kin? He once seized on all the effects of his sister's father-in-law, including pots, beds, and blankets, and auctioned them for a trifle, having no one to bid against himself. I have spoken to several who certify they could point out those self-same saffron colored blankets on Joe's bed—hence the sobriquet *Joe na Plaindha*. He turned out all his brothers and sisters, who emigrated to America by the help of others; and, worse, he once seized upon his own father in-law and roped him in a cart as a prisoner for the non-payment of a balance of his marriage dowry. And this man, *who has not knelt to a priest for the last thirty years*, was guarded and protected by Father Lee, *lately arrived from Rome!*

The people of the West of Ireland had ever and always respect and confidence in their clergy, and what must be the consternation of the Newport people when they saw a priest in the ranks of the crow bar brigade, threatening denunciations, rather than conciliating and advising an outraged people?

Father Lee has taken the wrong step, and it behooves him to remedy it as soon as possible, if he has not made reparation already.

What must Father Lavelle think of this?

I leave it to yourself to judge of my indignation when I tell you I am one of those martyrs to circumstances, lately arrived here, from

NEWPORT.

AN IMPOSTOR UNMASKED—FENIANS BEWARE.

TROY, NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Permit me, through the columns of your journal, to expose a contemptible scoundrel who is, and has been traveling in different States swindling unsuspecting parties, who believed from his stories that they were charitably assisting a poor but suffering patriot—one who had made many sacrifices for Irish nationality. The first definite information I have of this party is that, about six months ago, two gentlemen connected with the "O'Neill" F. B. received dispatches from Syracuse, N. Y., the tenor of which were that "Captain P. O'Brien would arrive in the evening train, and to have a band at the depot to meet him and escort him to his hotel." One dispatch was signed by O'Brien. Who O'Brien was became the question. The train arrived, but no band was there to greet the coming hero, and "Captain" O'Brien's indignation at his cool reception was strongly expressed: he who had been a commissioned officer in the British army—who had been tried for "high treason" as a Fenian, and sentenced to transportation for life, but had fortunately effected his escape through unheard-of adventures and difficulties—to be so cavalierly received by the Irish Nationalists of Troy, N. Y. He remained in Troy several days, had not a cent when he arrived, borrowed money from parties he had been casually introduced to, and, at last, understanding that his real character was suspected, suddenly decamped, (leaving a hotel and liquor bill unliquidated,) just in time to escape arrest.

The matter had almost sunk into oblivion here, when, about a month ago, I learned that the "Captain" was at work systematically living on the sympathies he evoked by relating to susceptible persons his pitiful stories of distress and suffering, resulting from his self-sacrificing spirit of patriotism. Upon inquiry I find that the individual in question lectured at Avondale, Pa., on Jan. 2, as Captain P. O'Brien, I. R. A. Soon after he attempted to impose on the Irish residents of Wilmington, Del., but found it very necessary to leave town in the interval between two days, as there his character as a liar and impostor were immediately detected, and he was exposed in the Wilmington papers by Mr. T. B. Bannerman, late of Dublin. As further exploits and character of the "gallant captain," I append the following extract from a local paper published in Westchester, Pa.

"WEST CAIN, Jan. 21st, 1870.—*Dear Jeff* —There must be a good deal of truth in the old adage, "that it takes all kinds of people to make up a world." Well, we have had one of the kind in our vicinity for the last few days. I thought that a few lines in your paper might put some unsuspecting honest persons on their guard against such impostors. About the 6th of the month, a man made his appearance in our midst, very seedily dressed. He gave his name as Captain P. O'Brien, I. R. A. He showed his card where it stated of a lecture at Avondale, on January 2d. He told such a pitiful story that our people could not help pity the fellow; he made the acquaintance of a great many, and got out bills, announcing a lecture in Cochranville. His subject, his trials and adventures in Ireland during the late Fenian uprising, his escape from different jails there, and of his last and greatest feat—his escape from Australia, to which he says he was banished for life for high treason. Now, Mr Editor, I know this man to be a thief; for, he has on his person a black broad cloth suit of mine, and also some clothes from another young man, an acquaintance of mine, he has also borrowed some money from others. He is a man about twenty five or thirty years of age, about five feet eight inches high, very dark complexion, speaks very good English, and is at present tolerably well dressed."

It is only an imperative sense of duty and a desire to prevent further impostures on good men by such a miserable villain that urges me to expose him. But justice to the cause and the fair fame of those patriots who have really suffered, or are still suffering in British bastiles, demand that no scoundrel should be permitted with impunity to prostitute their reputation or Ireland's cause, by using it as a means of swindling, thieving and lying. The individual (O'Brien) should be arrested and prosecuted by his victims; it would be the most effective means of stopping his infamous career. O'Brien was in some way connected with the I. R. B., in Cork, about 1865; in fact, he claims to be a relative of the gallant Colonel P. X. O'Brien, of Cork; it is also probable he served as a private in the British army for a brief period. He is about five feet eight inches high, has dark, restless eyes, dark hair, bronzed complexion, wears a moustache, no whiskers, and is between twenty and thirty years of age; talks well, with a peculiar voice or intonation; drinks hard, and, if shrewdly questioned, under the influence of liquor, contradicts himself in giving an account of his antecedents. If this will save some from being imposed on, and develop more accurately his movements, I shall feel satisfied.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. NICHOLSON.

[Among the evil consequences of the usurpation of the name of the F. B. by the Senatorial Disruptionists is the opening it gave to swindlers of this kind to impose themselves as martyrs upon confiding Irish patriots, without credentials from any of the recognized leaders of either the F. B. or the Canadian organization. The only remedy for it even now is for the believers in the Canadian policy to receive no man, *personally unknown to them*, as a suffering Irish patriot without a special recommendation from "General" O'Neill, and for the members of the Fenian Brotherhood to receive no one, under similar circumstances, without an introduction from John Savage, Esq. C. E. F. B.—Ed. I. P.]

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

HARTFORD THE BANNER CITY.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR—The appeal of "Eamonn an Chnuich," and which appeared a few days since in the *Hartford Times*, was heartily indorsed recently, when one of the finest meetings that ever took place for Ireland in this city, came off. When I say "finest" I speak less on account of its numbers, than of its intelligence and respectability.

The *élite* of the Irish of Hartford were there, and it would have delighted you to have seen the enthusiasm with which the proposition to raise a fund to assist the men of Tipperary in her noble effort to vindicate their county, through O'Donovan-Rossa's election, was received.

John L. Dease, the person who set the movement going, was called on for an explanation of the objects and intentions of the meeting.

After he had complied there was a rush for the secretary's desk (where that good worker from Limerick, Peter Henry, officiated) to offer their mite to the cause. Quite a handsome fund was raised, and a committee was appointed, composed of some of the most important Irish citizens of Hartford, to continue the work in the various wards of the city, and to report the result of their labors at a mass meeting which will be held immediately after the meeting of Parliament, and when its action in the case of Rossa is announced.

I claim for Hartford the credit of being the "Banner Town" of the Union in the movement for the re-election of O'Donovan. I speak confidently when I say "movement"—it will spread and take. There is more real and important issues at stake in this contest than there were to be decided at the Battle of the Boyne, and I hold it to be the duty of every man who loves Ireland to contribute to this fund.

Hartford has done nicely. The men who are at the head of this movement are men in whom the whole population have confidence. The treasurer, Timothy Dooley, of the "Asylum Street House," is deservedly popular, and I heard to-day, men say that they would contribute simply on his account. I only particularize his name because he was chosen treasurer. The whole committee are equally worthy and equally respected, and Mr. Dease, who put the movement on foot, is decidedly popular; and I think if other workers will imitate his example they will be able to do much good.

The call of a Convention by the O'Neill "wing" of the Fenians seems to meet with approval, and your endorsement has had considerable influence in shaping the minds of our people in its favor. There is one expression in his *invitation* that I think should be explained. It is "The Congress, I have no doubt will admit." If Nationalists are expected and invited, there should be no "doubt" about their admission. I expect that Mr O'Neill, or his advisers, will explain.

I am proud to say that Hartford has made no mistake in the selection of the men she wishes to represent her.

Respectfully yours,

FATHER JOHN.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.

OSWEGO, NEW YORK, Feb 1st, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People

It is a long time since I dropped you a letter, "but better late than never," and as there are many items of importance, which may interest the readers of the PEOPLE, transpire from time to time in this locality, I will try occasionally to drop you a line. I am sorry to say I cannot speak very hopefully of Fenianism in this quarter. Since the unfortunate disruption of the Brotherhood and the treachery of Judas Meehan the followers of the legitimate organization have gradually dropped off, and to day Oswego is without a regular circle of the F. B. That indefatigable worker in Ireland's cause, Dr. Laurence Reynolds, and other warm and enthusiastic hearts, have time and again endeavored to keep the organization afloat, and thus form a nucleus of that grand army which will at an early day hurl the Saxon from his tyrannical grasp of weeping Erin, but I am sorry to say their efforts were futile—theirs were but spasmodic attempts. This state of affairs I regret to chronicle, as the enthusiastic and hopeful state of our brethren in Ireland should gladden every Irish heart, and cause circles to spring up in every city, aye, and in every hamlet and village of this broad continent. Yet I must say the spirit and feeling of the people for national independence is as strong as ever. They are ready to expend their fortunes and stake their lives for the independence of Ireland, but they have lost confidence in the Irish leaders in America, but as soon as the coming man appears there shall be a legion from Oswego, many of whom are already well disciplined who would take shipping for Ireland to-morrow, if the flag of Independence was raised there.

When Dr. Reynolds' efforts in the cause of Ireland failed, he enlisted himself in the next best thing for the good of our countrymen, viz: advocating the cause of temperance. He is the Gough of this locality.

Some time since it was the good fortune of the Roman Catholics of the Fourth Ward to have the Rev Mr Barry sent to them as their clergyman by the Bishop. He is a young Irishman of extraordinary talent and extensive erudition, and has come amongst us, not to catch money, but to catch souls. Since he has come amongst us he has been unwearied in his exertions to benefit and elevate his flock, and no more unselfish man ever breathed. He has now taken up the temperance cause, and held a meeting on last night for the purpose of organizing a Father Mathew Temperance Society in his parish. The room was crowded with stalwart young men and enthusiastic Irish girls. The reverend gentleman made a brilliant and eloquent address, and was followed by Dr Reynolds, who is now our great apostle of temperance in this city. His address was, as usual, full of fun and argument, during which he read the following poem. At the conclusion of the meeting the Secretary opened his books, and three hundred and twenty signed the pledge. This makes the third Irish temperance society in this city, and all flourishing. Adieu till next week.

J. D. P.

FILL A GLASS TO THE HEALTH!

BY DR. LAURENCE REYNOLDS.

I.

Fill a glass to the health of the gay, hearty fellow,
Whose purse holds no coin, and whose head holds no brains;
Who never cries stop, while he's jovial and mellow,
But spends on his cronies the all that he gains.
His sad wife is ailing, his children are weeping,
Cold, naked, and hungry, with nothing to eat,
While this honest, good fellow's a festival keeping
With friends who stand to him, while he stands the treat.

II.

The rim of his beaver is bent down and tattered,
It's crown has a window that lets in the wind;
His coat's like a banner in battle-field battered,
Its rags boast no buttons before or behind.
Long stitches and pins keep his old pants together,
His shirt it would puzzle a laundress to wash;
His shoes have wide mouths that are asking for leather,
And when wading through water resounds like a squash.

III.

He is king of the company while he has money,
But when no more dollars the landlord can grab,
He is voted by all a fool and a ninny,
And a slap in the mouth puts a stop to his gab.
Afraid the good fellow would kick up a muddle,
He's kindly removed by these amiable men,
He is tossed from the doorway, and pitched in the puddle,
Where he lies like a pig in his odorous pen.

IV.

See the good fellow's face, there behold friendship's token,
Engraved to the bone by the knights of the cup
His mouth has no teeth, and his poor nose is broken,
And each eye by the fists of his friends is bunged up.
But worse than the ruin of vigor and feature,
The feelings of manhood for ever are gone,
For drink has perverted his once generous nature,
And his heart is as hard and as cold as a stone.

V.

Pause, passenger, pause, and bend over the creature,
And trace there the image of God, if you can,
See the brute and the idiot impressed on each feature,
Yet the thing that now shocks you so once was a man.

[illegible]

His birth was the joy of a mother and father,
How she pressed to her bosom her long-wished for son,
But long ere they died his sad parents had rather
That God in his mercy had given them none.

VI.

He knelt by his mother, God's blessing imploring.
He was famed for his genius and triumphs at school,
Life's morning shone on him with hopes bright and soaring,
Life's evening fell on him a sot and a fool.
He courted and married the loved of his bosom,
And fruitful and blest was the chaste marriage bed,
But he withered his fond wife in beauty's fresh blossom,
And for whiskey he robbed his starved children of bread.

[illegible]

Let his doom come on quickly, or let it come slowly,
No one sheds a tear, no one offers a prayer,
When the white-robed are ranged round the throne of the Holy,
The robber and murderer cannot stand there.
Oh, would when he dies that his immortal spirit,
With his wan, wasted body could perish as well,
For all who God's promise will fail to inherit
Must dwell, dwell forever with fiends in hell.

VIII.

Friends of man do not gaze on that wreck in mute sorrow,
But work as if now all your labor began,
And vow o'er this world shall soon come a morrow
When temptation shall dog not the footsteps of man
When the poisoner's trade and his profits shall perish,
When no ter-room the haunt of the besotted shall be,
When at home the fond wife of his bosom he'll cherish,
And his children run smiling to sit on his knee

To the Editor of the Irish People

DEAR SIR—At a general meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, held at their room, Park street, South Adams, Mass., on the removal of the Rev. James M. Kiley, President of the Society to a mission in Boston, the members, in full meeting assembled, adopted the following resolutions

Resolved, That we deplore the removal of our beloved and respected President, as a serious loss to the cause of Temperance, which we have deep at heart and which we mean to sustain by all the means in our power

Resolved, That this Society [illegible] only lost its President, but its founder, and one who by precept and example has made the Temperance cause respected and upheld in this section of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the *North Adams Transcript*, THE IRISH PEOPLE and the Boston *Pilot*, for publication, and also to the reverend gentleman himself, as a token of our respect and appreciation of his services in the cause of Temperance.

PATRICK DOYLE,
JOHN MURPHY,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
Committee.

SOUTH ADAMS, Mass., Feb 8, 1870.

A CITIZEN of Manchester, Iowa, lately found a large, heavy finger ring in his pork barrel. The circumstance was odd enough to remain quite vivid in his memory until at the [illegible] fact that his pork was going faster than his family wants justified. Shortly afterwards he was accosted by another citizen, who informed the man No. 1 that the ring belonged to him. But when No. 1 replied by asking how the ring came to be found in his pork barrel, No. 2 at once abandoned the discussion to see a man round the corner.

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Lakes of Killarney,
Dunloe Gap,
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Meeting of the Waters.

Crucifixion, Holy Family, Descent from the Cross,
Virgin and Child,
Immaculate Conception,
Crown of Thorns,
St. Joseph,
Mount Calvary,
Death of the Blessed Virgin
St. Catherine,
St. Teresa,
St. Elizabeth,
St. Patrick,

Intercession of the Virgin,
Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Sacred Heart of Mary,
Fourteen Stations of the Cross,
Saviour and the Lord's Prayer,
Nativity of Christ,
Day of Judgment,
Holy Trinity,
Marriage of the Virgin,

Lady of Purification,
Baptism of Christ,
Entry into Jerusalem,
Flight into Egypt,
Mary Magdalen,
Last Supper,
Tomb of the Virgin,
Tomb of the Saviour,
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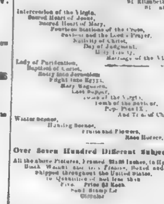

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.

GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst. as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and [illegible] was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and afforded us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

[illegible]

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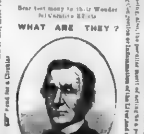
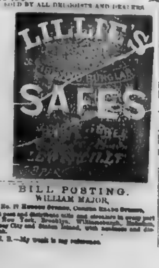


THEY ARE NOT A VILE
Fancy Drink,
[illegible]



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[illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 9—No. 215. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

AN EXILE'S MEMORIES.

BY MARIE ANNE O'FARRELL.

Come hither, sweet scenes of the olden time,
  On memory's tide to me,
And speak—oh, speak to my lonely heart
  Of the old land o'er the sea—
Of that dear, dear home where my first weak wail
  Gave voice to my mother's joy;
Where my father blessed me in after years,
  And called me his wayward boy.

Of the moss clad hill where I loved to stray,
  In the glow of the bright moon-beams,
For the old men told me that fairies danced
  On the slopes by the Brega's streams,
And I watched, and watched till my fancy wrought
  The shapes of an elfin throng,
As they twined their arms in reckless mirth,
  And chaunted a fairy song.

How I bent my knee in St. Francis' fane,
  And prayed with a holy zeal
Such prayers as the angels love to hear,
  And the pure young heart can feel;
How I raised my voice with the evening choir,
  And joined in the vesper psalm,
And the incense breathing a sweet perfume
  Filled my soul with a holy calm.

How we met the boys for the cricket game
  In the field behind the mill,
And played till the shadows stole softly round,
  And the scene grew dark and still,
And then the veteran's voice arose,
  Crying, "Lads, to your drill," and then
We quietly moved in our rebel ranks,
  All true and sworn men.

How we gaily danced on the festive nights,
  Or sat by the fire's bright glow,
And told the tales of our island home,
  And her chieftains of long ago!
Ah me! the songs that we used to sing,
  How they made my heart rejoice,
And my breast would throb with a joyful thrill
  At the sound of my Mary's voice.

Oh, Mary, here in this far off land
  Thy form is before me now,
With the silken tresses of chestnut hair
  Wreathed over the snow white brow;
And the lily hue of the velvet cheek,
  Dyed o'er with a rosy tinge,
As when I would seek from thy soft, brown eye
  A glance 'neath its drooping fringe.

How we rested beneath the linden tree
  That stood by the sparkling Nore,
And I told you then how my heart's deep love
  Was centred in you, asthore,
And we plighted our troth on that autumn eve
  With thy head pillowed on my breast,
While the bright sun stole to his sweet repose
  Far away in the golden West.

Tho' years have passed since that happy time,
  In seeking for wealth and fame,
My heart is still in my childhood's home,
  And its longings are still the same;
And a fond, fond hope cheers my weary life,
  And a voice ever whispers me
That we'll rally for freedom once again
  In the old land o'er the sea.

—*Flag of Ireland.*

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUBLIN, February 8, 1870.

We have enjoyed another of the great plagues of this unfortunate little country during the past week. Elections in Ireland are as sure as Famine [illegible]

THE LATE TIPPERARY ELECTION

[illegible]

AN ELECTION IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

THE LATE ELECTION IN LONGFORD

[illegible]

elections in the United States to match them. Ex-members of the "I. R. B." used to be very fond of boasting to us when I was in New York [illegible]

THE LATE ELECTION IN WATERFORD

has been followed by a petition against the return of Mr. Henry Winston Barron, the result of which is, that on Monday last Baron [illegible]

THE MALLOW ELECTION

terminated on Wednesday last [illegible]

FENIANISM "CONDEMNED."

[illegible]

THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY

[illegible]

MRS. JANE GRIFFIN—

[illegible]

THREATENED REVIVAL OF THE PENAL LAWS.

In a leading article, whose sobriety of tone and correctness shows that the matter is serious, the Times points out [illegible]

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL BURKE.

To the Editor of the Flag of Ireland

SIR: With a view of testing the truthfulness or otherwise of the conflicting rumors which have recently appeared as to the mental as well as physical condition of Colonel Richard Burke, who is now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude on the charge of treason felony [illegible]

I am, sir, yours very truly,

[illegible]

MANCHESTER, 7th Feb., 1870.

Great Fenian Debate in the House of Representatives.

AMERICAN CITIZENS

IMPRISONED IN

BRITISH PRISONS

CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

Mr. Cox. Mr. Speaker, I have but one word to say. I do not propose to make any more speeches on this resolution relative to the imprisonment of Irish-American citizens. Other members wish to speak on it, and I am unwilling to occupy time, but I would like to place on record a statement of facts pertinent to the resolution. I ask the permission of the House to print in the Globe this statement of facts in connection with the sufferings of these prisoners.

Mr. Speaker, it was thought by some, and, perhaps by the Committee on Foreign Affairs when they reported my resolution as modified, so to call for more information as to the treatment of prisoners in England, that more facts should have been given on which to base the call. Perhaps they wished more [illegible]. Will you allow me now to supply this [illegible], and in such way as even to touch the heart of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Willard] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hooper]. Surely if they will read what I [illegible] they will [illegible] release.

[illegible]

"Twill fall like chainless music."

Mr. Swann. Mr. Speaker, I had indulged the hope that the report which I was instructed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs to make to this House, in reference to the confinement of American citizens of Irish descent in the jails and prisons of Great Britain, would have been permitted to pass without debate, and I am sure that but for the course which the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. Willard] has thought it his duty to pursue no occasion would have arisen [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Willard disclaimed any improper motive.

[illegible]

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

The following is the telegraphic synopsis of this measure:

LONDON, February 15.

[illegible]

...tered by a court of arbitration; Ulster customs are to be recognized; improvements giving value to land are to be paid for; evictions for non payments of rent are to bar all claims against tenants; notices to quit are to give the tenants one year's time from the end of the current year; and the country cess is to be divided between the landlords and the tenants.

The bill will be read a second time on the 7th of March.

BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY,

CANADA WEST.

A Key accompanies each Picture, giving Full Particulars, Location of the Ground, Fighting, etc., etc.

Colored Lithograph, Size, 22x28.

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The Battle of Ridgeway, Canada West, was fought June 2d, 1866, between the Fenian Forces [illegible] nearly Five Hundred and Fifty Men,

UNDER COMMAND OF COL. JOHN O'NEILL,

and the British troops, comprising the

QUEEN'S OWN,

[illegible]

SHOWING ALSO THE EXACT POSITION OF THE TROOPS

[illegible]

BRITISH TROOPS WERE DRIVEN BY THE FENIANS.

Their Flag is seen at half mast. [illegible] The Fenian Drum Corps is seen on the left, playing

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[illegible]

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BY

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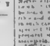

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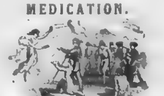

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THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

Of NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

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AGENT FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Mr. William J. Nicholson is appointed our agent for Albany, Troy, and surrounding districts. He is authorized to collect accounts, give vouchers for same, and in every way to transact business the same as if done in this office. We bespeak for Mr Nicholson a hearty reception by those of our countrymen on whom he may call.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY JOHN SAVAGE.

We are happy to learn that John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., will deliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute on

MONDAY, 28th FEB.,

ON

"GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN,

"Citizen, Fenian and Union Soldier."

The theme and the lecturer will be sure to draw a crowded house. Mr. Savage can make known some very important facts in connection with this gallant son of Ireland and America.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

James Stephen Redmond, (Quebec).—The length of the great Fenian debate in the U. S. House of Representatives necessitates the postponement of your long and ingenious communication in favor of making the conquest of Canada the first objective point of the organized Irish Revolutionists of America. No attempt at invading that province can be made until after the Congress, which Gen O'Neill has summoned for next May, at which, indeed, we expect to see that scheme abandoned altogether. There is, therefore, ample time to lay your arguments before the Irish Public, and to reply to them, if necessary. Last week has witnessed the great moral triumphs of the original and genuine Fenian principle, the introduction of the Irish Land Bill into the British House of Commons, and this most important and significant debate in Washington, which engrosses so large a portion of our space.

James Doran, (Austin, Texas.) The reason given to Mr Redmond will be a sufficient excuse for the still further postponement of your tribute to the patriotic services of James Stephens. The general good of the Fenian Cause is the first thing to be looked to. Justice to individuals, however great their deserts, must give place to it for the moment. Fenianism is becoming almost as important a question in the eyes of American statesmen and legislators as it has been for some time in those of the British.

Joseph Mullins, (Pawtucket, Rhode Island.)—Accept our best thanks. Any letter intended for the gentleman named and addressed to this office, will be forwarded to him.

Martin Kelly, (Little Rock, Kansas.)—Your ad[illegible], being on a matter involving no public interest, would be out of place in our columns.

Major J. H. [illegible] Quinn, (Valparaiso, Ind.)—The fact that no public honor whatever, and no private ones worth naming, were paid to young Hough during his stay in this city has taken the point out of your letter, so far as he is concerned. Our politicians dare not touch him. We have ceased to hope that the present administration will do anything towards vindicating the rights of the American citizens who have been illegally condemned to penal servitude by the British. A friend of ours once called this country the "Land of the *Freed*" and the home of the *Braved*. He was about right.—We shall be agreeably surprised if anything good comes out of O'Neill's conciliatory invitation. If he wishes for "Union" let him agree to sustain the Man in the Gap with all the resources of his organization and to abandon his Canadian chimeras altogether. This will produce a generous rivalry between him and Mr Savage as to who shall send the greatest amount of assistance to the home movement. It will be the best kind of "Union."

Shawn Dhuv, (New York.)—Your remarks respecting the great good that might result to the cause of Ireland and freedom, by the publication, in New York, of a daily newspaper in the Irish interest, are correct, that is, provided such paper were thoroughly Fenian in principle. But it would require more capital to start such a journal than the Fenians can afford to devote to such an object. The rich Irishmen of America, with very few exceptions, are not Fenians. So far the Brotherhood has not only lived, but has performed immense service for Ireland without their aid. Our chief, our care just now should be to sustain and propagate an institution that has already proved its efficiency by such beneficial results. Journalism is but one of the means to this end. The work has been carried on without the aid of a daily newspaper thus far, and, in our opinion, it must get along without one for some time longer.

Our thanks are due to the gentlemen who so promptly forwarded us the numbers of the People we asked for last week.

"A. G." (Vincennes, Ind.)—Many thanks to you and your brother clubmen. The paper shall be continued as you desire.

D. C., Greenville, Conn.—Money received all right. Many thanks.

T Healy (Birmingham, Conn.)—Money ($3) received all right.

Timothy Kelly, (Ashland, Schuylkill Co, Pa.)—We are sorry we are not able to oblige you. Write to Patrick Donahoe, 19 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., and we doubt not you can be served without much trouble.

T Dunne (Paris, Kentucky) writes to claim the honor of first having moved in the matter of assisting in the work of raising subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa's election.

Fenian [illegible] crushed out this week.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, February 22, 1870.

O'DOVOVAN-ROSSA AND TIPPERARY.

TO THE IRISHMEN OF AMERICA.

Ever anxious as we have been, in accordance with our fixed policy, to prepare our countrymen in America for all possible contingencies affecting the cause of our native land, we reminded the Irish public some weeks ago that the British Government would be apt to consider the honor and glory of being a "Felon" for Ireland's sake sufficient for the day for any one man, and that they would refuse the brave and devoted O'Donovan-Rossa that seat in the London Parliament to which he had been duly—aye, even *legally*—elected by the gallant Men of Tipperary. From reliable information then received from Ireland, we concluded that in the event of a new writ of election being issued for Tipperary, Mr O'Donovan would be again put forward by the "Men in the Gap" of that noble county, and would, of course, be re-elected. In view of this possibility, we endeavored to show that the gallant Felon's friends would need large sums of money for the construction of election machinery to counteract and defeat the machinations of their powerful and unscrupulous opponents, and we pointed out that it was the plain *duty* of our countrymen in America to give their brethren in Tipperary the only assistance it was possible to give them under the circumstances, namely—a considerable amount of hard cash.

Now, during the past week we received from a gentleman residing in Tipperary, *whose opinion ought to be law* on this subject, conclusive information to the effect that, for good and sufficient reasons to themselves best known and to us entirely satisfactory, the men of Tipperary have decided *not* to put O'Donovan Rossa forward any more as a candidate for Parliament. If corroboration on this point were at all needed, it would be supplied by the letter of our own special Dublin correspondent, which will be found in another column, and which is sufficiently explanatory of the motives which actuated the Felon's Tipperary friends.

We have, therefore, to recommend that the movement for the collection of funds in this country to defray the expenses of Rossa's re-election shall cease at once. To all parties who entrusted their contributions to us for that purpose, we have returned their money. Any other persons who may have collected money for the same object, will please return it to the patriotic contributors.

To those who have so promptly subscribed, and interested themselves in procuring subscriptions, in answer to our call, we return our own heartiest thanks with the grateful acknowledgments of their brethren in the Old Land.

J. O'M.

FENIANISM TAUGHT BY THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

It is not often that the New York *Times* has anything in its columns calculated to show that the Fenian movement is based upon reason and common sense in its struggle for the independence of Ireland against the giant tyranny of England. The general tenor of its articles, whenever the cause of Ireland is referred to, represent it as hopeless and chimerical, and to hold it up to ridicule and contempt. However, an editorial has appeared in its issue of the 15th inst. on a speech recently delivered by M. Thiers, in the French Corps Legislatif, wherein, on the authority of that veteran statesman, the exact facts in relation to the present condition of the British Empire are ably and truthfully set forth which fully vindicate our Irish Revolutionary aspirations from the charges of folly and impracticability in the seemingly unequal contest upon which we have entered. No advocate of Fenianism could expose the great internal weakness of our enemy more clearly and convincingly than is done by this journal in the article to which we refer. It is headed "A Historical Parallel—The Dangers Before England." The facts and arguments therein stated are the more valuable because they are presented in a journal that is notoriously friendly to British domination. The article is too long for us to quote entirely, but the following extract contains enough of sound Fenian teaching for our purpose. After comparing the present position of England with that of Holland in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries, it says:

"In one most important respect, the position of Holland in the seventeenth century was much stronger relatively than that of Great Britain in the nineteenth century. The Dutch Republic had no vast *proletaire* class, and no population of paupers and criminals increasing at a prodigious rate, which the State could neither relieve nor get rid of. She had no such tremendous questions to solve as national education, the treatment of pauperism and a fair division of land. There was no rebellious Ireland threatening her, no dangerous under class ready to shake society to its basis, no such ineradicable divisions of class as divide England. On the contrary, her policy, like our own was founded on popular education. Her "common schools" became the model for the New England free schools. Her great men often came from the common people. In a moral and educational point of view, she had a better future before her in 1600 than England has in 1800. She perished or fell from her high position, undoubtedly because her soil could not feed her people. A single unsuccessful naval war stripped her of her supremacy on the seas and injured her commerce; a change of relations between different parts of the world destroyed her carrying trade; her colonies were lost, or their trade was competed with by other countries. With the decline of commerce came a loss of capital and a decline of manufactures, and in her reverses she had no agricultural interest to fall back upon, and gradually sank to the position of a feeble Power, while France, with not one-half the enterprise or the capital, being sufficient to herself in feeding her own population, steadily grew, and is now, as M. Thiers observes, on a more solid position than her wealthy commercial rival over the Channel.

The dangerous fact for England is that her resources lie so much outside of herself. Her soil does not feed her people, and she depends for her wealth on her manufactures and commerce. Let a great naval war come and the English supremacy on the seas be destroyed, and her commerce for a time be annihilated, without internal agricultural resources, she would be obliged continually to consume her accumulated wealth. Vast bodies of laboring people would be thrown out of employ; the paupers and dangerous classes would become a countless horde, discontent or revolution would shake society to its foundations, and production be so impeded that England would soon lose its financial position and sink as Holland sank. Having more conflicting and dangerous elements of population than ever had Holland, her fall would be by no means so gradual or peaceful. The sun of England, when it does set, will go down in storms and disasters worthy of the glory of its meridian. That muscular and dogged people will die no peaceful or easy death."

THE GREAT DEBATE ON FENIANS AND FENIANISM IN CONGRESS.

To-day we furnish our readers with the continuation of the important debate in the House of Representatives on the resolution brought forward for the production of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the American and English governments concerning the Irish American prisoners now in British prisons.

The importance of this debate is not to be estimated at the present time.

The speeches of Messrs. Cox, Swann, Wood, Cavanagh and others on the real Irish question are highly commendable, and should be critically examined and carefully remembered by every Irishman, and especially by every Fenian on the American continent.

There was a time when the same earnestness might have been more productive of good results than just now. That opportunity, however, was permitted to pass away. We are not sorry, however, to find an opportunity offered just now to enable the present administration to give some earnest of the principles put forward by them in their declarations during their advent to power.

It is just possible that the division of the Irish vote during the elections that have taken place since the fall of 1868 have led to the present debate. Even the best of men may have their eyes opened by the division of such a vote as that commanded by the Irish people. We do not desire to detract in any way from the vast intrinsic merits of this debate. On the contrary, we feel rather disposed to a grateful return of the thanks of our constituents to those gentlemen who have so ably conducted the case of the Irish American prisoners. The gratitude of every Irish heart is due to them, and a faithful remembrance of their conduct should be cherished by every Irishman, and especially by those who form the constituencies which Cox, Swann, Wood, and Cavanagh and others, represent.

We confess to a sad disappointment on the part of our republican friends in this matter. The bitterness of Willard, of Vermont, was only in keeping with a shifting character and desire to avoid the consequences of previous statements made by him. The damage done by that gentleman to the body to which he belongs is not to be measured by present consequences. We fought publicly and long for his party, and got stones instead of bread for our imprisoned countrymen in return.

The republican party of America have lost a power that may cost them their existence as a party, unless they manage to redeem themselves speedily.

An opportunity will be offered soon, and if there should happen to be those present who understand the exact position of their party, they will act a wise part to rise equal to the occasion, and teach the Willards to respect the principles of American citizenship even should they ever be so inclined to betray their Anglo-American proclivities. A few more Willards of the Vermont type might prove dangerous to the political body to which the Vermonter belongs.

Under all circumstances the thanks of the Irish people are due to those who took such an active part in the debate in behalf of our imprisoned countrymen.

Late revelations prove the terrible necessity that existed for making known to the world the sufferings of the Irish American prisoners. If America can submit to look on the sufferings of her citizens, which these revelations have made patent to the eyes of the world, let her do so; but, let her, in Heaven's name, cease to trouble us hereafter with accounts of her mission to all suffering humanity. If she cannot and will not interfere in behalf of her own children, neither will she interfere in behalf of her own national honor.

To the Irish people all over America we would say remember the value of the Irish vote. It can make or unmake governments in America. These governments can afford material assistance to your country. Your countrymen can be benefited—can be saved and released from the tortures which they now endure by a true and patriotic regard for yourselves and your national character. Every hour of suffering endured by the Irish-American prisoners is in some degree owing to their fellow countrymen in America. In addition to this, the conservation of the Irish vote and its division at certain times and under judicious circumstances can be made available for the Irish cause in a manner not to be disregarded.

We do not choose to dictate in a matter of this kind, it is enough for us to discharge our duty by pointing out the way to go.

The present crisis in our history—when the two greatest governments in the world are engaged in the Irish question—is surely of sufficient importance to ourselves to look around, and narrowly watch the way we go, keeping, at the same time, a vigilant eye on friend and enemy.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN-ROSSA, ESQ., M. P., WAS FLOGGED.

We present to-day a letter from O'Donovan Rossa, in which our readers will perceive with pain and sorrow the terrible punishments endured by that Irish political prisoner, so far as he was able to state them. Delicacy and manhood, true characteristics of that brave prisoner, prevent him from entering into full details. So much is apparent on the face of the letter, the perusal of which we do not require to recommend to our readers.

It is now established beyond a doubt that the English Government, through its infamous minions, selected for their cold-blooded natures, as governors, wardens and keepers of jails, have done their best to take the lives of the Irish political prisoners. In some cases they have succeeded, in others they have not, where they did not succeed in killing the prisoners, they have managed to drive them mad, and it is only in those cases where the robust nature of the "convicts" defeated their powers to kill that we have a single Irish political prisoner alive to-day. Duffy, Harbison, Stowell succumbed, while Burke, O'Connell and their *confreres* may have sunk ere this either into lunacy or death.

The killing process is not by direct slaying or shooting. It consists of starving, poisoning, and flogging, reducing the health of the men to a point of death and then allowing poor outraged nature to finish the work, so that the English Government may succeed in escaping the direct charge of murder.

But that charge they can never escape. At the present moment the Government stands convicted.

On Friday night last, Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that O'Donovan-Rossa has *not* been flogged since 1869.

There is the open avowal forced from the lying throats of England's statesmen that Jeremiah O'Donovan was flogged, but not during the past year!

And what prevented the jailers of this suffering, noble-hearted prisoner from being tied up to the triangle and his flesh lacerated by the bloodhound jailers? Fear, stark, death like fear. They had proceeded far enough, and then held back the cat o nine tails in the expectation that their victim would succumb. But it would seem that nature and that splendid courage that can manifest itself even in the dark prison cell, without the sympathy of one kindly heart being present to cheer or sustain him, has enabled O'Donovan Rossa to withstand all the floggings and barbarous torturings to which his body and his proud spirit have been subjected.

The gallant member for Tipperary is very likely to outlive the cruelty of his persecutors, and we cannot doubt but that an opportunity will be yet afforded him of repaying, in some measure, blow for blow, to his own and his country's heartless, cowardly enemies.

ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

Spain, not being able single-handed to crush the patriotic Cubans out of existence, is under the necessity of accepting English aid toward the consummation of that work.

The Spanish journals published on Friday last, contain, according to our telegraphic reports, an address signed by London and Liverpool merchants, expressing the hope that the Spanish troops may soon be able to *subdue* the Cuban insurgents.

Here we have the oligarchy of one rotten monarchy keeping and sustaining another of its class, while free, republican America stands idly by, a witness to the bloody oppression of the oppressed Cubans!

What a strange lesson is thus afforded us.

Not only do the capitalists of London and Liverpool come forward with such an address but they back it up with the sinews of war. They accompany the tyrannical expression of their hopes in favor of despotism with about $7,000 in gold to aid in cutting the throats of the Cubans, so that the products of Cuba may continue to find their way to the warehouses of London and Liverpool, and thus continue to swell the fortunes of the English slave-masters.

This is carrying out the lip policy of England that every country has a right to be ruled in accordance with the wishes of its people.

The Cubans have expressed, by the eloquence of the rifle, a desire to govern themselves, and yet we find those English merchants whose names and acts dishonor Freedom in every sense, interfering where they have no right to interfere. Sympathizing and giving aid where both should have been indignantly spurned.

We scarcely know which to detest most, the Spanish, who degraded themselves by the acceptance of such aid, or the English who gave it. Both are despicable in the eyes of all liberty-loving people, and require only to be mentioned to be execrated.

We wish Spain joy of her new alliance with the merchants of Liverpool and London.

Hereafter Spain will doubtless return the compliment when Ireland begins to cut the strings that bind her to the "mother country."

Let the Fenians count on a new enemy able to comfort England with 7,000 dollars.

"A curse on both your houses."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

We are glad at being enabled to state that the Legion of St. Patrick will parade on Saint Patrick's Day. This is the second public appearance of the Legion, and, owing to the increase of members and advancement in training, the boys of the Legion are sure to appear to fine advantage. They will head the civic procession, which, by all accounts, promises to be a very imposing one. Should the weather prove favorable the turn-out will be a grand sight to witness. The following is the line of march, as agreed upon at a meeting held for that purpose on Friday last in Hibernia Hall:

The right resting on Tenth street, thence to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Second street, up Second street to the Bowery, from the Bowery to Chatham street, thence across the Park to Broadway (marching around Washington Monument), to Fourteenth street, down Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue, thence to Twenty third street, down Twenty third street to First avenue, thence to Eighth street, from Eighth street across to the Cooper Institute, where the procession will be dismissed.

Committees were appointed to await upon the Mayor and invite him to review the body; also, to request the Police Commissioners to furnish the procession with a proper escort.

BALL OF CO. G, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.

This popular company of the gallant old Sixty ninth will hold its Annual Invitation Civic and Military Ball on Thursday evening next, the 24th inst., at the regimental armory, Essex Market. In any circumstances this ball could not fail of being a splendid success, but especially so at the present time, when such insidious efforts are being made against the soldierly reputation of its brave and patriotic commandant, Captain Michael O'Rourke, than whom no more gallant officer or better Irishman exists in the National Guard of New York. We know not who originated the petty system of persecution to which certain officers of the Sixty-ninth have been lately subjected; but, whosoever they may be, we tell them plainly that a persistence in such courses cannot but result in the lowering of the high standard which the regiment has attained both as a military organization and a representative body of Irishmen.

NOTES.

It is not often the *Mercury* has a good word for the *Fenian* Brotherhood. However, last Sunday's number of that paper contains the following editorial paragraph, wherein this organization is defended from a foul and malicious calumny, and the sentiments and opinions of its officers and members regarding the imputed charge on the matter in question is briefly but truly and clearly expressed:

"Captain Berdon, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, the bosom friend of the Radical wire-puller, Ben Manierre, is said to be the man who attempted to dishonor not only the Irish people, but the nation at large, by his scurvy and lying report that somebody had designed to take the life of little Prince Arthur. There is not a Fenian from one end of the land to the other that cares the value of an old ditty whether the prince lives or dies; and there is no danger whatever of his 'taking off,' unless he should follow the example of his royal brother, the Prince of Wales, by running away with another man's wife. Berdon, whose soul is owned by Manierre and a personage not to be named in decent society, should promptly be dismissed from the department."

As a contrast to the foregoing we clip an unfair and malignant paragraph from the *Herald* of the same date. While we indignantly protest against the injustice of holding Fenianism responsible for the crimes or madness of any individual who has been at any time enrolled under its banners, we feel bound in the particular case of Chambers, the murderer of Mr. Voorhies, to state our disbelief of his [illegible] that he [illegible] a member in "good standing," of any recognized Circle of the F. B. We have never heard his name among the [F]enians of this city or Brooklyn. The assassin threat—aimed at us by the *Herald* under the cover of the raving of a madman, should impress upon our Brothers the fact that they are, to a certain extent, individually as well as collectively, custodians of the honor of a great organization and a holy cause. In private as well as in public life, we should bear constantly in mind that every personal disgrace that may fall upon any one member of our Brotherhood, will be cast as a reproach upon us all by those who are dishonestly and maliciously disposed towards us and our object. The great O'Connell has taught us no less truly than wisely that "the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." The following is the paragraph:

"Is This Fenianism?—Mr. Voorhees, over in Brooklyn, said he was a Know-Nothing, and Chambers announced himself as a Fenian. This seemed to be the only understanding between the men on any subject whatever previous to the fatal shooting. Now, from Philadelphia, we have news of another shooting case, in which a dispute between strangers touching Fenianism is the prelude to gunpowder. Is this the form of the latest development in Fenianism?"

The following fact connected with the present state of pauperism in Dublin will afford more information—as to the condition of the people than any amount of fine writing. From the returns made to the Collector General of Poor Rates, it appears that in the period from 1851 to 1869 inclusive, the sum collected amounted to £3,472,946, or about $18,000,000. Comment on this is needless.

The attention of our Brooklyn and New York readers is called to the card of the Sons of Erin Circle which we print in another column. The object of the lecture, which is to be delivered before that body by Mr. Coyle, at Conklin Hall, on the 2d of March next, has our hearty approval. The procuring of uniforms for the Legion of St. Patrick is of special interest at this moment.

Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. John Vale and others for their kindness in supplying us with numbers of The Irish People.

A Public Concert of vocal and instrumental music will be held on February 24, in Botanic Hall, [illegible] East Broadway, under the auspices of the Peter O'Neill Crowley Circle, for the purpose of assisting in providing uniforms for a company of the L. S. P. in connection with this Circle. The committee consist of John Vale, John Laffan, and William Barry, and those who are aware of the energy they display in matters of this kind may rest assured that the forthcoming concert will be a treat in every way.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our city readers to the advertisement of Kelly's Boot and Shoe Emporium in another column. We have the testimony of those customers who have tried his wares, as to their durability and cheapness.

Stealing Fenian Triumphs.—The "National Association" of Dublin continues to show its face at times. It has just issued "an address" to the "people of Ireland," in which it lays claim to the value of petitioning in knocking over the Church Establishment. It appears from the "address" that [illegible] than 3,900 petitions against that grievance, containing 1,077,463 signatures. Well, if petitions could do anything, such an amount of paper should have [illegible] better than all the waste baskets at Saint James'. But they could not, and did not, gain anything. The only way to make a petition of any use is to crush it down the muzzle of a rifle in the shape of a cartridge, and then "present" it. We choose to believe the *Times* and Mr Gladstone as to the cause that overthrew the Church Establishment rather than Mr McSwiney's "address."

The Ladies' Committee of Dublin.—John O'Mahony has received, per Mr. David Murphy of the Dublin *Irishman*, from the "Ladies' Committee," Dublin, two drafts for ten pounds each—one for the use of John Boyle O'Reilly, and the other for Miss Duffy, sister of the late Edward Duffy. Both drafts have been duly endorsed and forwarded to their destinations.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

[Thanking our good friends in Paris most heartily for the following prompt response to our call, we would direct their attention to the short article on this subject which will be found in our editorial columns.—Ed. I. P.]

Paris, Ky., Feb. 14, 1870.

Upon some suggestions which appeared in the Irish People of Jan. 15, on the election of O'Donovan-Rossa, the patriotic Irishmen of this place held a meeting to take action upon the above suggestion, and elected Mr. Michael Murray, chairman and Mr. Charles McCarthy, secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect funds for the above object:

Michael Murray, chairman; Michael Neagle, Stephen Hayes, John Kiely, George Gregory, Michael Geary, and Thomas Duran. The following is a list of the subscribers, with the sum subscribed by each one:

John Kiely, $5, Thomas Duran, $5, Michael Geary, $5, George Gregory, $5, Stephen Hayes, $5, Michael Murray, $5; Michael Nagle, $5; John Ryan, $2, Robert Fitzgerald, $2; James Brown, $1, Mrs. Ann Heron, $1; Charles McCarthy, $2, Bernard Hanlon, $1, J R Dodd, $2, John Scott, $2; Michael Burke, $1, J S. Hinton, $5, J T Gohen, $1, James Mallon, $1; Nicholas Connell, $1; James McKeown, $1, Patrick Connors, $3, W. H. O'Connor, $2, Thomas Brown, $1, John Northent, $1 Michael Hayes, $2, William Shaw, $5; Patrick Burke, $1; Michael Quinn, $2; Michael Galtran, $2, John Burke, $3, George Gregory, $2; Cornelius Horan, $1, Timothy Galtran, $1, John Griffin, $2, Pollie Forsythe, $1; Patrick Fallon, $1; Pat'k Leavy, $1; John Mahony, $1, Edwd. Mack, $1; P. Crimmons, $3, Jer. Conners, $3; D. Murnaugh, $1, Peter Murnaugh, $1; Wm. Larmer, $3, Patrick Gorran, $1, Patrick Mahoney, $1, Michael Sullivan, $1, Cash, $1; Martin Higgins, $1, Thomas Phillips, $1; Mr Mahan, $1; Joseph N. Neely, $2, E. J McKimmy, $1, John Sweeny, $1, Michael [illegible]amell, $2, Richard McDonald, $2, Patrick Dunne, $1; Michael Higgins, $1, Cash, $2. Total, $122, which was agreed to have sent to Charles J. Kickham.

It was agreed to have this sent to the following papers for publication: Irish People, *Irish American*, *Boston Pilot*, *Irish Citizen*, and *Freeman's Journal*.

[illegible] readers afflicted with rupture will find Dr. [illegible]'s assistance and remedies a certain cure. [illegible] his advertisement.

Fenian News.

THE SUNBURST CIRCLE

Held a public meeting on Thursday evening last at the Hall, corner of DeKalb and Gates avenues, Brooklyn. The hall was tastefully decorated with the Irish and American flags, and also with the tricolor flag of the Legion of St. Patrick. At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Centre, Mr. Thomas J. Meagher, who, after making known the object of the meeting, introduced the first speaker, Mr. J. S. McNamara. This gentleman made a very eloquent and soul stirring address, and was followed by Mr. Doyle, who sang a national song. Mr. Joseph Paul and Mr. James McMahon also addressed the assemblage in their usual patriotic style. Mr Fitzpatrick and another gentleman sang some patriotic songs, when Mr J Doyle was introduced to the audience. He spoke at considerable length, and on calling for recruits for the Brotherhood was amply rewarded by a good many young men going up and joining the roll. The enthusiasm was so great that several ladies in the front stood up and paid their initiation fees into the Sisterhood. Companies A and C of the 2d Battalion, L. S. P., were present in uniform, under command of their respective officers. On Friday last the

ST LAWRENCE O'TOOLE CIRCLE

Held a public meeting at the hall, 394 and 396 Eighth avenue, New York. The meeting was called to order by the Centre, Mr. O'Reilly, who explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent manner, and concluded by introducing Mr P Coyle, as the speaker of the evening. He delivered one of his able addresses and was well received by the large audience present. On calling for recruits, he got a full bumper. After the singing of some patriotic songs the meeting adjourned.

On Saturday evening last,

C CO., THIRD BATTALION, L. S. P.,

Attached to the Sitevenson Circle F. B., of Jersey City, gave a Lecture at Washington Hall, J. C. The hall was decorated with the Irish and American flags and there was a pretty fair attendance, including many ladies. Among the prominent Irishmen of Jersey City present, I noticed the following. Messrs. Fee, P. Smith, M. Cronin, J. Boyde, T Barry, T. Harvey, M. Roach, T. Connolly, T. Boyle, J Fernon, T. Kane, J. Nagle, H. Simpson, H. C. Breen, P. McLoughlin, C. McDonald, D. Sullivan, etc., etc. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr Patrick D. Lynch, who introduced the Chairman of the evening, General Denis F Burke. The general was received with cheers, and, after order was restored, explained in a lucid and eloquent manner the object of the lecture—to advance the cause of Fenianism. He then introduced the lecturer of the evening, Patrick Coyle, Esq. He was received with applause. After some introductory remarks the gentleman went into the subject of his lecture, "Have we the power to make Ireland a Nation?" It would be impossible for me to do justice to the lecturer's ability, without giving the substance of his discourse, which my space here will not permit of. Suffice it to say that he did ample justice to the subject, and was interrupted several times by the applause of the audience. On the conclusion of the discourse, the chairman spoke at considerable length, urging on the young men present to join the Legion of St. Patrick, as it was the only hope of Ireland's resurrection to her place among the nations of the earth. He was the recipient of enthusiastic applause. Several young men came up and joined the Company. Mr Dargan sang some patriotic songs, after which the meeting adjourned. The ladies of Jersey City are about presenting this Company with a stand of colors. Any patriotic Irishwoman who would wish to join the Ladies' Committee for this purpose, will please send her name and address to Mr P. D. Lynch, No. 5 Vandewater street, New York City, for further particulars. The old

TARA CIRCLE

will hold a grand public meeting on this Tuesday evening, 22d instant, at their hall, corner Concord and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. Eminent speakers are engaged to address the meeting. Go early and secure your seats. Mr. F. McDermott, Centre of the above circle, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of two dollars and fifty cents ($2 50) from Mr James Martin, of Englewood House, New Jersey, for dues.

"FENIANS, BEWARE."

An article appeared in the Irish People under the above heading. I have found some additional facts in relation to the principal actor in that drama, which it would be well for people to know of, as it would be a lesson for their guidance in future if any of these Captain P. O'Briens come across them again. This impostor, calling himself Captain O'Brien, visited Brooklyn some time ago and interviewed a certain gentleman there, representing himself as a Fenian officer. The gentleman, after some conversation, told him that an old and true Fenian lived at No. 6 Columbia street, named Mr Cornelius Dore; upon hearing which the gallant Captain visited Mr. Dore's house, and informed him that he was a Fenian and in rather needy circumstances. Mr. Dore received him kindly and hospitably, keeping him for about four days, and, on his leaving, gave him his own undergarments to wear. He never heard anything of the Captain till a few weeks ago, when he wrote to Mr. Dore, from Philadelphia, informing him that he fell off the cars in that city and got hurted, and asking him to transmit him some money. I am glad that this gentleman had foresight enough to see into the ruse, and not answer the letter of his distinguished guest.

Tara.

FENIANISM IN THE NAUGATUCK VALLEY.

Thomaston, Conn., Feb. 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Dear Sir—All along the Naugatuck Valley there are towns by the dozen and Irishmen by the hundred, and yet strange to say there does not exist a half dozen Fenian circles along the whole "valley," from Ansonia to Winsted, a distance of fifty miles. There was a time when every town had its Fenian circle—indeed the Irishman who was not a Fenian at that time was looked upon, by his fellows of the Brotherhood, as something bad—something to be loathed. You could not be Irish without being a Fenian. To show the low estimate men of other nationalities had, and now have, of the Irishman who is not a Fenian, the question is often asked, "Are you a Fenian?" Should the answer be in the negative, as is often the case, the questioner expressed his astonishment, meaning thereby that all Irishmen should be Fenians.

And why are all Irishmen not Fenians? Have they become so recreant latterly as to forget the land that gave them birth, or do they imagine that having taken the oath of allegiance to the "Union" they forswear their allegiance to Ireland? Is this the reason they advance for not being Fenians? No. "The reason is, they say, because Fenianism never did anything yet; all the money has been squandered. Fenianism never did anything." This city is ruled by Irishmen professing all the patriotism and sympathy for Ireland imaginable, men who would be found first in the field if an opportunity offered (so they say), yet though saying this and being aware of the fact that a field does exist where men (*Fenians*) are virtually engaged, hand to hand with their oppressor, and where the first-in-the-field fellow is asked to throw not an ounce of lead. Oh no, that would be too much to ask. All he is asked to do is to throw the weight of his moral influence into the field and ten cents a week into the exchequer. This is all the man at this side, to whose freedom there is no limit, is asked to do, while the man at the other side, who is gagged and fettered, does the fighting part. And the man at this side objects because he says the Fenians never did anything. Now let us see what Fenianism has done. Let us see has Fenianism been twelve years in existence without accomplishing anything. (If it had been it would be nothing to its discredit when we consider that the Southern conspiracy, which resulted in the late civil war, had an existence of thirty-six years and accomplished so little in the end.)

Fenianism, when started in '57, beheld Ireland a "corpse on the dissecting table," her life blood as a nation had clearly oozed out; she had scarcely any existence politically. Her refractory and disobedient children were tugging at each other's throats by order of the British Government. The country was first provincialized, next divided into parties. (Three and four years, Shanu Rocks, Terry Alts, &c.) Province was set against province, party against party, creed against creed, and all by the merciful hand of an all-wise Parliament, sitting in St. James' in the Gospel Grinding City of London. This was done to divide the Irish people in order that they might have less difficulty in keeping Ireland in subjection.

Such was the state of Ireland on the advent of Fenianism. What do we find to-day? We find that party and provincial feeling is forever banished from the hearts of the Irish people. We find that their motto now is—

"Orange and Green will carry the day."

While such a feeling as this pervades the Irish people, there is, indeed, hope for Ireland and credit for Fenianism.

We find the "corpse on the dissecting table" having fresh animation infused into it by that healing balm Fenianism, and only awaits the lightning flash of the bayonet and the thunder of the cannon to place it once more on the pedestal of fame.

Again, the disestablishment of the "Irish Church," Mr. Gladstone says, is a concession to the Fenians, and Mr. Bright said that that concession alone would not satisfy the Fenians. They should also have "Tenant Right."

Now will any man, viewing the Ireland of the past and comparing it with the Ireland of to-day, dare have the effrontery to stand up and say: "I won't be a Fenian because Fenianism has done nothing?" What! Will any sane man say that uniting the Irish people in One Great Brotherhood is doing nothing? Is the disestablishment of the Irish Church—I mean the English Establishment—which Mr. Gladstone admits is a "Fenian Concession," nothing? Is the present attitude of the great British Parliament toward Ireland, an attitude assumed through the pressure brought to bear by Fenianism, an attitude which a love of justice would never force them to assume were it not that fear, which wrung Catholic Emancipation in '29 from the "Iron Duke," was the predominant feature. Does our first-in-the-field friend, our sympathizing but unassisting neighbor who prates about "poor Ireland," "down trodden Ireland," &c., I say, do these gentlemen regard all this as nothing?

But admitting, for argument's sake, that Fenianism did absolutely nothing in the past. Admitting that James Stephens, John O'Mahony and the other leaders of Fenianism were all they have been represented to be, by the subsidized press of England and America (which would be wrong), does it follow that because James Stephens, and John O'Mahony were said to be swindlers, imbeciles, and other opprobrious epithets by "Goulah" of the Dublin *Nation*, and by the "Sham Squire" of the *Irish American*, does it follow that because three two "honorable gentlemen" did their utmost to knock down what it took years of patient toil to build up, viz.: an organization and a character, that Fenianism or Ireland cannot produce any more honest or competent men to conduct the affairs of the Brotherhood? Surely, the Irishmen of this Great Republic are not so far advanced in degradation as not to give Fenianism credit for the production of at least one honest and competent man.

There are Irishmen in the Fenian Brotherhood to-day who have lost their all for Ireland. Men who have stuck to the cause, "come weal, come woe," men who have spent years and months in prison, and yet they are never found to grumble or ask "where did all the money go?" Oh, no. Such questions as this are advanced by the coward and the good-for-nothing men who have never given a cent towards the cause of Ireland and most likely never will.

Irishmen of Naugatuck Valley, wherever a few of you are located together form yourselves into a circle, under the leadership of a gentleman whose patriotism has never been questioned, whose honesty has never been doubted, a gentleman who has been tried in the crucible and found genuine. I mean Mr. John Savage. Don't have it said by and by that the work of Ireland's redemption has been accomplished without you having a "finger in the pie."

"Trust not for freedom to the Franks,
They have a king who buys and sells;
In native swords and native ranks,
The only hope of glory dwells."

I am fraternally yours,

Maurice O'Brien,
Centre T. F. Bourke Circle, F. B.

THE HOPE OF ERIN CIRCLE.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Dear Sir: A meeting of patriotic Irishmen was convened in this city for the purpose of organizing a circle of the F. B. W. H. Ward, centre of the Farmville Circle, was chosen temporary chairman, and T. P. Foley temporary secretary. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers—Colonel John Burke, centre; John Brophy, treasurer; J. R. Riddler, secretary; T. P. Foley, receiver. Committee of safety—Arthur Ramsey, chairman, William H Ward, Mortimer Hogan, M C. Doherty, and Charles Baker. A committee of three was then appointed to draft an address, setting forth the views of the circle. The committee submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted.

[We are sorry that we cannot afford room for the elegant and patriotic address, which came after [illegible].]

Our duty as Irishmen is to unite as one man in giving aid to our countrymen. We cannot as men stand as idle spectators, while England is dri[illegible] the best and bravest of our men to the grave, the madhouse, and the scaffold. The [illegible] of this city have come forward, like true men, and enrolled themselves in the only organization that can ever benefit their country. In a short time we expect our circle to be second to none in the United States.

Be it resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Hope of Erin Circle, pledge ourselves to sustain John Savage, Esq., the present Chief Executive of the F. B., to the utmost of our power, and never desist in the holy work until our country takes her place once more among the nations of the [illegible].

Resolved, That we appeal to all Irishmen and lovers of liberty, in this State and elsewhere, to organize Fenian Circles wherever ten men may be located, who may be in favor of republican principles.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the Irish People for publication.

O. A. Duffy,
T. P. Foley,
W. H. Ward,
Committee on Resolutions.

Fenian Notices.

The following public meetings are announced by the Organizing Corps.

Tara Circle, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, on February 22. Speakers, Messrs. Mallody and O'Byrne.

Peter O'Neil Crowley Circle, Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets, February 22. Speakers, Messrs. Paul and Doyle.

Harp of Erin Circle, 76 Varick street, February 23. Speakers, Messrs. Evans, O'Riely and James A. Bourke.

James Cody Circle, 76 Varick street, February 22. Speakers, Messrs. Lyons and Peter McCorry.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. P. Callan, M. P., and the Home Secretary:

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. A. BRUCE, HOME SECRETARY.

Reform Club, January 19.

Dear Sir: I have just arrived in London, and hasten to write you. I have been asked by some friends, who are deeply interested in the health of Underwood O'Connell, to see him, and as I am most anxious to be able on my return to Ireland to relieve their apprehensions, I would feel obliged by your kindly giving me the requisite permission. I would thank you at the same time to renew the permission you were good enough to give me last August to see Halpin, O'Donovan Rossa, and Burke; and as the under-governor—a Captain Faner, I think—on that occasion refused to allow them to converse with me as to their health, food, etc., I hope you will kindly remove that restriction from the desired permission; all the foregoing prisoners are, I believe, at Chatham. As I purpose returning to Ireland on Friday morning, I would feel obliged by having the permission made out for Thursday next. Trusting you will excuse the trouble I am giving you, I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

Philip Callan.

TO P. CALLAN, ESQ., M. P.

Home Office, January 19.

My Dear Mr. Callan: Nothing can be more disagreeable to me than to refuse a request such as yours. Had it come singly I should have no difficulty in granting it, but it is only one of many recently made, among others, by Mr. G. H. Moore, which, in the performance of my duty, I have felt myself obliged to refuse. I have received from the directors of prisons strong representation of the disturbing effect to the minds of the Fenian prisoners, caused by these frequent visits, and I am, therefore, constrained to limit them (except in very special cases) to the number allowed by the regulations. I can assure you that the health of these unhappy men is carefully watched, and constantly reported upon, and that I have permitted every mitigation of food and discipline, not inconsistent with their condition and sentence. With respect to C. U. O'Connell, you will see in to-day's *Times* my answer to his relative, Mr. Underwood.

Yours very faithfully, H. A. Bruce.

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. A. BRUCE, HOME SECRETARY.

Cookstown House, Ardee, Jan. 27, 1870.

My Dear Sir—I have to thank you for the courtesy of your reply, and the assurance that you have "permitted" the political prisoners "every mitigation of food and discipline not inconsistent with their condition and sentence." Whilst I have much confidence in your own kindly disposition, I must confess that I have no reliance whatever on either the kindly disposition or the truthfulness of the prison officials of Chatham. I cannot forget the gross misstatements and suppression of material facts, which so markedly characterized their reports last year, and which on one occasion, so far misled even yourself, as to cause you to fall into an error, which you had subsequently to correct and explain in the House. Rightly, or wrongly, a strong impression exists among all classes in this country, that the political prisoners have been, and are being treated with a severity quite unnecessary as far as regards their safe detention.

I regret extremely that any "representations" by the "directors of prisons" of the "disturbing effect" of visits to the minds of the "Fenian prisoners," should have induced you to refuse such a request as mine, which, nevertheless, you are good enough to say, that had it come singly you would have had no difficulty in granting. I rather think that the "disturbing effect" of these visits have been all on the minds of the prison officials, and not at all on the minds of the "prisoners," and that the refusal of them saves from such disturbance the "officials," and not the "prisoners." The personal kindness of a Home Secretary is no set off in a case of this kind against such complaints as have arisen, and which have received a certain corroboration from men, the scanty means afforded to independent members of Parliament, to judge for themselves of the premises. I consequently intend, immediately on the opening of Parliament, to move for a Parliamentary inquiry into the entire subject of the prison treatment of the political prisoners during the past five years.

Believe me to remain, yours very faithfully,

Philip Callan.

MR. MARTIN ON FENIANISM.

Fenianism has come in for some [illegible] account of the unlucky Longford el[ection] [illegible]. But Fenianism has become so used to [illegible] thing, we do not apprehend any very serious con[sequences] [illegible] from the fresh onslaught, vigorous though it be. Bishop M'Cabe pours out the vials of his wrath from Roche upon "Fenianism in all its sacrilegious deformity," and John Mitchel flings the vitriol of his anger upon its devoted head from New York, declaring that "its name has become so tainted as really to stink in all decent nostrils." Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the occasion of the bishop's wrath but as many of them may not have seen the last number to hand of the *Irish Citizen*, the why and the wherefore of Mr. Mitchel's anger may not be equally well known to them. We have to inform them, then, that Mr Mitchel is angry—very angry—because somebody has called his friend Mr Martin a *Fenian*. And, what is still worse, that "the exigencies of the British policy absolutely require that the very offensive name should be made to stick to him." The exigencies of the British policy have required many things among us during the last seven hundred years or so; but it must have come to a hard pass with the British policy when its "exigencies absolutely require" that the "very offensive name" of Fenian shall henceforth be made to cleave unto John Martin of Loughorne of all men.

But let Mr. Mitchel be consoled—there is really no serious danger of his friend being mistaken for a Fenian. It was a very dreadful thing no doubt to find the telegraphic announcement of the result of the Longford election calling Mr. Martin "the Fenian candidate." "This outrage," Mr. Mitchel writes, "has been repeated all over the United States as well as in Europe and Asia." And we dare say the outrage has been reported by this time even in some parts of Africa and Australia. The innocent victim of this shocking outrage, "finding himself so lampooned," Mr Mitchel says, "addressed a card to all the morning papers in which he says—'I have never been a member of that society [the Fenian] and it is notorious that I have been opposed to it from the first.'" The following extract from Mr Mitchel's article on this subject will show how very serious a matter it is in his eye that his friend and O'Donovan-Rossa should be placed in the same category:

The *Times* also publishes a similar card. The *Tribune*, though waited on by Mr. Martin with the like contradiction, has not thought fit to print it; but says, editorially, that it is an "error" to call Mr. Martin a "Fenian." Well, let "error" pass; but the thing was a British lie. The little *Sun* also refuses a place to Mr. Martin's card, but says, in an obscure place, that "He disavows the charge of Fenianism." As for the *Herald*, Mr. Martin went with his card to the office of that paper, saw somebody purporting to be an "editor," and this "editor" took the card and promised that it should be published, of course, but the next morning he was surprised—though we were not—to find that this ignominious paper had not only suppressed his contradiction, but had repeated the falsehood in an editorial paragraph, calling him "John Martin, the Fenian." The next day *after*, however, Mr. Martin's contradiction appeared in an obscure part of the paper; though without any editorial retraction of the repeated falsehood.

Well, if the "very offensive name" should "stick to" Mr. Martin after this, it will be neither his own nor Mr. Mitchel's fault. They seem to have gone to work to prevent the calamity in a very lively manner indeed. Of course they were highly gratified to find the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, whose letter we published last week, seconding their efforts.

Mr. Martin has given five reasons for being opposed to Fenianism. It is possible we may take up these five reasons one of these days, and see what they are made of. For the present we shall conclude these few hasty remarks with Mr Mitchel's notion of how Mr. Martin shall act in case he gets into the English Parliament. It seems Mr. Martin declared on a former occasion in a letter to the *Nation*, that he would "neither vote for their laws nor against their laws;" and Mr. Mitchel says,

"If he shall change his mind on that especial point, and should vote upon any question, then the whole value of the protest would be lost at once—the whole struggle and sacrifice of good Longford men would be thrown away—between Mr Martin and Mr Greville there would not be an atom to choose, and Bill Sykes would be better than both of them."

That is, if Mr. Martin voted, say, for an inquiry into the treatment of the political prisoners, there would not be an atom to choose between him and Mr. Greville—and Bill Sykes, or "any other man" we suppose, would be better than both of them. The whole thing we confess is a little confusing to our minds, and we cannot help suspecting that the minds of Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Martin are not quite free from the same "conglomeration"—as Mrs. Gamp would say.

Ah, 'tis a fine thing to know where you're going.—*Irishman*.

LECTURE

BY

P. COYLE, Esq.,

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We come o'er the deep, where the billows sweep, like flames of avenging fire.
Never a pause on the onward march, never a halt for breath,
Here on the land for which we died, we stand on the shores of death
We knock at your muffled hearts to-day, by the signs of our kindred creed.
To question how have you kept your faith to the living and the dead.

We fell 'mid the triumphs of glory, with its shadows upon our face,
We fell 'mid the sons of the clime that knew not our name nor race,
We rolled the death flag round us, 'neath the tents of the setting sun,
Nor counted over the cost or gain, so that Ireland's work was done.
You stand 'mid the ruins your weakness wrought, your hand on your trembling heart,
This is the bond we died to keep, how have you kept your part?

How have you stood together, while the tyrant tugged at your life?
While he gave you the dungeon and halter, have you given him strife for strife?
You fought him with terrible weapons, ay, weapons of tongue and pen,
While faction branded your councils with the shame of divided men,
That scattered your faith like ashes and sullied a noble trust,
While the song on your lip was ready, that died in your mouths like dust.

Weakness and strength, your glory and shame, the ...

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Dr. MacHale Said to be Against Infallibility.

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IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

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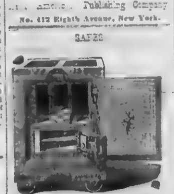

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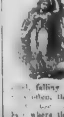

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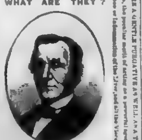

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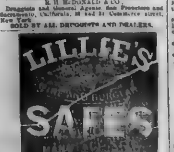

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HOME RECOLLECTIONS.

The Boyne Water.

BY JOHN FORDE.

The morn was fine, the sun was high,
One bright day in September;
Calm was the air, blue was the sky,
As Mary must remember,
When seated on a knoll so green,
She sang the songs I taught her;
And gorgeous was the woodland scene
Beside the Boyne's blue water.

Dunmore's round tow'r stood high beside
The grove where aspens quiver;
Black Castle rose in regal pride
Above the shining river;
The flowing flood in silver coil,
Roll'd on where Nature brought her
To fertilize the sylvan soil,
Along the Boyne's blue water.

The waving fields of golden grain
Were drooping brown and yellow,
The orchard trees round ancient Slane
Bore apples ripe and mellow;
And Southward by Tumna green—
Tumora of the sages,
Where many an Irish king and queen
Held sway in early ages.

In thought, we pass to Oldbridge town—
So famed in Irish story,
Where coward James lost all renown
And William won much glory;
'Twas here where many a shot and shell
Brought havoc, dread and slaughter,
The brave Duke Schomberg nobly fell
While leading o'er the water.

On northern bank a column tall,
To Schomberg's memory rises;
Adjacent stands old Townley Hall
'Mong trees of various sizes;
And Tullyallen—William's Glen—
[illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian Lessons.

[illegible]

The one great fact laid bare for our consideration in the study of these things is, that an expedition can be fitted out and sent to Ireland with men or arms, or both, and that with judicious management all could be safely landed at almost any chosen point on the Irish coast.

Such an undertaking is practicable. If in addition to this, either one or two smart privateers accompanied a fleet of four or five smartly rigged vessels, the chances would be none the less, and the gain could be made such as to cover the expense of the expedition in short time.

The English and Irish waters are rich in prizes, not always under cover of the Channel Fleet, and long before a pair of good privateers could be overhauled the wealth they could obtain and the damage they could inflict would be immense.

It is my firm conviction that things must come to this in the long run, and the consideration of them in every possible way is at least commendable.

Colonel Tresilian, one of the officers on board the Jackmel, and who had previously been on the staff of General Sweeney, was, it is well known, a thorough convert to the scheme of direct invasion, in so far as the landing of a small force is concerned. With regard to the landing of arms, he had only one opinion, and that was the entire feasibility of safely landing them in any quantities. That skillful officer was a civil engineer and knew his profession well. After he accompanied the expedition and had proved the practicability of the undertaking, he wrote a letter to a leading Irishman in the city of New York, stating that he himself could take a vessel to Ireland and land men and arms at any required point.

After such testimony as we have here laid palpably before us, there is no room left for doubt concerning these things [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER McCORRY.

AN IRISH EXILE ON THE PAPAL DECREE AGAINST IRELAND.

[illegible]

SLANDER REFUTED.

[illegible]

HISTORY OF IRISH LAND TENURES.

[illegible]

CELTIC CUSTOMS AND TENURES.

[illegible]

THE FIRST LANDLORD FELONY AND AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

[illegible]

THE FIRST EVICTION.

[illegible]

INDUSTRY OF THE IRISH TENANT.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

Great Fenian Debate in the House of Representatives.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IMPRISONED IN BRITISH PRISONS

[Continued from Second Page.]

Mr. Fenton: Mr. Speaker, this resolution does it quite many times. I would have preferred a more decisive action than this resolution. The original resolution, as presented by the gentleman from New York, would have pleased me more, and I am anxious that something should be done. The resolution is better than nothing. I am well aware that there are some of the Republicans who are personally kind to the one hundred and twenty-five American citizens who are now in British prisons, and who have been for months, and have been, for years, in some instances, in the most loathsome dungeons and cells, and who have been treated with cruelty, and who have been made to suffer, and who have been made to suffer, and who have been made to suffer

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A NEWSPAPER has been addressed to our P. O. box for Mr Patrick E. Walsh, who will please call for it at [illegible]

J. C., Emmet Guards.—Your communication is patriotic in sentiment but not otherwise suitable for the columns of this paper.

"CLOUGHNACAHILL."—You see the idea has been abandoned. Thanks for the information.

P. O'HARA.—Much obliged. The best way to send subscriptions is by Post-office order.

THOMAS HAYES, Richfield.—We cannot account for the complaints we receive from day to day about the non delivery of this paper to our subscribers. We mail them all as regularly as the paper is issued. We observe that other journals have been similarly ill treated. There were never so many complaints of post-office mismanagement as there are at present, and to this mild remonstrance we would invite the attention of the Post Master-General.

THOMAS CREAGH, Philadelphia.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the papers.

J. BEHAN, New York.—The Captain Dunne mentioned in the report of the Cruise of the "Erin's Hope" is not the P. W. Dunne, of Peoria, the Roberts Senator. The faithful dispatch bearer is one John Dunne, and hailed from New York city.

SATURDAY REVIEW ON MR. FORSTER'S SPEECH.—"Fenianism is not the work of a few agitators. It is notorious that the Fenian leaders are actively restraining their followers from collision with the soldiers—believing that the attitude of desperation and disloyalty in Ireland is far more potent in injuring England than any display of physical force."

MAC.—Apply to Captain Eugene Kelly, Centre of the Corcoran Circle, F. B., at No. 301 Grand street, in this city.

LOUGHMOE.—Your verses are not up to our standard of poetical merit, though very spirited and apropos to the occasion.

T. C., West Stockbridge.—We have got no "posters" such as you describe; but we send you a dozen copies of the paper.

T. H., Richfield, Wis.—The paper has been forwarded regularly every week from this office.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

MORE JUSTICE (?) FOR IRELAND.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

THE new Land Bill, proposed through Mr. Gladstone for the benefit of Ireland, is looked upon by not a few as calculated to do something amounting to infinite service for Ireland.

We do not say that the new Land measure is destitute of all good. On the contrary, that it contains some good points, we are free to admit.

But what then?

Why just this: ALL legislation for Ireland by England, or by Irish representatives from Ireland, with *one* notable exception in Chatham, is worse than useless so far as the general happiness of the entire people is concerned. All governments should aim at the happiness of the people, but the only government given to Ireland consists of coercion and over-running that unhappy country with a soldiery ready at any moment that Strathairn may issue his bloody edicts, to fly at the throats of the people and massacre them as was often done before.

And yet the English government expect to be able to rule, and to continue to govern, the Irish people whether they will or not.

No greater grievance ever existed for the ruin of a people than the state of the land laws in Ireland. This subject has been gone over so often, and treated from so many points of view that there is little, if anything, left to say on it. If proof were required the continued poverty of the farming and laboring classes is sufficient proof. Poverty in Ireland reigns as supreme to-day in that country as ever, notwithstanding a few bank returns to the contrary, manufactured for the purpose of proving the farmer's prosperity.

In the four provinces of Ireland there are no less than 306,915 farms under three acres, and over a quarter of a million of farms under fifteen acres. The first of these figures will represent a population of fully a million and a quarter of souls, and the second about a million. Here, then, we have these two classes which, when taken together, have farms of less than nine acres. That is, two millions and a quarter of people are living from hand to mouth.

What a picture for the Government of England.

It is to remedy the terrible condition of things arising from this that the English premier is now engaged in making a Land Bill, which it is expected will be acceptable to the Irish people.

There is no use in legislating for tenant right unless the same can be made in some way serviceable in bringing the means of comfort to the people.

Rack-renting landlords, bailiffs, and middlemen have so managed, under the protection of British law, to reduce a large portion of the Irish tenantry to misery, that legislation on the land question cannot reach them.

Where is the use in fighting a legislative battle to secure fixity of tenure and non-eviction except in cases of non-payment of rent, for those people who are dragging out a miserable existence on four and five acres of land? Not, be it understood, that the new land bill secures either of those benefits, but that some attempt is being made, under this guise, to blind the people, and if possible lead their thoughts away from the proper direction in which they have lately been turned.

There is only one land measure that can prove beneficial to Ireland, and, if England really desires to pass a good measure she must pass it, and that is the abolition of landlordism.

The Cromwellian troopers and Williamite blackguards, who devastated our country and left it in a wreck and ruin, were paid for their bloody services to the English by obtaining large tracts of the country they had desolated. Those hybrid breeds did not choose to remain in the country they had ruined, but let out the lands to the natives, so that the latter were compelld to pay for that which was their own by every right and title known in the laws of God and man—always excepting England. Hence arose that scourge of a system called landlordism, which has come down to us in its present bloody form, and hangs, and will continue to hang around our country, still dragging her down to a level, above which it is impossible to rise until the dead weight be removed.

This question is the key to the whole difficulty. England will never proceed so far in the matter of Irish reform. The landlords are her garrison. They are called Irish, but are not Irish. They invent and play the farce of Irish representation, so that the world is imposed upon, and not unfrequently we have it flung in our teeth that the respectability and wealth of Ireland are all in the scale against the wishes of the common people.

Any man or class of men living in Ireland, or holding property there, whose sentiments go contrary to that of the people, is no Irishman and is invariably looked upon as a domestic enemy. The peoples' voice is unanimous, as far as it is enabled to make itself heard publicly, against the whole system of landlordism. Every instinct of the people is opposed to it, because it is begotten of a bloody tyranny and usurpation. It must fall, and the people of Ireland, and none else, must be the power to overthrow it.

There is no use talking of commerce and trade in Ireland until the Land question is finally and judiciously settled. All progress is built on that settlement, and therefore to it the minds of the people are directed.

It is not to Mr. Gladstone they may ever look for its settlement. It is neither the interest nor intention of any British minister to benefit the Irish people. Such a thing, if faithfully carried out, would root the people in the soil. England's policy to extirpate them is as unchangeable and as deadly in its effects to-day as ever.

STATE OF ENGLAND.

THE London *Daily Telegraph* seems to be aware of the fact that a day of retribution is in store for England. Its knowledge of London city, the richest and poorest in the world, is enough to make it give out a cry of alarm occasionally. In its issue of February 1st, it says:

"Everybody knows that in rich and crowded London people starve to death daily; everybody hastens to forget the grim fact as soon and thoroughly as possible. But the cruel knowledge will not be suppressed; at intervals far too frequent it is forced back on the memory and conscience by such a sad morning's work as Mr Coroner Humphreys had to perform on Saturday at Mile-end, New-town. Three inquests were held, one after the other, on persons who had *perished of sheer destitution;* all men, and all, as it appeared from the evidence, industrious strugglers for an honest livelihood. One was an old shoemaker, who had been ailing for some weeks, and had resolutely refused to see the parish doctor lest he should be ordered into the workhouse. Two half pounds of meat in a fortnight, his widow said, was the utmost amount of animal food that they ever had; and, after paying rent, all the father, mother and children had to live upon was some 6s. or 7s. per week. The other two victims were younger men; unable to get work, they were in each case forced into the workhouse only when they had stood out against the dire necessity so long that they were physically beyond the hope of help."

From this it would appear that the Irish poor are not alone in their desires to resist imprisonment in the workhouse, the last sad refuge—except the grave—of those whose honest strivings were not enough to save them from the terrible death of starvation.

Three deaths from *sheer destitution* in London in *one week!* As contrasts are often useful, let us bear in mind that in this same week there was raised, by way of subscription towards the Russian Loan, over $300,000,000.

Such a sum to go to support a despotism, while the people die for want of bread! No statistics, gathered from political economy, can match such an astounding fact as this.

Nor is this all. These $300,000,000 were wrung by the money-lenders and money-speculators from the starved and starving classes who spend their short years in the factories of England, closed up and breathing the mephitic vapors emitted from every poisonous kind of work.

It is almost an impossibility for any one not acquainted with the slave systems in England, to thoroughly understand the degradation of mind and body imposed on the poor slaves in their efforts to earn the means of living. Girls and women and children form by far the largest number of these poor workers, who toil for the money lenders, so that the Czar of Russia may find his thousands of millions to support his despotic throne, while their numbers drop off, day by day and hour by hour, unknown and unheard of, save in their little family circles.

Of all English statistics, it is most difficult to get at a thorough knowledge of the numbers of people employed in English factories, of the duration of their lives, the sums they earn, or, in fact, of anything connected with their social system.

This knowledge is studiously kept from the public view, lest the revolution that is impending in England, as between Labor and Capital, should be hastened by the knowledge thus obtained.

Strong efforts are being made at present to soothe the temper of the starving working classes in England. Tens of thousands of them are out of employment, and emigration schemes and other equally ineffectual schemes are got up to hush the cries of distress. But it will not do. The aristocracy, the monied oligarchy, and the people are engaged in secret war. Trades Unions are striving against hope. They are beaten down by the strong arm of the law as conspiracies, and scarcely any refuge is left for the poor.

The disclosures in the divorce courts of the infamous scandals of the English court, the immoralities of the members of the "royal" family, the scandalous career of the Prince of Wales and his brother Alfred, all conspire to hasten the doom that awaits that country where men die of starvation, and where troops of immodest ballet girls are openly supported in profligacy by the heir apparent to the throne.

Such a state of things can have but one result—Revolution.

Ireland, disaffected and openly disloyal, is not a greater danger to England than the condition of the English working classes. Statesmen may try to deceive the world in regard to this danger; but the truth will come out and assert itself in spite of every effort to the contrary.

God hasten the day that sees England overthrown, either by the weight of her own internal iniquities or by the sword of her Irish enemies. She has been a scourge to humanity long enough, and he who assists in her downfall will have benefitted the world at large.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE following characteristic letter from our high-spirited and talented young friend, Mr. O'Reilly, will be perused with pleasure by our Fenian readers. It has not at all surprised us, from what we have learned of his generous character since his arrival in America.

Mr. O'Reilly is succeeding famously in his lecturing tour through the New England States. He addressed an immense and enthusiastic audience in Salem on Tuesday, the 22d. He had a very crowded house in Providence on Wednesday of the preceding week. He delivered a complimentary lecture in Woonsocket, which was also a decided success, on last Thursday. Unlike many others of our Irish public speakers, Mr. O'Reilly proves himself a zealous and effective propagandist of the Fenian movement.

The cause of true Fenianism has received a new and vigorous impulse in all the localities which he has visited:

"RICHMOND STREET, BOSTON, Feb. 22d, 1870.

"COLONEL JOHN O'MAHONY:

"DEAR SIR: I am sorry that your letter has remained unanswered until now. I was absent from Boston and did not receive it. Will you, in returning this check for $18 to the Ladies' Committee, in Ireland, express my deep gratitude for their thoughtful kindness. Of course I cannot accept it. There are many in Ireland—many who suffer from the loss of their bread winners in the old cause—they want it—let them have it. It is enough—more than enough—for me to know that I have been remembered in Ireland, and that still, in the old land, the spirit of our cause and the energies of our people are living and acting.

"I remain, dear Colonel, very truly yours,

"J. BOYLE O'REILLY."

NOTES.

PRESIDENT JOHN O'NEILL AND THE "SENATE."—We have learned that the so-called Fenian "Senate" are at present in session in this city. It is said that the principal object of their deliberations is to take action upon the recent bold and apparently honest manifestoes of Gen. John O'Neill. It would seem that the independent and, at the same time, conciliatory tone of these documents has given mortal offence to the majority of their High Mightinesses, the "Senators," and, especially, to the Sham Squire, who is the prime mover of all their dishonest schemes. The General's call for a congress of his and their constituents for the month of May next, in face of the "Senate's" fiat that the next Congress should be held on the Canadian soil, has excited their ire and at the same time filled them with trepidation. They fear being called to a strict account for all their villainy by an impartial assembly, and, more especially, for the fact that General O'Neill has not been yet able to move upon Canada in consequence of an exhausted treasury, and this, though MILLIONS OF DOLLARS had been subscribed by credulous, but honest hearted, Irish patriots for that sole object. They dread to have it exposed to the public that the great bulk of the money contributed has been squandered upon their Civil Department—that is on Meehan, his "Senators," and his "Paid Organizers"—and that, when called upon by O'Neill, nothing had been left for the carrying out of his military programme against the British Provinces. Such is likely to result from the Congress called for May next. It is, therefore, of the most vital importance to the "Senatorial" conspirators to prevent its assembling in the manner and at the time proposed.

Accordingly, we have heard without surprise of their intention to outflank General O'Neill's movement by summoning another congress "on their own hook," to meet at an earlier date—in March, according to some rumors, others say April. This, of course, will meet upon conditions dictated by the worthies themselves, and they hope, as on all former occasions, to swamp the votes of any independent delegates that may participate therein, by the voices of their "Paid Organizers" and all other interested parties who participated in the public plunder. But this is not the whole of what is reported to be contemplated by the "Senators" at their present Session. It has been stated to us that they are about to depose their soldier President, and even to expel him from their organization, in consequence of his presuming to call a Congress without their special permission. This, indeed, would be a bold attempt on their part, for the general has been for a long time their safeguard and strength.

How the embroglio will end, it is hard for us, who are not in the "ring," to conjecture. But we trust that O'Neill will not yield one inch. He has the whip hand of them all, and can scourge them out of their "Senatorial" pretensions any day he feels like it. Whether it be his intention to persevere in his design upon Canada, or to join with us in preparing for a fight for liberty in Ireland, he appears to have entered upon an honest and straightforward course at last. He owes it to himself, his constituents, and, above all, to the honor of the Irish name, to adhere to it resolutely and steadfastly. Should they be foolhardy enough to fulminate a decree for his deposition or expulsion, he can well laugh it and them to scorn. That trick was tried once too often in December, 1865. It will not bear repetition. In any contest with those scheming and veteran Disruptionists he will have the support of the brave and honest men of his own party, together with the generous sympathy and hearty approval of the whole of ours.

THE election of a member to "represent" Waterford, in Ireland, came off on Friday last. According to the telegrams, General Osborne was returned. The crowd "fired" stones, and committed other "depredations." Afterward the military were ordered out with loaded rifles, and succeeded in dispersing the "mob." All this is cheering to us on this side of the Atlantic, who can view things of this sort somewhat dispassionately. It was rather an unequal contest between the "mob"—that is, the people—and the military. There was no fair play between rifle bullets and stones. Of course, the latter was all the "mob" had to use in self defence. When the facts of this election come to be known, we shall probably find that several of our countrymen have been shot down or bayoneted. It matters little which, so far as the poor "electors" are concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC news reached here on the 23d of February, announcing that the released Fenians had an enthusiastic reception accorded them in Dublin on that day. There was a monster procession, and all along the route cheers loud and frequent were raised for O'Donovan-Rossa, Captain Mackey, and the Irish Republic. The police were under arms and "held in readiness." What for? Why, to shoot the people down if an opportunity offered. The telegram says that the shooting would be resorted to only in the event of a "disturbance." It is a most shocking thing to find that the people cannot turn out to welcome their released brothers without the danger of being shot down like mad dogs. Such a thing could only take place in a country like Ireland. How long will such a state of things last? That is for others to answer.

THE Canadian authorities have not yet fully recovered from the "Fenian scare" into which they were thrown by the rout of their forces at Ridgeway in '66. Mr. Foley, of Nassau street, in this city, has shown us a letter from his correspondents in Hamilton, from which we extract the following passage as illustrative of the present state of the governmental mind over the border:

"FEBRUARY 14TH, '70.

The "HEROES AND MARTYRS" were seized, not being allowed to come into Canada, they being "treasonable." On practical canvassing your picture took better than anything else here; on which account we are out of pocket considerable.

"RYAN & CURRIE."

Mr. Foley should feel glad of this invasion of his commercial rights. It will increase the popular desire to possess his picture both in Canada and the United States. It is the best kind of advertisement it could get.

A GRAND concert is announced for to-morrow night, Wednesday, March 2nd, to be held in Demilt Hall, corner of 23rd street and 2nd avenue. The proceeds are for the purpose of uniforming the drum corps of the I. S. P. We are given to understand that the concert will prove to be a treat of no ordinary kind, and we are confident that it will meet with the success it so well merits. A pleasant evening will be spent by all who attend, and we hope to see the hall crowded.

ERRATUM.—In the report of the Cruise of the "Erin's Hope" the names of Thomas Trewin and John Corcoran were inadvertently omitted from the list of officers. These gentlemen were in the capacity of 2nd Lieutenants. Both of them served in Captain Harley's company of Zouaves.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEGENDS OF THE WARS IN IRELAND. By R. O'D. Joyce. Boston: Patrick Donahoe.

SUCH of our readers as are even partially acquainted with the history and topography of Ireland, need scarcely be told of the wealth of legendary lore which is so plentifully scattered in every hamlet and village of the four provinces. Not a cloud-capped mountain, or cairn crowned hill, lonely lake, or gloomy glen, from one end of the island to the other, that has not its weird tales of fairy-host or Fenian warrior; not a ford or "pass" but witnessed its series of battles and forays, and scarcely a plain or valley that owes not some portion of its fertility to the blood of those shed in contending for its possession. A searcher after the romantic, therefore, imbued with the spirit of the ancient *seanchaidhe*, familiar with the language, and sympathizing with the feelings of the peasantry, cannot fail to gather materials from which, if possessed of the requisite artistic skill, he can construct stories as entertaining as those which, in days gone by, charmed the ears of knights and dames in the stately castles, whose mouldering, ivy-clad ruins now give shelter to the hawk or the owl, and whose whilom occupants form subjects for the tales that serve to beguile the winter's night by the humble hearth of the tell-ware peasant.

Happily for the lovers of Irish literature, not favored with the talents or opportunities for collecting these rich materials from their original sources, the work has been undertaken by men fully qualified for the task. Foremost among the more recent of those gleaners in the fields of traditional romance stands the author of the volume lying before us. Possessed of all the necessary qualifications for what was truly to him a labor of love, Mr. Joyce has devoted a considerable portion of his life to collecting the legendary tales of his native district, which was situated in one of the most beautiful and romantic portions of the south of Ireland. From his boyhood he had made himself familiar with what could be gleaned from local history concerning every rath, cairn, cromlech, castle and abbey, within view of the classic summit of *Sliabh Ruadh*, exploring the loneliest recesses of mountain, moor and dell, and regularly attending wake and wedding, the dance, the patron, the fair, the race, the football and hurling match, and all the other sports and merry-makings of the peasantry; storing his memory with the traditional achievements of the Irish leaders in the Cromwellian and Williamite wars, Meahorry, Castlehaven, and Allodrass, and their opponents, Inchiquin, Vavasour, and Ludlow, in the first mentioned contest, and Sarsfield, with his gallant rapparee cotemporaries, Galloping Hogan, "John of the Bridle," and many another local celebrity in the latter. These he has made good use of in his gracefully written tales of war and love.

No one who reads his vivid description of the wild and picturesque region bordering the Ballyhoura mountains, in the story of the Whitethorn tree, but will feel at once that the picture was drawn from nature and by the hand of an artist, and many of our readers will, like ourselves, see for the first time in print some of the more ancient legends with which they were familiar in childhood; such as "the Legend of the Sleeping Monks," and "the Cross on the Grave." Nearly every native of Ireland is familiar with the universal custom of crossing the spade and shovel over the new-made grave, but only a comparative few know its origin as it is now told by Mr. Joyce.

We hope the success this volume will meet with will encourage its author to issue a second for which we know he has sufficient materials on hand.

The book is got out in good style by the enterprising and patriotic publisher. It is beautifully printed in neat, clear type, and substantially bound, contains about 350 pages and a dozen original stories, besides the traditional legends, now published for the first time.

THE BATTLE OF RIDGEWAY, C. W. Buffalo: P. O'Day.

To every Irishman who participated in this celebrated battle, or who sympathized with the brave men who therein so gallantly maintained the martial renown of their ancient race, when pitted on equal terms, and in a fair field against their hereditary foe, the sight of this spirited and brilliantly-colored picture must recall pleasurable emotions. In our boyhood's days it would not fail to make the fortune of a perambulating exhibitor of the fine arts, commonly called a "peep-show man," but we fear the adventurous wight who would make the experiment now in Ireland, would soon find himself peeping from the wrong side of the "stone-jug"—as Victoria's "Royals" are exquisitely sensitive on the subject of "Her Majesty's Own" pet's achievements on that glorious day—"when led by Colonel Booker."

Fenian News.

THE TARA CIRCLE

Held a public meeting at their hall, corner Concord and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one, and was addressed by Messrs. Melody, J. Doyle and M. Daily.

PETER O'NEIL CROWLEY CIRCLE

Held a public meeting at their hall, corner of Centre and Duane streets, the Centre, Mr. John Lyneght, in the chair. Messrs. James Doyle and Melody were the speakers of the evening, and performed their parts creditably. On calling for recruits, a good many joined the Brotherhood.

THE O'DONOVAN-ROSSA CIRCLE

Held a public meeting at their hall, corner of 19th street and 9th avenue, Brooklyn. The audience was addressed by Messrs. J. & McNamara, Griffin and Paul. On asking for recruits several young men came up and joined the Circle. After the singing of some patriotic songs the meeting adjourned.

TARA.

Fenian Notices.

THE following public meetings are announced by the Organizing Corps:

THE SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on Saturday evening, March 5, at Washington Hall, Jersey City. Speakers, Messrs. Paul and Doyle.

THE LIBERTY CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on Monday evening, March 7, corner of Atlantic and Adelphi streets, Brooklyn. Speakers, Messrs. Morrison and Coyle.

THE GARRYOWEN CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on Monday evening, March 7, at Jefferson Assembly Rooms, Jefferson Market. Speakers, Messrs. Lyons and Evans.

Fenianism at Rome.

IN a country like Ireland, where, from conviction and tradition, the people are seriously attached to their religion, it is a difficult and dangerous task for the publicist to deal with mixed questions of religion and politics without failing in his duty to the deepest human convictions, or giving offence to individuals sensitively religious. But the cause of truth, even when to uphold it gives pain, must not be abandoned because there is difficulty and danger in advocating it. We, therefore, enter upon a solemn duty with a full sense of the responsibility incurred in its discharge, and only ask those from whom we may differ to give us the credit of a sincere belief in the cause we advocate.

Ireland has heard with pain of the endeavors made by a portion of the assembled prelates at Rome to revive bulls and edicts long buried in merited oblivion, and to give force and vitality to decrees which right-minded and tolerant men condemn as uncharitable and unchristian. These relics of a barbarous age should have been left in the oblivion to which time had consigned them, for in this age we have proof enough how far Christians can forget the lessons of universal love and humility which the Redeemer taught, without wandering back into dark and blood-stained times, when it was sought to plant the Cross, which is the sign of peace and good-will, by the violence of the sword, or, still worse, by the inhuman enactments of penal legislators. Ireland has suffered too much from the barbarity of one sect of Christians not to revolt against the employment of such unholy engines of conversion.

But, apart from morality, this question is politically of the deepest interest to the Irish nation. Centuries have elapsed since a Roman Pontiff—the subject of an English king—in the exercise of an unjust and usurped authority, delivered up our country and her people to the rapacity and violence of a kingly assassin. Ages of devotion to the advancement of Christianity availed us nothing. We were weak and divided, while the English king was rich and powerful. Justice was forgotten, humanity outraged, and the Cross, which was given as a sign of redemption to mankind, was turned into an engine of war for the destruction of our liberties. Our homes became the prey of the spoiler, our daughters the victim of his lust, and Rome stood by approving.

The history of the long struggle waged by men who refused to acknowledge the usurped authority of Rome, or the right of the invader, is too well known to need attention here. Amid all the darkness and bitterness of defeat, the gleams of glorious victory that so often illumined the scene, gave hope that the hour of deliverance had come, even now those glories nerve the arm and brain of those who are resolved to continue the struggle till the grave closes upon them, or liberty's sun shines forth.

During the first four centuries of our struggle with England, the sword of the adventurer and the anathema of the priest, struck at us with equal energy: but with the Reformation and the consequent repudiation of Rome by England, came a change in the Papal policy. Our princes were now encouraged to rebel against the very masters that Rome had given us, and a miserable and inadequate aid was from time to time furnished, which, by exciting hopes, never to be realized, only tended to intensify the miseries of our position. As the Papal power declined and that of England rose, Ireland sank gradually to the brute level from which we see her emerge towards 1782. The short span of national independence gave breathing time to the Catholic slaves, and '98 gave warning that the ancient fire of our race slumbered, but was not extinct. A few years later Protestant treason and Catholic corruption sell the birthright of the nation. The people, indignant, murmur, their protests are answered by the levelled muskets of an hireling soldiery, and so through nigh seventy years with slightly varying phase the national struggle comes down to our own days.

While English chains bind the limbs of Irish state prisoners it is needless to remind our people that the conquest of Ireland is not yet completed. Since that conquest was first attempted, great nations have ceased to exist, and even their names are almost forgotten. In the wonderful preservation of our national life is visible evidence of the interposition of a higher power than mere chance. Only by the special design of an Almighty Being could a people have survived the persecutions, famines and massacres which have been unceasingly at work for our extirpation. The belief in this future independence and glory of our country is deeply implanted in the bosom of the humblest peasant—all look forward to the day when the wrongs of ages shall be redressed. This faith is an inspiration of God, and urges us to work out our destiny.

Hence, the people refuse to accept any failure as final. '48 and '67, within the memory of men still young, have marked unsuccessful efforts to begin a serious struggle for independence.

As it is impossible to ever attain freedom without preparation, it is much debated whether secret or open organization is best adapted to the circumstances of the country. The arguments appear to have been in the minds of the people most favorable to secret movements, notwithstanding the persistent opposition of the higher clergy, and the only organization of an important political character which has existed in Ireland since '48, or was, Fenianism, or the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Co-existent with the I. R. B. in Ireland, the Fenian Brotherhood in America acted as a sort of ally, and, though differing in everything but object, the F. B. and the I. R. B. have been constantly confounded even by the Irish public.

So closely have these organizations been associated with Irish nationality in the public mind, that Nationalist and Fenian have come to be regarded as synonymous terms. It is not our intention here to rebut this error, but for a fuller apprehension of the views we shall put forward it is necessary to point out the connection, real or suppositious, between all forms of Irish Nationality and Fenianism.

A decree, it is said, has been issued at Rome condemning Fenianism, both in Ireland and America, as an unholy secret society. If this statement be true, nothing so important as bearing on the political and religious relations of our country with Rome has occurred since the issuing of the [illegible] Bull, which consigned our fathers during centuries to every kind of suffering and outrage, and which is the remote cause of all we suffer to-day. This decree in effect will be a renewal of that Bull, and an attempt to deprive the people of Ireland of all the political and social rights of freemen—an attempt that neither Pope nor Council would dare to make in the case of France or of America. Not alone would the issuing of an edict against Irish national organizations be an act of tyranny and usurpation which it would be the duty of every man having a spark of manly independence to resist, but it would be a decree founded on falsehood.

We cannot for a moment believe that the assembled prelates have been so unwise as to yield to the influence of the English agents with whom Rome is now crowded to drive away from the Church a people whom no torture or persecution could force to abandon their twin faiths in God and Fatherland. But lest in a question so momentous our silence should be construed as acquiescence either in the decree or in the assumption of a right by any power to deprive the people of Ireland of their liberty to resist injustice, we raise our voice warning those who would trample on the holiest aspirations of our race to beware lest in their pride they perish. If the Irish bishops, who recognize Drs. Moriarty and Cullen as leaders, imagine they can force Ireland to forget that God made her a nation, let them come boldly forth and declare it to the people. If England has succeeded in enlisting Rome again on her behalf in the struggle with Ireland, we will, at least, force the agents of her power to stand before the people as false to the independence and well-being of the nation.—*Irishman.*

FENIAN PUPILS.

> ——But, yet I say,
> If [illegible] and strong circumstances,—
> Which lead directly to the door of truth,—
> Will give you satisfaction, you may have it.
> *Shakespeare.*

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: On this occasion we intend, with your permission, to dwell at some length upon three most important subjects. Firstly, Fenian Lessons, dated the 22d of January; secondly, Fenian Lessons, [illegible] the 29th, and lastly, "The Duty of the Hour," or the way to liberate Ireland—Canada *vs.* Ireland—and we earnestly request the calm and dispassionate attention of our fellow-workers in the holy cause of Ireland, while we endeavor to con[illegible] all persons accessible to reason, by all fair open means at our command, that we entertain perfectly logical and truly practical opinions upon the various subjects at issue. We have divided, as will be seen above, for the sake of perspicuity, these subjects into three divisions, and the first that we will give our attention to will be

FENIAN LESSONS, 22D JANUARY.

The lessons of this date are contained in twenty-four paragraphs, from the pen of Peter McCorry, Esq., in reply to a letter taking exceptions to his teachings, headed "A Voice from Canada," and signed "Our Secretary," who, on the present occasion, as a matter of courtesy to Mr. McCorry, will come forth from behind the cover of such an euphonious cognomen, and enter the polemical arena to argue cooly and quietly with his friend, as plainly your humble servant, whose sign manuel will be found attached to the serat—(beg pardon) of this letter.

We purpose, then, to take up paragraph after [illegible] of our respected teacher's lessons, and either [illegible] error or admit truth as the case may be. This course is rendered absolutely necessary, no matter how dull or unpleasant it may be to the fastidious or superficial reader, as to successfully [illegible] we must follow our preceptor's utterances, line after line, and paragraph after paragraph. Without, therefore, any further beating about the [illegible] we will come at once to the subject matter of [illegible] argument.

Paragraph 1. Instead of being, like Mr McCorry, far from desirous of appearing as a controversialist in company with an Irishman, we embrace every opportunity that may present itself for so doing. We think it but just and right that Irishmen should by all means reconcile their opinions and differences [illegible] themselves, sooner than fly to our common [illegible] to do so. The history of our sorely oppressed land—poor, unfortunate Ireland—will bear us out in this. If the people of Ireland of centuries ago, half a [illegible] or more, were only guided by reason, and adjusted their differences among themselves without appealing to foreign power for aid, [illegible] and council, a very different course of [illegible] would have been the inevitable result—result which might possibly have precluded the necessity of the teacher and his pupil, vieing with each other to-day in demonstrating the safest, surest and most feasible way to grapple the common enemy by the throat with a view to the liberation of Ireland.

2. We again, both verbally and tacitly, admit and impressively reiterate that we are disciples of the On to Canada doctrine, and we still believe most emphatically, notwithstanding the teachings of our preceptor to the contrary, in its efficacy as preferable to the On to Ireland doctrine, for such reasons as will hereafter be described in "The Duty of the Hour."

3. It is unquestionably true that we do believe you to unconsciously advocate the invasion of Canada, when you, being an anti-invader, express a desire to uproot British domination everywhere and by all means. Any unprejudiced man hearing you express such a desire, and knowing you to be death against the invasion of Canada, would infer the same meaning from these words as we do, if any uncertainty or doubt existed in any man's mind, unclouded by prejudice, concerning the correctness of our inferences, or, if any man fancies he perceives ambiguity or obscurity in the language made use of by Mr. McCorry in the above lines, and is thereby in a quandary, why, just let him peruse deliberately the remainder of the paragraph, which runs as follows, and that uncertainty would immediately vanish and [illegible] way to certainty: "Now I (Mr McCorry) have [illegible] the slightest objection to see the power of England lowered to the dust in Canada in the [illegible] ignominious manner possible. Nay, I would assist at the good work with all the power I possess, and would try with all my might to influence others to do the same thing."

4. In this paragraph Mr. McCorry says: "Had the gentleman in question been acquainted with my line of policy long before my advent to America, he would have known that this [illegible] Canadian policy was no new theory of mine, [illegible]." Meaning, of [illegible] that he has heretofore [illegible] the utility of a [illegible] movement on Canada, [illegible] that, at this present moment, he is tooth and [illegible] against the project. Will the reader just [illegible] again the latter part of [illegible] previous paragraph, and having done so, let him try to reconcile one with the other, no doubt he will [illegible] the effort to be in vain. How we gathered or interpreted Mr. McCorry's language to mean that he unconsciously advocated a Fenian invasion of Canada, is fully explained in "Our Secretary's" letter, so that a further consideration of the matter here is superfluous, seeing that in paragraph 3 he says he himself would sustain such a movement with all his power, etc.

5. We will pass this paragraph over as it neither admits nor advances anything appertaining to the question at issue.

6. This paragraph advances a most excellent argument in favor of an immediate advance of our Fenian columns on Canada—indeed, if Mr. McCorry was the most zealous, outspoken advocate of such a movement, he could not put forth a stronger argument in its favor. If the Irishmen of America, as he says, were to make the attempt to destroy the reign of [illegible] power in Canada, England would not care a straw. So much the better for us, Mr. McCorry, [illegible] would cost us, therefore, less time, trouble, life, money and ammunition to effect the glorious consummation of our "grand idea." It is very consolatory to us, disciples of the On-to-Canada doctrine, to learn from his lips that although the British Flag floats from the Citadel of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion, the country, which it is emblematical of, would not care a straw what invading force would tear it down and drag it in the mire. *If this were the case, then we can, to-morrow, walk into the enemy's territory and wrest Canada from England's grasp, the latter country offering but a straw's resistance.*

7. This paragraph, unlike any of the previous ones, we can and do endorse its sentiments with pleasure.

8. We grant there is very little power (English) at present in Canada, compared with the year 1866, to pull down. If the task was then an herculean one, it is now at least an easy and feasible one, therefore it is clearly another good reason why we should avail ourselves of the glorious opportunity and sweep away all and every vestige of it, more particularly so when we remember that we have to meet with but a straw's opposition.

9. We do admit that the British fabric has a foundation of some importance in Canada, and whatever there is we would pull down if we could, and most certainly before we would expend our best strength on the same fabric in Ireland. Because why? All our strength, no matter how we might husband it, cannot cope successfully with England in her own stronghold. But if we cannot beat her in her own stronghold, why let us surprise, capture or demolish her outposts, one by one, and then turn the advantages of these outposts against her, and finally when all her outposts would be wrenched from her, and her strength paralyzed and divided, a vigorous *coup d'état* would cause the hoary old despot to relinquish her iron grasp upon Ireland. Thus it will be seen the branches would be lopped off, and the tree shaken to the roots, its shattered remnants would be less able to withstand the rude shock of the opposing elements. The chances of success would be ten to one in our favor, if such a policy were pursued, as we could strike a more telling blow at England, in Canada, than we could in Ireland, besides with Canada in our possession we could gain a base of operations, which is in itself an item of incalculable importance. As Mr. McCorry cannot fail to perceive, if he is open to reason as he confesses himself to be, that great good would come to Ireland from a successful descent on Canadian shores, we trust in all sincerity that he will abandon his anti views, and that he will throw himself heart and soul into the enterprise the day before to-morrow.

10. Just so. The real question which "Our Secretary" advocates and believes in, and there are thousands who share with him the same [illegible] in the practicability of a Fenian invasion of [illegible] with a view to the liberation of Ireland.

11. This question, time and again, we have reasoned the feasibility of, and the more consideration we give it, the more do we believe in its efficacy over the On to Ireland doctrine.

12. A more nucleus of the Fenian strength of this country is capable and available for [illegible] an undertaking, the capture of Canada. We firmly believe, with all due respect for our [illegible] opinions, that the main strength of [illegible] lies in the United States, and not in Ireland, as he says. If our memory serves us correctly we have read somewhere that the Fenian Brotherhood was established in the United States of America a decade or so of years ago by Messrs O'Mahony, Doheny, Corcoran, and a few other patriotic souls, whose names at this [illegible] have quite escaped our memory. Thus it [illegible] the foundation was laid in the States, and the Fenian Brotherhood in all other parts of the world are but subsequent branches, and irrespective of the slightest assistance from the Fenian element in Ireland there is quite sufficient force in America to accomplish such a purpose.

13. An invasion of Canada is practicable at all seasons of the year, notwithstanding that Mr McCorry says to the contrary, and would undoubtedly benefit Ireland.

14. Invasions of Canada, in the place of not injuring England, have most decidedly injured her to an alarming extent in the past, and, we trust, will do so again in the future. At the time of the invasion of '66, did it not injure England, and what must it not have cost her to send those grim war[illegible] (?) to the seat of war, which we Canadians saw passing along the St. Lawrence before our doors, on [illegible] transports chartered and hired expressly for [illegible] purpose on the spur of the [illegible]? Will Mr McCorry say that this transportation of troops, ammunition, and, in fact, all the auxiliaries appertaining to the "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war," paid out of the home exchequer by the home authorities, did not injure England? And [illegible] not the withdrawal of troops from England [illegible] her grasp on Ireland? Again, it is absurd [illegible] about injuring a people (Canadians) who [illegible] themselves with an Irish Republic administration, if offering any better inducements, as well as under the present regime. Never were a people more discontented at heart with the present state of affairs than what the majority of [illegible] of Canada are at the present moment. [illegible] sentiment is divided into an hundred [illegible] all more or less dissatisfied and [illegible] the confederation swindle, pawned upon them by truculent leaders aspiring for empty titles, and, as a consequence, they are sighing for Independence, Annexation, Fenianation, or anythingation under which they could have their bread better buttered than under the present. Thousands of Canada's skilled mechanics are fleeing the land, her capitalists and traders are discontented, the former having no prospect of paying investments, or either afraid to bring their treasures to the light of day, and the latter laboring under the laborious lassitude of having nothing to do. So it will be seen that there is at least something rotten in the state of Canada, and that her people are not so warmly attached after all to the trappings of royalty as we are led to believe.

We do not wish to argue whether the On to Canada party acted through malign intentions, or whether they did not, when they raised the on-to-Canada cry, as we believe they did not. Moreover it has naught whatever to do with the subject at issue. At all events, we are thoroughly convinced that President O'Neill, in the Senate chamber, will show himself to be that sterling Irishman which General O'Neill has shown himself to be in the field. A man who, when the tocsin of war is reverberating throughout the land, will throw aside his business occupation and patriotically rush into the field of contending hosts, where the storm of deadly missiles rage wildly, any one of which might possibly consign him "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," thinking of neither life nor limb, nor home nor family—of naught, save THAT IRELAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY—achieving, by example of unparalleled bravery, to as brave soldiers as ever stepped in line, a splendid victory over the old, old enemy's red coated minions,—such a man, we say, is he to be doubted?—is he to be charged with acting through malign intentions? If so, then show us who is an honest Irishman—tell us who is a patriotic one?

Your salient points, upon which you build up your defence against what you are pleased to style a mythical mode of freeing Ireland, seems, to our mind, to be built upon a groundwork of some doubtful material—the least opposing weight causes a gaping fissure; a little more pressure, and a general crumbling into nothing takes place.

17. In this paragraph Mr McCorry asks "What way was the Canadian Raid, under Roberts, Sweeney & Co, looked upon by the men in the Gap?" And he answers his own question by saying "*with derision, [illegible] and hatred!!!*" Now we would ask Mr McCorry in what way was the Campo Bello Raid [illegible] O'Mahony, Killian & Co., looked upon by the men in the gap? Need we also say *with derision, pity!! and hatred!!!*

18. Granting, for argument's sake, that it is notoriously true that Mr Roberts failed in every effort to induce the men of Ireland and Great Britain to support and countenance the Canadian party and their scheme, still this fact alone is not sufficient to satisfy every right-thinking man of the impracticability of the Canadian movement. Let us take a sick patient for example, offer him medicine that will cure him, and the chances are he will throw up the white of his eyes, make grimaces, and spurn the dose. When the eloquent Grattan first conceived the brilliant project of his since famous declaration of Irish rights, it was scouted by some, and by others it was attempted to dissuade him from it, pointing out to him the uselessness of such an undertaking. At the commencement of his speech it was considered bold, risky, and uncertain, but as the great Irish orator proceeded on with his master-piece oration he won many over to his side, and before he concluded he "not merely convinced, but he dazzled and inflamed." So it is with the Canadian party, their project may, by the men of Ireland and Great Britain, be now considered bold, risky and uncertain, but let them proceed on with the good work, let them plant the green flag proudly upon the citadel and ramparts of Quebec, and our lives upon it when such will have been accomplished the men of Ireland will "not merely be convinced but be dazzled and inflamed."

19. This paragraph advances nothing of any interest concerning the question, we will therefore pass it by.

20. What does Mr. McCorry mean when he says if he had the means equal to his will he would quickly uproot every vestige of British power in the Canadas. It is certainly not in consonance with his anti-Canadian theory laid down in paragraph four.

21. We firmly believe Mr McCorry and the majority of the acceptors of his doctrine, to be pure, honest-minded men, anxious only for Ireland's good, but when they discourse from an illogical standpoint against the liberation of Ireland—Canada being the pathway—then do we believe them to be good-intentioned, high minded, but yet misguided men.

22. With the tenor of this paragraph we agree *in toto;* we are delighted to hear Mr. McCorry counsel caution, perseverance, organization and a daily augmentation of our forces and strength, so that when the day of reckoning shall come our husbanded strength, with "Remember Limerick" ringing in our ears, shall burst upon England with a shock of fury, in effect without parallel in the history of nations; and bearing her down into that obscure insignificance from which she sprung.

23 and 24. We perfectly agree with our learned preceptor, that we play for a glorious stake, and consequently we should understand one another thoroughly to act in unison. Before any movement should be made, the ground should be well reconnoitred, the enemy's strength should not be underrated, nor our own overrated, we should confer with one another, compare notes, and, acting in unison, give the enemy the benefit of our united determination, knowledge, pluck, and skill. One false step might peril all we yet have done, therefore, let us look before we step, and let us keep this steadily in view and carry into practice these precepts. We acknowledge the force of Mr McCorry's reproof, we should by all means, instead of catching one another on the hip, learn to catch the [illegible] on the hip, or whatever way would best suit the exigency of our circumstances. Let our preceptor not wrongfully imagine that we entertain any feelings other than respect for him. Let him not suppose that because we differ from him that we are enemies of his, or that we prize him the less. And let us all, as the learned M. A. O'Brennan, Esq., LL.D., said when in Quebec, before an audience of thousands of his countrymen, learn to agree to disagree and to agree over again. Until this happy moment shall have arrived we need never hope for fatherland. Let not this generation pass away and another take its place who will say of us—

> Alas, 'twas fate, a wayward fate,
> Your cruel web of discord wove,
> And while your tyrants joined in hate
> You never, never joined in Love.

If we do not trespass too much upon the valuable space of this journal and the good temper of its indulgent editor, we will resume this "war of paper bullets" in succeeding issues.

With every sentiment of respect,
I have the honor to be, dear sir,
Most sincerely yours,
JAMES STEPHEN REDMOND.

QUEBEC, February, 1870.

[Our chief reason for inserting the foregoing letter is in furtherance of the amicable spirit which is now happily growing up among all classes of Irish revolutionists at this side of the Atlantic. The calm and courteous discussion of the opinions and projects which led to the discord and rancor that lately divided them must tend to promote that "Union" which has been for some time in rapid, though silent progress. Of Mr. Redmond's arguments, all we shall say to-day is, that he has not advanced a single one that brings conviction to our mind that a conquest of Canada by the American Fenians is just or feasible, or that any benefit to Ireland can accrue therefrom. He assumes also many things as granted, which we deny in *toto*, and of whose reality he was never in a position to be cognizant. However, he has engrossed so much on our space, that we must leave him to the judgment and common sense of our readers for the present.]—ED. I. P.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

"DUBLIN, Feb. 27—Midnight.—The election at Tipperary yesterday for member of Parliament, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the rejection of the O'Donovan Rossa, resulted in the defeat of Kickham, the Fenian candidate, by nine majority."

The above telegram is taken from the *Sun* of Monday last, and, as we do not find any similar intelligence in the other morning papers, we are inclined to consider the announcement doubtful, to say the least of it.

THE NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

IT seems to be quite evident already that the new Irish Land bill introduced into the House of Commons will not satisfy the people of Ireland. It is a suspicious fact that English journals of strong Conservative tendencies concur in praising the bill. The *Times* and the *Saturday Review* both like it very much, while the *Standard* itself has no great objection to offer. These circumstances prepare us to learn that the Irish national Press denounces the bill. We do not believe, as we have always maintained during the last four or five years over which the revived discussion has extended, that any measure in the nature of a compromise will be acceptable to the Irish people. Yet what can Mr. Gladstone offer better than a compromise? He cannot satisfy the demands of the disaffected Irish. Do what he may, they will still rebel. Hence his success in dealing with the problem he has undertaken is a little more than doubtful, and a combination of the Conservatives with the Irish party may yet place him in a minority this session—startling as that phenomenon would be to the Liberal Party. *N. Y. Times.*

"Bread Cast Upon the Waters."

IF the Great Providence has not literally cast bread upon the waters, He has planted the elements of wholesome nourishment on the rocks, in the shape of Sea Mosses, leaving it to man to discover and develop their nutritious properties, and apply them to the uses for which they were designed. Now man being upon the whole a remarkably "slow coach," was some thousands of years in discovering what these fibrous, queer looking lichens were made for; but having at last (to use a vulgarism) "got it through his hair," he began to gather them, clean them (after a fashion,) and utilize them. This, as nearly as we can remember, was some forty years ago. Since then Iceland Moss, Irish Moss, and one or two other varieties, have been sold in drug stores and mentioned in the Medical Dispensatory; but until quite recently their importance as a nutrimental staple has not been duly estimated. The reason why these nutrients and demulcents have been undervalued is obvious enough. They were imperfectly prepared, even the sea grit was not entirely removed, and the bitter and saline flavor which they had acquired from the sea-drift and sea air remained, and rendered them nauseous and disgusting.

It was not until last year, when the SEA MOSS FARINE COMPANY commenced preparing the Carrageen or Irish Moss (the finest of all varieties) under the patent of Mr. Rand, that the immense importance of this gelatinous marine vegetable, as an article of food for the family table, the hospital, and the sick-room, began to be thoroughly appreciated.

Its progress in popularity since that time, under the name of SEA MOSS FARINE, has been something wonderful in culinary history. The new article has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people," and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury; for while its use lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost, from any other source.

The patent method by which Carrageen or Irish Moss is converted into Sea Moss Farine is a very laborious and complicated one. The raw material is first deprived of its bitterness by repeated washings. It is then carefully picked over by hand and desiccated—in other words, deprived of all moisture—after which it is passed through a series of mills and other apparatus, by which it is cleansed from every impurity, and pulverized and concentrated, without being robbed of its refreshing ocean flavor. Having being thus manipulated and put up into convenient packages, it is ready for conversion into such Blanc Mange, Puddings, Creams, Gruels, Jellies, Cream Pies, Soups, Sauces, etc., as are not producible with any other material, however expensive.

Scientific Committees, hotel keepers, professional cooks, ladies who superintend their own kitchens, gourmands, physicians, nurses, dyspeptics, and invalids of every class bear witness of these facts. The testimony is voluminous, and authenticated by names "familiar as household words" throughout the length and breadth of the land. To this mass of indorsements we unhesitatingly add our own. We speak understandingly when we say that the gelatine derived from Sea Moss Farine is eminently nutritious, and very pleasant to the palate, and that as an economic article of diet it stands at the head of the class of nutrients to which it belongs. With a twenty-five cent package, and the requisite proportions of milk and sugar, sixteen quarts of unsurpassable blanc mange can be prepared. Is there any other preparation sold for the same purposes, by the use of which *half* that quantity can be obtained with the same amount of milk and sweetening? We think not, and in this opinion are sustained by the experience of ladies who "know whereof they speak."

Hotel, boarding-house, and restaurant keepers use the article on the score of luxury as well as economy; the sick require it, because it combines the highest degree of digestibility with most remarkable strength-sustaining and fattening properties; and good housekeepers, if their words are to be believed, "cannot get along without it." The associated capitalists who own the patent, and whose central depot is at 53 Park Place, New York, are unquestionably making a vast fortune by its manufacture and sale.

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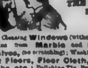

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FAISC LÁMA

Uilliam Mac Cartáin ro ċan

A Ċlanna Gaoḋail, fáiscíḋ ḃúr láṁa le céile.
Cuiríḋ áuṁaċ suas, tá an báire 'guinn ar saolar
Faingíḋ go d..l.
A n-a ce luċt an ċúil
'S ná teibeaḋ a lút ar aonar,
Treascaríḋ na Búir is traoċaíḋ,
Cé fada s ḃ fógta a n-daor ḃruiḋ
Ag aċtanna cuirte
Búr g-cartaḋ as ḃúr n-dúṫaig,
Acraiḋe is púint gaċ féile

Ná tuigíḋ, a ċáirde, a ráḋ gur Treason
Do ḋuine dá d-tráċtfaḋ ar ḋála an t-sagart so
S a d-tugadar ċugainn
De ḋligṫe bun-os-cionn
Le mionnaiḋe dá d-taḃairt 's an éileaċ
Pingin nár ḃ..l ó an Corp Naoṁṫa
A ḃ-foirm an Phronsa saor s nn,
S. á taiḃ a Muire de ḃr.ġ
Aċt an o read le mnaoi
S is duine gan ċr. ċ do ġé. lead

Dá d-tagaḋ a d-tráṫ ó n Spáinn Incamen,
Go calaiṫ Finn Trága, nó an Báiḋ sin Ḃearra
Ba ċalma an trúp
Do raċaḋ ó n Muṁain,
Go h-aċamair uiḋa dá ḃ-féaċainn
Fir Ḃearra gus do ḃ'te U. Néill . [illegible]
Is Connaċta an sud ag sé. ..ad
Ó Inis na m-Bó
Go Doire na . [illegible]
Nuair ċ u nfidis ge[illegible]

Ba lu gle do ċáṫ . [illegible]
Nó ar an [illegible] go h ard [illegible] Poebus
[illegible]
[illegible]
Nó ar an la [illegible]
Gurab al [illegible]
D [illegible] S amas
S [illegible]
[illegible]
Is Ca[illegible]
A ḃ fearan a[illegible]
Le fearta [illegible] an Aoin-Ṁic

GRASP HANDS

Translated by Eirionnaċ

Be your hands Irish clanns, with each brothers united
And hurra'! on the goal of our labors we've lighted!
So stand to your guard,
O'er your country keep ward,
Let none be enslaved or affrighted!
One bold blow will soon end the matter
Dash down your harsh foeman and shatter,
Tho' long was your slav'ry
Great was your brav'ry,
And the spoiler of homes we will scatter!

Believe not, good friends! that 'tis treason
Of the world and its changes to reason,
We've far better cause
To name thus the vile laws
They impose without justice or reason!
They blaspheme the high might of Lord Jesus,
Who loves us—who guards us—who frees us
Full soon from their guile
And they basely revile
Sweet Mary, the purest who sees us!

If Spain of her arm'd men should spare a
Battalion to Ventry or Bearra
How Munster would shout,
How her swords would leap out
With the gallant O'Neill and Clan Birra!
Right gladly would brave Connacht lead them,
And drain all her vallies to speed them;
From Inis-na-mbo
To Derry would flow
The conquering billow of Freedom

All kn[illegible] stars have given,
By the clouds o'er the sun which were driven,
By the cuckoo's sweet song
Speaking green woods among,
By the flame that hath flashed in high heaven,
That of kings we shall soon have a changer
In our chief's heir so long a world-ranger.
O 'tis time that he come,
To his Land—to his home,
And our welcome is warm for that Stranger.

The Saxons so sensual and greedy,
Full of riches and gold—yet still needy,
Living for all this world,
From this Land shall be hurled
With a thundering shock and a speedy!
While the sun-flame above us burns ever
While water fills ocean and river,
Our green Father-land
Shall no more bear the brand,
And a tyrant shall enter it—never!

IRELAND.

The Returned Prisoners in London.—According to the arrangements of the committee appointed to receive the released Fenians on their arrival in London, a deputation, consisting of several gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. P. O'Leary, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Collins, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. J. P. M'Donnell, proceeded yesterday morning to Gravesend to welcome their countrymen, and to accompany them in the Suffolk to her moorings in the East India Dock. On the arrival of the released prisoners and the deputation in London they were cordially received and loudly cheered by a number of people who had collected on the quay. The committee are not, it seems, to give anything in the shape of a public reception. On landing, the released prisoners and the deputation entered a carriage and were driven to a West-end hotel, where, it is stated, they will remain two or three days prior to their departure for Ireland. They are all young, athletic, and intelligent looking men, and are much tanned by the southern sun.—*Daily News of Thursday, Feb. 10.*

O'Donovan-Rossa Flogged Again.—The London correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter*, writing of the late Parliamentary proceedings, says: "The Premier opened the ball himself by announcing that on Thursday he should move that the late election for Tipperary be pronounced void, on the ground that a convicted felon could not sit in that house, and that a new writ should be issued for that county. It was understood that the First Lord of the Treasury meant to enter into the whole history of Mr. O'Donovan, and his career, and the announcement produced considerable sensation. From the manner with which Mr. Moore's subsequent notice of motion, that the question should be referred to a select committee, was received, it was quite evident what would become of [illegible] [illegible]

Arrival of Political Prisoners.—The following political prisoners, who were amnestied, arrived in London from Australia on Tuesday, February 8: Messrs. Casey, [illegible], O'Donovan, May, M'Swiney, Michael Noonan, Daly, Reardon, Downey and Bourke. They sailed from Watson's Bay, and were met by a deputation of Irishmen in London, and quietly conducted to an hotel. No public demonstration is expected to take place.—*Irish Times.*

The Poor Guelph.—Prince Arthur's visit to the United States has been a dead failure. That interesting son of the Queen of England has been allowed to pass through the cities of the States unhonored and unsung. In New York he visited a few private houses, and nobody noticed him except in curiosity. The President scarcely tolerated him. As a stranger he asked the youth to his house, and as a stranger this young English princeling insulted the chief governor of the greatest power in the world. They got up a slight sensation in New York, by circulating a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate him, as if anybody thought the youngster worth the trouble of putting him out of the world. In Boston the Common Council refused point blank to receive him publicly, and throughout the country he has been received with marked coldness. It was expected that the "new English nation" beyond the Atlantic would have fallen down and worshiped the Golden Calf of England in the person of Prince Arthur, that the American people would duly forget the Alabama Claims, and their little scores against England, for the mere pleasure of looking at the son of Queen Victoria. The supposition was a bit of English insolence, but, nevertheless, it was entertained. Well, America has given her answer in her courteous coldness. She no longer worships royalty, no longer has any respect whatever for English power or opinion. Ten years ago a solitary Irish regiment refused to drag the Stars and Stripes in the mud before English royalty. To-day the whole American people refuse—which is a change immensely for the better.—*Flag of Ireland.*

Life in the North of Ireland.—The following is an extract from a private letter: "On returning from the ball I passed by the residence of Mr. ——, whose life has been threatened, and who was once shot at some time ago, when his poor unoffending coachman was killed, instead of himself. In consequence of this, his house is now garrisoned by a dozen constabulary, and is barricaded from top to bottom. I happened to come across the old gentleman going out for a constitutional walk, and a pretty sight it was in a civilized land. First came a brace of policemen armed with carbines, and who kept a sharp look-out round the hedges and other places that might hide a murderer in them, at a distance of some twenty yards or so the old gentleman and his son, each with a double-barrelled gun over his shoulder, and flanked by other policemen, with two more in the rear. Nobody dared to stop at his house for the ball, but they should be about at as [illegible] to and fro."

The Grave of St. Patrick.—The following has been sent to us (*Belfast News*) for publication. The concluding lines remind us that we are no parties to the controversy, whose absurdity is too patent for comment. We publish the communication in consideration of the quarter from which it comes:

As regards the remarks of Dr. Drew in his letter [illegible]

[illegible]

The Land Question.—The following resolutions were proposed at a great meeting of the united Counties of Antrim and Derry, on the land question, held in the New Public Town Hall, at Toome, called the "Temple," on Monday, the 14th of February, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon: [illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ARMAGH

[illegible]

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

CLARE.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

FERMANAGH

[illegible]

CARLOW.

[illegible]

CAVAN.

[illegible]

DONEGAL

[illegible]

DOWN.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

GALWAY.

[illegible]

LONGFORD.

[illegible]

MEATH.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

MAYO.

[illegible]

LOUTH.

[illegible]

SLIGO.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

RUPTURES CURED

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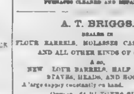

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Vol. 9—No. 217. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

Fenian Lessons.

The Fenians,—by that term I mean those both at home and in America—have been a source of infinite trouble to the English government. There is a grim satisfaction in all this. There is nothing like tormenting an enemy and causing him to do things that militate even against himself. For my part I always delight at beholding the English government being compelled to put itself in a regular fix sooner than that justice should be done to true Irishmen. No doubt this is very vicious, but it makes one extremely happy.

When Shore was tried and condemned at the same "bloody assizes" at which our martyred brethren were condemned, the government of our enemy had to undergo the humiliation of making an exception in his favor, although the evidence was stronger against him than the others.

Then again when Michael Barrett was hanged only look at the farce that was then played out in the name of justice. The jury in his case brought in a verdict of guilty. Chief Justice Cockburn sentenced him to be hanged. Villainy then triumphed. The British Constitution had been exercised to the highest pitch, and no remedy remained. Nevertheless the verdict of the jury, the final sentence of the Lord Chief Justice, all, all were set aside, and a Star Chamber proceeding of private examination subsequently instituted in order to find out if the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the judge were rightly or wrongly given.

Such a damnable travesty never was seen before. The whole constitution was here reversed. Be it remembered that nothing but the sovereign's prerogative, and that, too, with the advice and consent of the sovereign's advisers, can interfere with a person found guilty and sentenced, no matter whether innocent or guilty. If anything could possibly interfere with such solemn proceedings, trial by jury would be a mockery of the deepest dye.

It would amount to neither more nor less than murder, plain, palpable murder, for it would then admit of a doubt of the whole. This was the case with poor Barrett. Private investigation on behalf of the Crown, after sentence, turned trial by jury into a common mockery, and makes the sentence of the judge a thing to be laughed at in derision.

The very moment that a doubt can fairly be entertained as regards the guilt of a prisoner, after trial and sentence, the whole fabric of law becomes overturned, and the grandest and noblest safeguards of the commonwealth are lowered below degradation, and the basis on which society rests becomes shaken to its foundations.

When the two brothers Cormac were beneath the shadow of the scaffold and when their Confessor declared in their regard that they were as innocent as the unborn child of the crime for which they were about to suffer, no one doubted the innocence of those men. But then it should be remembered in their case that the judge who sentenced them was Judge Keogh, just then newly raised to the bench, and anyone acquainted with that renegade's career can readily understand how anxious he was to please his master by showing his desire to shed Irish blood and to be as earnest as they themselves were.

Looking at these cases now, long after they have passed away, I cannot help arriving at the full conviction that if these brothers Cormac, the three at Manchester, and Michael Barrett, had been Englishmen they would never have mounted the bloody gallows. They were Irish, and it has been found necessary at all times—for the sake of England's interest in keeping our country in subjection—to make the Irish feel that they had unscrupulous masters, ready at any moment to violate their own constitution rather than permit an Irishman to escape death, so long as even a shadow of guilt could be proved against them.

Intention, and premeditation which makes and includes intention, is the very first thing to consider in cases of murder. Those who suffered at Manchester had no more thought or intention of murder than the man whose life was accidentally lost on that occasion. The possession of revolvers could not be construed into the intention of murder, but they might be into intimidation.

The notable fact is thus palpably before us, and will so present itself to the next generation of Irishmen, that our brethren were murdered during a panic in the English mind, in order to appease that panic, and that the constitution, which should have preserved their lives, was basely, knowingly and treacherously violated in order to reach the necks of those who hated England and dared to utter the anthem "God Save Ireland" in the presence of their cruel enemies.

The latest case that has disturbed the creatures of England is that of our gallant countryman, O'Donovan-Rossa. I do not refer to his conviction, sentence, and frightful punishments endured. He is in their power, and they can do with him whatever they choose.

The election of this "felon," this Irish "felon," a knight and representative of the Premier county of Ireland, was the great trouble that disturbed the dreams of the English ministry.

How to dispose of the Honorable Member for Tipperary had been the great bug bear that rose to frighten British statesmen out of their propriety. He was duly and truly elected a representative of an Irish constituency, although an inmate of Chatham prison. No law existed, or does exist, to deprive the choice of Tipperary from taking his seat in the English House of Commons. Here was a difficulty!

To pass an Act of Parliament for the purpose of making it illegal for Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa, Esq., M. P., Tipperary, from occupying his place in parliament, was the only proper way of preventing that learned gentleman from doing so.

But *that* course would have been *another* violation of the English constitution for the purpose of keeping the electors of Tipperary from the benefit(?) of having their representative in parliament.

Mr. Gladstone endeavored to get over this difficulty by a little *coup de main*. He introduced a resolution making the occupancy of O'Donovan-Rossa's seat, by the only gentleman entitled to it, a matter of impossibility.

The Premier of England was thus compelled, in the interests of his party, to do an illegal act, an act that shall in all time coming brand its author, and those who permitted it, with eternal infamy.

There was no real question of the illegibility of the M. P. of Tipperary. So much must be borne in mind. The *Saturday Review*, a publication published in London, says, in speaking of the act of miserable Mr. Gladstone, "*it must be owned that it is difficult to reconcile the course taken by the House of Commons with the strict rules of* CONSTITUTIONAL LAW!

There is the whole thing given in a nutshell by an enemy. The *Saturday Review* has sufficient sense to know that Mr. Gladstone's act will be examined and re-examined by every thoughtful man, and scouted as the veriest act of a trembling coward.

The Corrupt Practice Elections' Act left the English Premier no choice but to permit the duly elected representative of Tipperary to take his seat.

Only fancy the "felon" in a "felon's" dress sitting in St. Stephen's' and waiting to hear the debate on his own expulsion from that grand assembly of the collective wisdom of the nation!"

Without thoroughly going into the whole matter connected with this subject it is enough for me to say, that those who voted for the entry of Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa into his place in the British House of Commons did so for the sake of saving the poor, rotten Constitution of England from any further degradation. Others would undoubtedly have followed but for fear of the stigma that would have attached to their names in voting for a "treason felony convict."

The best authorities (in England) agree that Mr Gladstone has made a mess of this business.

There was no precedent for his act, no law to entitle him to do as he did. In fact he was compelled to *violate the English Constitution*, of which he is the appointed guardian, in order to deprive the electors of Tipperary from having a voice in their own government.

That is the sum total of all this business.

Anything and everything, rather than that an Irishman should represent an Irish constituency.

Times will probably change ere long. There is a possibility that Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Premier of the United States of Ireland, England and Scotland, may find some taint of treason felony against William Edward Gladstone, and thereby deprive him of a seat in the federal government.

PETER McCORRY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

All the London papers had articles upon the subject, and are all exceedingly rejoiced at the result. The *Times* compliments Mr. Moore and Mr. Mathews for confining their arguments to the merely legal aspects of the case, as does also the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Daily News* says of the remarks of Mr. Johnston, that they show that

"The most extravagant section of the old Nationalist party, and the Democratic element in the Orange lodges, appear to be approaching each other, and both drawing near to Fenianism. There is yet no organization for common action, but there is a sympathy which is something more than latent, and a disposition to work, if not in co-operation, yet in the same direction, and for substantially the same objects."

The *Daily Telegraph* is impatient that any consideration whatever should be given to the claims of the chosen of a mere Irish constituency, and winds up its article with the following choice bit of bullying bluster:

"Even if Tipperary should for a time cling to its convicted hero, the House of Commons can easily defeat the canvassing of weeks by the vote of minutes, and the electors will soon cease to play such a losing game. England will not permit O'Donovan Rossa to legislate in the Imperial Parliament—that is the message conveyed by the vote of last night, and it is a decision which cannot be stated with too much clearness or authority. The greater part of Ireland will listen to the message. It will see that to elect a convict is simply to deprive the Irish people of a vote, and that the House of Commons, while honestly anxious to do justice to Ireland, is determined not to be coerced by threats or assisted by felons."

The writer keeps out of sight the fact that it was because they knew well that Rossa would not, even if he could, sit in Parliament, that the people of Tipperary elected him.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday Night, Feb. 17.

The record of the conviction of O'Donovan-Rossa having been read,

Mr. Gladstone rose to move the motion of which he had given notice, and in doing so said: He was naturally led, in connection with the motion to the consideration of the proposition to be submitted as an amendment, to refer the subject to a select committee.

Mr. Moore (interrupting) said his motion was for a committee on precedents.

Mr. Gladstone said the one would involve the consideration of a large number of precedents, which it would be impossible for the House to form a judgment on. In matters of that kind where a person adjudged guilty of treason felony had been returned as a member of the House by the returning officer, unless there was the strongest ground for hesitation in the answer which ought to be given, the answer ought to be given without the slightest hesitation. Consequently he would propose that O'Donovan Rossa had become, and continues to be, incapable of being returned a member of that House.

Mr G. H. Moore said—In rising to move the amendment he had no expectation of inducing the House to abandon its evidently foregone conclusion of setting aside the election of the hon. member for Tipperary (oh, oh, and laughter). Well, hon. gentlemen choose to laugh at his styling O'Donovan Rossa the hon. member for Tipperary, but he is member for Tipperary until his election is reversed by the House; and he is the hon. member for Tipperary at all events by a title which many members of the House might not claim, as he had gained his seat without having had recourse to any corrupt practices (oh, oh). He assured hon. gentlemen who interrupted him that he did not intend to discuss the question as a party or political one. It was a question of parliamentary law, precedent and practice only in the spirit of a judicial inquiry. The first thing would be to ascertain, which the right hon. gentleman did not, what are the powers and privileges of the House of Commons in the matter. On that head the words of Sir Erskine May are free from all doubt. He says, "Notwithstanding the supreme jurisdiction over elections, the Commission has no control over the eligibility of candidates except the examination of the law which defines their qualifications." He then cited a number of cases very well known to the House, amongst them those of Wilkes, Hall, Trelawney, and Thomas Walpole, and said that those cases can only be regarded as examples of excess of jurisdiction on the part of the House of Commons, for that the House of Parliament cannot create a disability unknown to the law. As he took it for granted that the House did not intend to add one more to those cases of excess of jurisdiction, he should assume that they had no power or jurisdiction in determining the eligibility of O'Donovan Rossa by administering the present law. If that were so the most obvious question was—"How and why is it that the House of Commons are now called upon to decide on this question of disqualification at all?" By the Election Act of 1868 the whole power and jurisdiction of the House in these cases were transferred to the judges of election petitions. They possessed, therefore, all the power possessed by the House for the administration of qualifications of members, according to which, if Mr Heron had petitioned and prayed for the seat, he would now be sitting member for Tipperary. If that were so, he should like to know was the right hon. gentleman aware why Mr Heron did not petition. He was without an Irish law adviser in the House, but he might have arrived at a knowledge of the fact, through less direct, but no less reliable channel. It was well known that when Mr Heron contested Tipperary he was fully determined to take that course, and signed the legal notices necessary to make it effective. How was it that soon after his return to Dublin a change came over the "spirit of his dream," and that he suddenly abandoned the safe and easy course by which, according to the doctrine of the House, he could have at once obtained the seat. However permeated as Mr. Heron might have been, according to the right honorable gentleman the member for Bucks, with the Irish national color, he was by no means green in the Four Courts, Dublin (a laugh), and it was not within the limits of common sense to suppose that a lawyer like Mr. Heron, who is so vigilant and sly (a laugh), would have ventured again to run the gauntlet of an election like that of Tipperary, and again enjoy himself in the same fashion as before, if he could obtain an easy and safe seat at the hands of Judge Keogh or Baron Hughes. If the right honorable gentleman did not know, everybody else had heard that Mr Heron, after due inquiry and consideration in Dublin, satisfied himself as a lawyer, and stated, it was the opinion of the Irish Bar that he had no chance whatever of obtaining from an election judge that decision of disqualification which the right honorable gentleman at the head of the government now called upon the House to affirm. It was generally understood that Mr. Heron satisfied himself that conviction for felony did not constitute legal disqualification, unless it was followed by attainder. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was not attained, and, consequently, he was not disqualified. The right honorable gentleman stated a precedent which he (Mr Moore) hoped to be able to show tells directly against him. He had read the resolution of Lord Russell in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and said the House had declined to act on the suggestion of the speaker. The honorable gentleman having referred to the case in question, contended that it showed that there should be attainder to constitute disqualification. Mr Heron properly, and prudently, and with great clairvoyance, thought it would be wiser on his part, instead of taking the opinion of the judges, to expect a *deus ex machina* to come and protect him (laughter). He had endeavored to discuss the question on its merits, and the proposition he made was one which would test the question. It was the highest function of the House to take care that the landmarks of the constitution should not be loosed. He trusted to the Liberals, as it was their duty, to guard electoral privileges, and to new ministers, because they came in under the Reform Bill. Mr Moore concluded by moving the amendment—that a committee be appointed to examine into the precedents and the law of Parliament in the case, and to report to the House the steps that ought to be taken in this crisis (hear, hear).

Mr Matthews, in seconding the amendment, wished to avoid anything like an appeal to political passions. He allowed with the right honorable gentleman that if the matter was free from doubt they ought to act at once, and the only grounds on which he seconded the amendment was that he believed the question was surrounded with doubt. But for the language used by the right honorable gentleman he certainly should have submitted that O'Donovan Rossa was not disqualified according to law. It had been admitted by the right honorable gentleman that the House could not by any resolution of its own create any fresh incapacity. They were all agreed that it was the undoubted constitutional privilege of the electors to judge of the fitness of any representative whom they choose to elect, subject, of course, to any disqualification which might exist under the law of the land; but he contended that the only disqualification that could exist was that of attainder for treason or felony, and all the old authorities were uniform in the support they gave to this view of the case. It would not appear from these that any crime of less enormity carried with it absolute disqualification so as to bind the electors against electing a guilty person. The honorable gentleman proceeded to cite various authorities in favor of this opinion, and went on to say that if there was one lesson more than another which the House should desire to teach to Ireland, it was a strict respect for the law. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Tipperary election, he regarded it as an expression of sympathy which was undoubtedly felt in Ireland by a large mass of the population in behalf of the political prisoners. If the doubts he had mentioned commended themselves to the consideration of the House, he trusted the honorable members would be willing to allow the matter to be inquired into by a committee, who would be enabled to lay down, for the guidance of the House, the course which ought, under the circumstances, to be pursued.

The Solicitor General replied to the arguments of Messrs. Moore and Matthews, relying upon the precedent of the case of Smith O'Brien, in a long and labored speech.

Mr W. Johnston was prepared to support the amendment of the honorable member for Mayo, and hoped he might be allowed very briefly to travel beyond the legal bounds of the question which had been submitted to the House. He had no sympathy with Fenianism, yet he could not but sympathize to a very great degree with those men, misguided as they were, many of whom were honest in their patriotic desire for the promotion of what they believed to be the good of their country ("Question,"); and he trusted an honest love of country, honestly exhibited, would receive consideration, fair play, and even generous treatment at the hands of a British Parliament. Fenianism was of a composite origin. It was partly owing to long standing wrongs in Ireland and partly to the spread of those republican ideas which were undoubtedly making progress, not only in America, but in Europe. Another source of Fenianism was the education which the Irish people had been for centuries receiving at the hands of the priesthood. ("Question"); He, for one, did not regret the Irish Church Act passed last session. He thought they should have done with doleful lamentations about the downfall of Irish Protestantism. He believed the Church, formerly the Established Church, of Ireland would in freedom and independence be more than compensated for her disestablishment by the state. He was glad that the government were going to bring in a Land Bill, which he trusted would be a large and liberal measure. They had heard a good deal of the loyalty of the priesthood, but what had they done? ("Question, question.") The priests had denounced Fenianism, why? Did any one believe it was because they loved England? ("Question.")

Sir G. Jenkinson rose to order. He wished to know whether, in the discussion of a dry, legal, constitutional question, the House was to be insulted by having to listen to a defence of Fenianism within its walls. ("Chair, chair")

The Speaker—I did not understand the honorable member to argue in the manner described; but I hope the honorable member will see the propriety, in a legal argument of this nature, of not diverging unnecessarily from the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr W. Johnston had no sympathy with Fenianism whatever. But he supported the amendment in the hope that Parliament would beware of panic as well as the people.

Mr. G. Hardy—Every one is agreed that O'Donovan-Rossa was convicted of treason-felony. A copy of the judgment is on the table of the House, and, sitting on this (the Opposition) side of the House, I feel it right not to leave my honorable and learned friend (the Solicitor-General) unsupported by any expression of opinion proceeding from these benches. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Roundell Palmer thought the House bound to take the course recommended by the government.

Mr Bouverie—After listening to the argument of the honorable and learned Solicitor-General, I should not have had the slightest doubt on the question, if the latter had been discussed three years ago, that a person convicted of a great crime was ineligible to sit in Parliament, but the honorable and learned gentleman [illegible] for otherwise hereafter it gave an erroneous impression.

Mr. Maguire said it had been suggested by members who supported the government in this matter, that there was really no serious doubt as to the propriety of the course now proposed. But, having listened with the greatest anxiety to the arguments used on the part of the government, and to the address of the right honorable gentleman (Mr Bouverie), he felt grave doubts on this point, and believed these doubts were shared by honorable members around him. The suggestion of the honorable member for Mayo appeared the best that could be adopted.

Sir Geo. Jenkinson regretted that the forms of the House would not permit him to move that O'Donovan Rossa should be expelled from it, although he had no doubt that the resolution moved by the Prime Minister was stronger in its effect. The great evil of the amendment before the House was that it was liable to be misunderstood in Ireland, and that misunderstanding was not likely to be misunderstood by the application of the word "felonious" by a Cabinet Minister to the action of the landlords ("question"), nor by a Cabinet Minister having told the people that they were to have free land in Ireland.

Mr. Stavely Hill said that before the election he gave the opinion that it was the felony, and not the attainder for felony, which rendered a person ineligible to sit in the House.

Mr. Sergeant Simon supported the view of the Solicitor-General.

The House divided, and the numbers were as follows:

For the motion	[illegible]
Against it	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]

The motion was therefore carried.

Mr. Gladstone then formally moved that a new writ should issue for the election of a knight of the shire for the County of Tipperary.

Mr. Bagwell was understood to object to the motion, but his remarks were inaudible in the gallery.

The motion was agreed to.—*Irishman*.

INFALLIBILITY AND SUPREMACY IN POLITICS.

IRELAND'S BULLS.

"Between the wolf and the shepherd the sheep come to grief."

One of the most unaccountable transactions in the nineteenth century is the cursing of the Fenians by the Pope when their daring attitude had caused England to suppress the church establishment, and had, one would think, earned Rome's eternal gratitude, they are repaid by the most appalling anathemas.

The religious applications of infallibility or supremacy is not our affair; but the political application of them has proved ruinous and tragical to the Irish people, and should from them receive a searching investigation.

In fact, every chapter of horrors in Irish history, since 1155 A.D., is headed and explained by a Papal Bull. He that runs can read.

A. D. 1155. Henry II., having got his filibusters established in Ireland, wanting a specious authority for seizing on it himself, procured, God knows how, a Bull from Pope Adrian IV; empowering him to take possession and reform the faith and morals of the Irish, and to remit to Rome, periodically, tribute in the shape of one penny on every house there.

Peter's pence—every penny of which cost the lives of many Irishmen.

A. D. 1172. Alexander III. confirmed this by another Bull, although the reformer of faith and morals had in the interval got St. Thomas-a-Beckett assassinated on the altar.

A. D. 1185. Urban III. granted Henry a Bull empowering him to cause any of his sons he choose to be crowned king of Ireland.

1186. Urban III. deputed Cardinal Octavian to crown John, son of Henry, king of Ireland.

As an indication of the horrible tumults introduced into Ireland by the Norman-English invasion

A. D. 1185. When Gregory VIII., by a general epistle, dated 29th of October, called on all Christian people, princes, etc. to join in the Crusades, [illegible]

[illegible]

Commend us then out of political blunders in families. [illegible]

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Fenian Lessons.

The Fenians,—by that term I mean those both at home and in America—have been a source of infinite trouble to the English government. There is a grim satisfaction in all this. There is nothing like tormenting an enemy and causing him to do things that militate even against himself. For my part I always delight at beholding the English government being compelled to put itself in a regular fix sooner than that justice should be done to Irishmen. No doubt this is very vicious, but it makes me extremely happy.

When Shore was tried and condemned at the same "bloody assizes" at which our martyred brethren were condemned, the government of our enemy had to undergo the humiliation of making an exception in his favor, although the evidence was stronger against him than the others.

Then again when Michael Barrett was hanged only look at the farce that was then played out in the name of justice. The jury in his case brought in a verdict of guilty. Chief Justice Cockburn sentenced him to be hanged. Villainy then triumphed. The British Constitution had been exercised to the highest pitch, and no remedy remained. Nevertheless the verdict of the jury, the final sentence of the Lord Chief Justice, all, all were set aside, and a Star Chamber proceeding of private examination subsequently instituted in order to find out if the verdict of the jury and the sentence of the judge were rightly or wrongly given.

Such a damnable travesty never was seen before. The whole constitution was here reversed. Be it remembered that nothing but the sovereign's prerogative, and that, too, with the advice and consent of the sovereign's advisers, can interfere with a person found guilty and sentenced, no matter whether innocent or guilty. If anything could possibly interfere with such solemn proceedings, trial by jury would be a mockery of the deepest dye.

It would amount to neither more nor less than murder, plain, palpable murder, for it would then admit of a doubt of the whole. This was the case with poor Barrett. Private investigation on behalf of the Crown, after sentence, turned trial by jury into a common mockery, and makes the sentence of the judge a thing to be laughed at in derision.

The very moment that a doubt can fairly be entertained as regards the guilt of a prisoner, after trial and sentence, the whole fabric of law becomes overturned, and the grandest and noblest safeguards of the commonwealth are lowered below degradation, and the basis on which society rests becomes shaken to its foundations.

When the two brothers Cormac were beneath the shadow of the scaffold and when their Confessor declared in their regard that they were as innocent as the unborn child of the crime for which they were about to suffer, no one doubted the innocence of those men. But then it should be remembered in their case that the judge who sentenced them was Judge Keogh, just then newly raised to the bench, and anyone acquainted with that renegade's career can readily understand how anxious he was to please his master by showing his desire to shed Irish blood and to be as earnest as they themselves were.

Looking at these cases now, long after they have passed away, I cannot help arriving at the full conviction that if these brothers Cormac, the three at Manchester, and Michael Barrett, had been Englishmen they would never have mounted the bloody gallows. They were Irish, and it has been found necessary at all times—for the sake of England's interest in keeping our country in subjection—to make the Irish feel that they had unscrupulous masters, ready at any moment to violate their own constitution rather than permit an Irishman to escape death, so long as even a shadow of guilt could be proved against them.

Intention, and premeditation which makes and includes intention, is the very first thing to consider in cases of murder. Those who suffered at Manchester had no more thought or intention of murder than the man whose life was accidentally lost on that occasion. The possession of revolvers could not be construed into the intention of murder, but they might be into intimidation.

The notable fact is thus palpably before us, and will so present itself to the next generation of Irishmen, that our brethren were murdered during a panic in the English mind, in order to appease that panic, and that the constitution, which should have preserved their lives, was basely, knowingly and treacherously violated in order to reach the necks of those who hated England and dared to utter the anthem "God Save Ireland" in the presence of their cruel enemies.

The latest case that has disturbed the creatures of England is that of our gallant countryman, O'Donovan-Rossa. I do not refer to his conviction, sentence, and frightful punishments endured. He is in their power, and they can do with him whatever they choose.

The election of this "felon," this Irish "felon," a knight and representative of the Premier county of Ireland, was the great trouble that disturbed the dreams of the English ministry.

How to dispose of the Honorable Member for Tipperary had been the great bug-bear that rose to frighten British statesmen out of their propriety. He was duly and truly elected a representative of an Irish constituency, although an inmate of Chatham prison. No law existed, or does exist, to deprive the choice of Tipperary from taking his seat in the English House of Commons. Here was a difficulty!

To pass an Act of Parliament for the purpose of making it illegal for Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa, Esq., M. P., Tipperary, from occupying his place in parliament, was the only proper way of preventing that learned gentleman from doing so.

But that course would have been another violation of the English constitution for the purpose of keeping the electors of Tipperary from the benefit(?) of having their representative in parliament.

Mr. Gladstone endeavored to get over this difficulty by a little *coup de main*. He introduced a resolution making the occupancy of O'Donovan Rossa's seat, by the only gentleman entitled to it, a matter of impossibility.

The Premier of England was thus compelled, in the interests of his party, to do an illegal act, an act that shall in all time coming brand its author, and those who permitted it, with eternal infamy.

There was no real question of the illegibility of the M. P. of Tipperary. So much must be borne in mind. The *Saturday Review*, a publication published in London, says, in speaking of the act of miserable Mr. Gladstone, "*it must be owned that it is difficult to reconcile the course taken by the House of Commons with the strict rules of* CONSTITUTIONAL LAW!

There is the whole thing given in a nutshell by an enemy. The *Saturday Review* has sufficient sense to know that Mr. Gladstone's act will be examined and re-examined by every thoughtful man, and scouted as the veriest act of a trembling coward.

The Corrupt Practice Elections' Act left the English Premier no choice but to permit the duly elected representative of Tipperary to take his seat.

Only fancy the "felon" in a "felon's" dress sitting in St. Stephen's! and waiting to hear the debate on his own expulsion from that grand assembly of the collective wisdom of the nation!"

Without thoroughly going into the whole matter connected with this subject it is enough for me to say, that those who voted for the entry of Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa into his place in the British House of Commons did so for the sake of saving the poor, rotten Constitution of England from any further degradation. Others would undoubtedly have followed but for fear of the stigma that would have attached to their names in voting for a "treason felony convict."

The best authorities (in England) agree that Mr. Gladstone has made a mess of this business.

There was no precedent for his act, no law to entitle him to do as he did. In fact he was compelled to violate *the English Constitution*, of which he is the appointed guardian, in order to deprive the electors of Tipperary from having a voice in their own government.

That is the sum total of all this business.

Anything and everything rather than that an Irishman should represent an Irish constituency.

Times will probably change ere long. There is a possibility that Jeremiah O'Donovan-Rossa, Premier of the United States of Ireland, England and Scotland, may find some taint of treason-felony against William Edward Gladstone, and thereby deprive him of a seat in the federal government.

PETER McCORRY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

All the London papers had articles upon the subject, and are all exceedingly rejoiced at the result. The *Times* compliments Mr. Moore and Mr. Mathews for confining their arguments to the merely legal aspects of the case, as does also the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Daily News* says of the remarks of Mr. Johnston, that they show that

"The more extravagant section of the old Nationalist party, and the Democratic element in the Orange lodges, appear to be approaching each other, and both drawing near to Fenianism. There is yet no organization for common action, but there is a sympathy which is something more than latent, and a disposition to work, if not in co-operation, yet in the same direction, and for substantially the same objects."

The *Daily Telegraph* is impatient that any consideration whatever should be given to the claims of the chosen of a mere Irish constituency, and winds up its article with the following choice bit of bullying bluster:

"Even if Tipperary should for a time cling to its convicted hero, the House of Commons can easily defeat the canvassing of weeks by the vote of minutes, and the electors will soon cease to play such a losing game. England will not permit O'Donovan Rossa to legislate in the Imperial Parliament—that is the message conveyed by the vote of last night, and it is a decision which cannot be stated with too much clearness or authority. The greater part of Ireland will listen to the message. It will see that to elect a convict is simply to deprive the Irish people of a vote, and that the House of Commons, while honestly anxious to do justice to Ireland, is determined not to be coerced by threats or cajoled by felons."

The writer keeps out of sight the fact that it was because they knew well that Rossa would not, even if he could, sit in Parliament, that the people of Tipperary elected him.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday Night, Feb. 17.

The record of the conviction of O'Donovan-Rossa having been read,

Mr. Gladstone rose to move the motion of which [illegible]

[illegible]

INFALLIBILITY AND SUPREMACY IN POLITICS.

IRELAND'S BULLS.

[illegible]

ERIN.

A DREAM.

Before the prison gate,
A mournful figure sate,
Fair was her face, I ween,
And cast in beauty's mould
Her form, that might ... queen
In Nature's ...
...
Proclaimed ...

"Whom seek you ...
...

"My children," she ... whom you hold in chains,
In these ...
...
And tyranny ... mind to madness.
To have loved me ... was their only crime—
For me to ... dangers—
To have done what you, in your mood sublime,
(Had the deed been done in another clime)
Would have hailed, no doubt,
With a ... shout,
In honor of Freedom's avengers."

From the morning watch until eve she prayed,
But still she prayed in vain,
For the jailer laughed at all she said,
And barred his gates again.

"Your frantic scheme I see,"
At length the suppliant said
"My captive sons shall ne'er be free,
Till numbered with the dead.
But other sons are mine,
Whose hopes are pure and high
As theirs, who in you dungeons pine,
Beneath a foreign sky.
And they have ... vow,
Before the ... throne,
To ... and on my brow
To place the golden crown."

Up rose the mourner then, and took her way,
In brooding ... along the hollow shore,
Where ... in fierce ...
...
And as she ...
...

And as the image of each worthy deed,
Done for her sake, in every age,
By Soldier, Saint, and Sage,
Flashed on ...
She proudly ... grief
In ... relief,
Nor viewed, without a sigh, that ... day,
When ... Brian ... Dane—
(Who deemed her ... lawful prey)—
Back to the vengeful ... main,
And perished in the fray
[And then the phantoms faded on her sight,
And it was night.

Startling, then, as from a trance,
She bent an eager glance
Toward the ocean's breast,
Where, tossed in wild unrest,
The wrathful waves came thundering in,
Like victors from the West.

Nation. J. F. KEEGAN

FENIANISM AT ROME.

II.

Having rapidly outlined in our last article the miseries and oppressions which the interference of Rome in our political affairs drew upon the Irish people, we propose to prove that the threatened condemnation of the Irish national movement is unjust and as uncalled for as was the Bull of Adrian. ...

RETURN OF EXILES.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

A WELCOME HOME.

The released Fenian prisoners who arrived from Australia, in the Suffolk, on Wednesday, left London ...

ARRIVAL IN DUBLIN.

...

"TINKERING."

...

TIPPERARY.

...

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

...

THE GLADSTONE LAND BILL.

...

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF IRELAND.

...

THE O'DONOVAN-ROSSA FUND.

...

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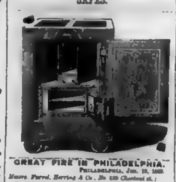

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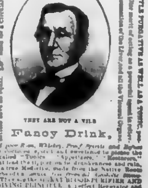
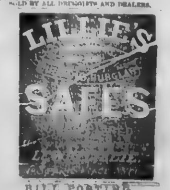


THEY ARE NOT A VILE Fancy Drink,



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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

THERE is a letter lying at this office addressed to John Harley. The letter is dated from London.

MR. D. J. MEARA has been appointed special agent for the IRISH PEOPLE at Glen's Falls, N. Y.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 8, 1870.

WE have received many letters from our readers referring to the so-called formal condemnation of Fenianism at Rome, which first reached the outer world through the scrupulous and veracious columns of the London *Tablet*. Not one of our correspondents seems in the [illegible]

"STEALING" ARMS IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

THE WHITE SLAVE SYSTEM OF LABOR IN ENGLAND.

[illegible]

THE "DISTURBANCES" IN IRELAND

[illegible]

SECESSION AMONG SECEDERS.

[illegible]

PRESIDENT JOHN O'NEILL—SPEEDY FIGHT

[illegible]

TO THE FENIANS OF MANHATTAN DISTRICT

[illegible]

FATHER MATHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

THE CAUSE IN SALEM.

[illegible]

Fenian News.

THE SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE.

[illegible]

JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE.

[illegible]

FENIANISM IN BUFFALO, N. Y.

[illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ., IN BOSTON.

Lecture on the "Life and Character of Michael Corcoran."

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED FENIAN PRISONERS IN CORK.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, &c.

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Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.

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Do seolaḋ guṫ a m' ċluasaiḃ,
Bo suairce liom, fá ḋó,
'Ná ceol na g-cruit is suaiṫnige,
'S 'ná glór na lon 's an uaigneas,
Do b' é ceol bo ḃinne, ar cuaird liom
Dá g-cualaḋ de 'n t-sórt

'Ná 'n ceol do ṫugaid suaḋ-ṫír
Tar mór-ṁuir ó 'n Róiṁ,
'Ná 'n spórt do ḋéanaid gruagaiġ
A g-cruaḋ-lios na slóġ,
Ná 'n geoin do léigid cuaċa
Go nuaḋ cois coille a m-bruaċ ċroic
Is gaċ brón gur ċuir mo ċuaird díom,
Mura m-beiḋ Mallaoi ḃéag óg

Saiṫe beaċ do leaḋaḋ linn
Ar ṫuairisc a d-treón
Fogṁar do ḃeiṫ go buaḋarṫa,
'S gan sualcais ag Seon,
Seoirse ṫar lear gá ruagaḋ,
'S an ċóip do ḃíoḋ go buacaċ,
Gan ór ná bailte ar buan dóiḃ,
'S ní truaġ liom a m-brón

A Sionaill dá m-beiḋinn sínte
Faoi cruaḋ-leac a g-cómhad
'S an scéal-so ċlos, mar ċuala,
Go suanṁar ar seol
Le fórsa 's neart mo ġuaille
An fód do ċaiṫfinn suas díom
Is me ṫeaċt ṫar m' ais go luaiṁneaċ
Faoi ṫuaim an sceoil

THE VOICE OF JOY

TRANSLATED BY EDWARD WALSH

By Kilmore's woody highland,
Wandering dark and drear
A voice of joy came o'er me,
More holy to mine ear
Than wild harp's breathing dreamy,
Or blackbird's warbling streamy
No seraph choir could frame me
Such soft music dear!

More sweet than anthems holy
Brought seaward from Rome
Than spells by wizards spoken
O'er stolen maiden's doom
Or cuckoo's song inspiring
Where woods green hills environ—
Sure love for one fair siren
It banish'd my gloom

The golden bees were ranging
The air for a chief—
'Twas freedom's trumpet woken
And dark tyrants' grief.
And George, a homeless ranger—
His tribe, the faithless stranger,
Far banish'd—and their danger,
My glad heart's relief!

If o'er me lay at Shronehill
The hard flag of doom,
And came that sound of sweetness
To cheer the cold gloom—
Death's darksome bondage broken
My dead, dull ear had woken,
And, at the spell-word spoken,
I'd burst from the tomb!

IRELAND.

Amendments to the Land Bill.

Illegal Drilling in Ireland.

Threatening Letter to Deter Purchasers in the Landed Estates Court.

Salaries of National School Teachers.

Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa.

Irish Bills in Parliament.

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CORK.

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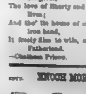

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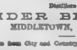

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THE BAPTISM OF ST. PATRICK.

[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 9—No. 218. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

BY [illegible]

What have we done to Church or priest
This Whig-coined curse to fear!—
England and Rome!—Beauty and Beast—
Oh, souls of martyrs, hear!
Who dares to bid thee "down!"
Old flag without a crown,
Which kith and kin—the son and sire—
Through ages, red with blood and fire,
Flung out o'er field and town.

England and Rome!—there's treach'ry there,
When wolf and lamb embrace;
But Ireland spurns the godless snare
To sell her martial race
Does Pius beguiled
The Norman robbers' palm,
And sanctify the crimson crimes,
Accurs'd by Rome in other times?
No!—something, somewhere, lies.

'Tis known in France, and here and home,—
The God of Fenians knows,—
That Gladstone's "Cawtholics" at Rome
Are gallant Ireland's foes—
For Bull the bully cow'rs
Before our unseen pow'rs,
And asks the Pope, good guileless soul,
To play an Adrian-Breakspear's role,
Improved by brimstone show'rs.

The cause our fathers left in trust,—
For which they flung away
Broad lands and life,—by all that's just
That cause is ours to-day!
[illegible]
Would have those mem'ries fade,
Which cheer the soul, like Easter morn,
And bloom 'mid heartless hate and scorn,
As green as shamrock glade.

The laws that cut a nation's throat
Are but a tyrant's rod—
The laws by bloody hay'nets wrote
Are not the laws of God!
But 'tis a holy sight
When "lawful" heirs unite
'Gainst alien rule,—or Dane, or Dutch,
Or any power on earth as such—
And Heaven shield the Right!

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fenian Lessons.

Whatever hopes were entertained by Irishmen regarding the new Land Bill are now scattered to the winds. This was not difficult to foresee. Landlordism in Ireland is England's only hope of keeping that country subject, and thus perpetuate the empire. It is not the interest of England to give the poor Irish serfs a good land measure, for in doing so she would necessarily estrange the Irish landlords, and thus loosen her hold on our country.

Irish landlordism is the English garrison, now especially when the garrison of the Church is gone or going, and to legislate in such a manner as to render justice to the tenant farmer, which necessarily involves a lessening of landlord power, is the farthest thought from the minds of English statesmen.

The slightest examination into this matter will convince the most sceptical that our country never can be really benefited by England.

For my own part, I never believed in anything so fatuous on the part of England as genuine benefit to Ireland. I did think, however, that a possibility existed of England, through a spirit of self interest, passing such a land bill as would have conferred benefits on all classes of Irish tenant farmers, and I felt constrained to accept all such benefits as part of the great work of Fenianism, not by way of lessening that glorious work, but as an earnest of it. Whatever England may do for our country, if anything is ever done for it before the day of final reckoning, *is due to Fenianism.*

So much is as true as the sun shines. Without Fenianism, and the terrible dread inspired by its universality among Irishmen, England would never have moved hand or foot in our country's behalf. Whatever she had done in latter years and whatever she may do in the short future is a saving and gain to Fenianism, but even if she were to fulfill the nine hundred and ninety-ninth part, with nineteen-twentieths of the remainder, of full and perfect justice to Ireland, (and this is a thing never to be expected) even then we should crush her aside, and by revolution, even bloody revolution, fight to the bitter end for the tradition. *Ireland must be free and independent of England.* English rule in our country is illegitimate, [illegible]

[illegible] not. That man is one of the greatest enemies Ireland ever possessed. He would flatter our people for the purpose of tightening the chain around our necks. He would pat Ireland on the back in order to secure her greater slavery, and in all this both he and his colleagues, like wise Englishmen that they are, but seek the perpetuation of their country's power at the expense of Ireland.

Englishmen bear no love to Ireland other than that an outward expression of regard from the lips which deceives no one so much as themselves. [illegible]

Gladstone's Land Bill, which in its inception befooled not a few Irishmen, is now pronounced by competent judges to be neither more nor less than a huge piece of deception.

The best description I have yet seen of that measure is where it is described as a cow with the landlord pulling at the horns, the tenant at the tail, and a lawyer milking the animal. That is precisely the Land Bill and the position of parties concerned. The lawyer has the best of it.

Isaac Butt, a very good lawyer, but not by any means such an advanced nationalist as many Irishmen suppose him to be, says of this Gladstone land scheme. "There are very many estates in Ireland upon which the arrears of rent, kept hanging over for years, will enable the landlord to evict on the next gale day. To many of the tenants on such an estate the real effect of the bill will be to ensure their eviction and a new contract of tenancy with conditions so stringent as still to leave them in the landlord's power." The same authority is of opinion that yearly tenants in Ireland would be unable to establish a claim for compensation under the clauses of the bill. He is quite right in all this, and but barely expresses the evils that would flow to many of the small holders. The whole essence of the bill as it now stands—amendments are in preparation if carried—is favorable to landlordism, inasmuch as the majority of tenant farmers belong to the poorer class.

The press of Ireland, including even the Whiggish, or pro-Gladstone press, take exception to this Land Bill, in almost every clause of it. Even the *Freeman* of Dublin says. "The more we study this complicated document, the more we are convinced that it contains provisions radically wrong in principle, and whose acceptance by this country is a simple impossibility. It is a new bill that is required, for, to amend the present bill in accordance with the public opinion in this country would, in fact, be to introduce a new one." This from the English organ of Sir John Gray speaks for itself as well as for the measure of which it treats. The Londonderry *Standard*, an Orange newspaper, says. "The eviction power, too, is still left in existence, but its arbitrary exercise is placed under penal restrictions, which would certainly check many of the worst excesses of this (landlord) tyrannical power." That journal is thinking of what is called Ulster Tenant Right, when so writing. The Tipperary *Advocate* (Peter Gill's paper) says "Millions of throbbing hearts have been anxiously waiting for the promised Land Bill, but, alas, they have leant on a rotten reed. We unhesitatingly pronounce Mr. Gladstone's land scheme not only bad but actually vicious. It will injure ten farmers to one it will serve. In reality it is more Gladstone's authority bill than a tenant protection bill." This is indeed taking the exact measurement of this new panacea for Ireland's ills.

The *Dundalk Democrat* continues its sore disappointment at the measure introduced by the English premier. It was led to believe that Mr. Gladstone was resolved to attend to the wishes of Ireland in framing this measure. But instead of doing so he had altogether ignored the wishes of the people, and dealt with the question as if he had never heard their voice demanding a complete reform in the land code. The landlord is still to hold the whip in his hand, and will have power to raise the rent as he thinks proper.

The *Wexford People* believes that the bill as it now stands is entirely a piece of English manufacture. If it pass in the present shape, the question will naturally arise—of what use are Irish representatives in Parliament? That is precisely the very question that Fenians have been asking this long time past.

And so on to the long, tedious end. No one who has a spare thought for Ireland, over and beyond their own or the English Minister's interests, can possibly arrive at any other conclusion concerning this new code, than those here enumerated. Gladstone's prestige is therefore gone. If he should try the abolition of the English Crown and aristocracy, those bitter enemies of the people, there would be some small chance for him regaining popular favor. Perhaps he was scared by the Orangemen of Ulster in the matter of the Church Bill. Let him take [illegible]

Fenian News.

FENIANISM IN WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS—OBITUARY OF CAPTAIN JOHN TRAINOR.

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, March 11, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

[illegible] them. The most perfect harmony exists among the several organizations, and as an illustration of the good feeling that exists towards us by those bodies, the American Society of Hibernians have amended their constitution by abolishing their fine for non-attendance at celebrations, in order that the Fenian Brotherhood may have all their members who belonged to that body excused, that we might by this means turn out in full numbers.

You will therefore readily see what rapid strides we are taking in the public favor, and to test this the Circle extended an invitation to our friend J. Boyle O'Reilly to lecture here on last Friday evening, trusting to the public to support our efforts; and, I am happy to say, we have been most successful. Mr. O'Reilly has given universal satisfaction, and his discourse has tended very much to advance the interests of Fenianism.

After the lecture we received an invitation from the most truly patriotic Irish lady in our city, where we spent a great part of the night and were received in a manner only known to Mrs. O'Hagan herself.

And while speaking of this genuine Irish woman, I cannot but regret having to pay a poor but sincere tribute to her brother, the late lamented Captain John Trainor, of this city. I need scarcely tell you that Captain Trainor was a most thorough Fenian and a man whose loss is deeply felt by a large circle of relatives and friends. No one knew him but to admire him for the many noble qualities he possessed—quiet, unobtrusive, a good Christian, devoted to his adopted country, doing service faithfully in its trial, serving with honor to himself and race in the 28th Massachusetts Regiment. But, above all, he was noted for his consistent and self-sacrificing devotion to his native land—ever ready with his means, and to sacrifice home, friends, all, that his loved home might once more be permitted to govern herself. But in the decrees of a wise Providence, to whose will we humbly submit, he has been cut off in his early manhood to meet that reward we trust the good and just merit. Our Circle has adopted the following preamble and resolutions.

At a meeting of the James Stephens Circle (No. 345) Fenian Brotherhood, held in their hall, in this city of Worcester, Massachusetts, on Wednesday evening, February 9th, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother and co-laborer for many years in the cause of Irish independence, the late lamented Captain John Trainor, be it therefore

[illegible]

LINES ON THE DEATH OF HIS [illegible]

BY JAMES [illegible]

My soul's beloved, my Mary's dead,
Her loss my heart is wringing,
Though angels crown her virgin head,
And saints are round her singing.

Her soul has fled to realms above,
Where pain nor sorrow meets her,
She's welcomed by the God of love,
And the Holy Mother greets her.

To her, my sinless child, I'll pray,
From her bright throne in Heaven,
To ask the Saviour, day by day,
That my sins be forgiven.

But yet I hope again we'll meet
When my time on earth is over,
Then blessed before the Saviour's feet,
For evermore I'll love her.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 30, 1870.

THE PAPAL BULL AND THE FENIANS.

To the Editor of the Irish People

Dear Sir: As the journal you represent is the acknowledged organ, advocate and defender of the rights and liberties of the Irish nation at home and abroad, I beg space in its columns to give expression to my feelings on the monstrous outrage inflicted on the Irish Catholics of the old and new world by the promulgation of the late Bull which the Head of the Church is said to have hurled at the devoted Fenians.

What England failed to accomplish through the agency of pliant judges, packed juries, paid informers, she now seeks to effect by the cunning diplomacy of a few English and some Irish Bishops of British proclivities. The aim and object of the document in question are apparent to all. It is the disintegration and dismemberment of the Brotherhood. Now what has this organization done to incur the ban of an excommunication, which not only condemns its members during life, but pursues them with anathemas into and beyond the grave. If love of country be such a heinous sin, the bulk of the Irish Catholics have been outside the pale of the Church for the last seven hundred years, and this though they had the sanction of such illustrious [illegible]

[illegible]

MONTPENSIER'S DUEL WITH HENRI DE BOURBON.

[illegible]

Deputies to the Cortes performed the same service for Henri de Bourbon. The Prince won the choice of weapons and ground and the right to the first shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants fired alternately. The weapons used were revolvers.

The first and second shots of the Prince de Bourbon missed; at his third the bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound.

Montpensier's first shot missed, and his second slightly wounded the Prince, and his third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly.

The Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done!" and swore to protect the Prince's children.

Montpensier and his seconds are in Madrid, and have not been arrested. It is said that this affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne.

When the Duke had fired twice, the seconds endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious, and refused all offers.

It is rumored that a French intrigue is at the bottom of the [illegible]

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Life Pictures of the Passion of Christ: Translated from the German of Rev Dr. John Emmanuel Veith, by the Rev. Theodore Noethen, Albany, N. Y., Patrick Donahoe, Boston.

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Life Pictures of the Passion of Christ is a religious work; but written in so eminently an attractive style as to make it welcome to the most worldly inclined. Thus while it acts like an incentive to devotional feelings and practices of virtue among the better inclined, it cannot fail to become acceptable to others different from this class. It would appear as if the author had this aim in view, for the manner of treating his subject is such as to recommend itself to every class of readers. His style is pure, simple, and highly calculated to lead the reader quietly on from the beginning to the end. His works are greedily looked after by those best fitted to judge their merits, and we have no doubt the able and learned translator will find it to the advantage of religion to finish the work he has so well begun. The appearance of the book is very tasteful, and reflects great credit on the publishing [illegible]

[illegible]

Clinching Ireland's Chains.

[illegible]

The Government Land Bill.

[illegible]

CELTIC DEPARTMENT.

BUAÐAILLÍÐE LOC GARMANN

[illegible]

THE BOYS OF WEXFORD

Translated by Eirionnaċ.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

England's Torture of Ireland's Heroes.

[illegible]

The Earl of Granard on the Gladstone Land Bill.

[illegible]

A BEAUTIFUL POEM.

[illegible]

A Man Shot on Usher's Quay, Dublin.

[illegible]

THE INQUEST.

[illegible]

RE-COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.

[illegible]

Mr. Butt on the Land Bill.

[illegible]

GEN. CLUSERET TO WORKINGMEN.

The Labor Question—Address to the American Trade Unions.

[illegible]

forgives and forgets. His situation now is by no means what it was. Everything produced has increased in value, salary alone remains unchanged, at least for two thirds of the producers.

While European immigration accomplishes the prosperity of this country and the fortune of capitalists, it temporarily lowers wages through competition. Yet a high rate of salary is as vital to the welfare and greatness of our republic as immigration itself can be.

By high rates of salary the moral level of the population is sustained, as well as the full tide of immigration, which will always flow toward the promise of subsistence and comfort. By remunerating wages no less than by immigration the material prosperity of the country is developed.

[illegible]

In Europe the position is different. The workingman there is both politically and socially a slave. [illegible] Here in America we have neither millions of chassepots nor thousands of gendarmes to slaughter people for the crime of [illegible]

[illegible] grandeur and prosperity? What then will be the sequel? To peaceful union will succeed civil war; to fruitful labor, sterile contest for bread; to wealth, misery; to unity, division. Then, once more, the monarchical system will lift its fallen head. It is easy even now to discern the beginning of the end.

What is our eight hours' movement? What is our fight against the conspiracy law? What our strikes, cooperative societies and meetings? I adore each and all, in an abnormal form, breaks forth the same aspirations, the same sufferings and grievances that have been so much struggled against in European society.

Workingmen, before it is too late you must organize. [illegible]

G. CLUSERET.

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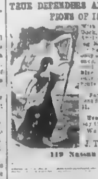

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Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

... [illegible] ... and you take the rational, and we believe, the orthodox view of the recent attempt to anathematise the Fenians. But you advance no new arguments on the subject, and the examples you cite are antiquated and out of date.

Mr. E. J. [illegible], now traveling in the Eastern States, is an authorised agent of the Irish People. All orders with which he may be favored will be punctually attended to at this office.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 15, 1870.

KING LABOR.

One of the greatest, if not the greatest question of the day, not alone in this, but in every civilized country in the world, is that of labor. It permeates all nations, and may be said to absorb in some measure the very spirit of nationality itself.

Labor is fast pushing itself to the front, and in proportion as its importance becomes thoroughly understood by the masses so will it occupy the most prominent place in the council chambers of the world.

In past ages the aristocracy and the court ruled everywhere. In some countries these two colossal powers still reign supreme. In other countries, where political freedom exists, these powers are in some instances swamped, in others they are lessened by the sway of capitalists.

Labor is of no nationality. It has the wide world for its basis, and a proper understanding of its merits and claims must naturally possess the gravest interest for the great mass of our population.

Political freedom in America is found on examination to possess much more of a theoretical than a practical nature. All this is distinctly traceable to the conduct of workingmen themselves. They are here the arbiters of their own fate and destiny. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLISH BRAVERY (?) AT SEA

[illegible]

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT

SENATOR FENTON'S SPEECH.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY—THE COURT

[illegible]

A HOWL OF AGONY.

[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

[illegible]

EDWARD DUFFY'S MOTHER.

[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS L. S. F.

[illegible]

Fenian Notices.

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM.

[illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

DONEGAL.

[illegible]

DOWN.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

GALWAY.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

MAYO.

[illegible]

MEATH.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY ELECTION.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADVENT OF St. Patrick; OR, Catholic Ireland giving Civilization to England and America, IN A LECTURE BY DR. J. W. ROGERS, OF MEMPHIS. In the Great Hall, COOPER INSTITUTE, Tuesday Eve., March 15, 1870. TICKETS, 50 Cts. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

NEW POEM OF IRELAND, BY J. W. ROGERS, A. M. LAFITTE; OR, THE GREEK SLAVE, Now Ready.

THE ONLY IRISH LITERARY JOURNAL NOW PUBLISHED The Emerald, For the Week Ending March 19, (No. 111,) Contains the following Essays, Poems, Sketches, &c. KNOCKNAGOW; OR, The Homes of Tipperary. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM. ILLUSTRATED.

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THE HEROES OF TO-DAY.

BY A FORMER MAN.

We praise the men of Ninety-Eight,
Their wrongs and grievous wrong,
That sought to raise to empire state
Their own dear native land;
As victims to the tyrant's laws,
They fell and passed away,
But left to grace the grand old cause
The heroes of to day

Fitzgerald, Emmet and Wolfe Tone,
Yes names of fame just!
The seed your noble blood had sown
Has at length ripened at last
The seed in many a dashing eye,
And many a proud display,
For it has finally ripened by
The heroes of to day.

Theirs is the island, or of the brave,
Their country and the free;
Their perilous battle-field is cave,
And crack for liberty!
With—what Irishmen statesmen dread
Thoroughly they cannot slay,
The weapons, e'er for the martyr's dead,
Lie in every one's hands.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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LINES WRITTEN IN CHATHAM PRISON.

BY J. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

My prison chamber now is iron lined,
An iron closet, too, and iron blind;
But bars, and bolts, and chains can never bind
To tyrant's will the freedom loving mind.

Beneath the tyrant's heel we may be trod,
We may be scourged beneath the tyrant's rod,
But tyranny can never ride rough shod
On the immortal spirit work of God.

What tales they tell of countries far away!—
How in Japan, and Turkey, and Cathay,
A man, when scourged, is forced salaams to pay,
While they themselves do those same things to-day.

And England's Bible tyrants are, O Lord!
Of all the tyrants known, the arrantest horde,
Who'll chain their Scripture to a fixture board
Before a victim starved, and lashed, and gored.

The bonds, the lash, the scream, the swoon, the calm—
The Minister, the Bible, and the psalm,
The Doctor then the bloody scene to balm!—
"Attention, 'tention," now for the salaam.

I don't salaam them, and their panicless toil,
Again they stretch me in the damp black hole,
Again they deal to me the prison dole,
To bend to earth the Heaven-created soul.

Without a bed, or board, on which to lie,
Without a drink of water if I'm dry,
Without a ray of light to strike the eye—
But all one vacant, dreary, dismal sky!

The bolts are drawn—the drowsy hinges creak—
The doors are groaning, and the side walls shake,
The light darts in—the day begins to break—
Ho, prisoner! from your dungeon dreams awake!

"Rossa, salute the Governor," cries one,
The Governor cries out, "[illegible]"
My tomb is closed, I'm happy [illegible]
Well, happy as I ever feel alone.

"Attention, 'tention, 'tention!" now is [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

"That we are [illegible]
[illegible]
That R[illegible]
To cast him out, as far as we can throw
[illegible]
[illegible]
Our work being done in this our heaven [illegible]
[illegible]

*This is part of the Private [illegible] through [illegible]

GALLANT TIPPERARY.

A SPLENDID STRUGGLE FOR CHAS. J. KICKHAM AND IRELAND.

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE RETURNED BY ONLY FOUR VOTES, WITH ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT, CLERICAL INFLUENCE, AND POLICE AND MILITARY TERROR [illegible] IN HIS FAVOR.

Large Majorities for the People's Candidate in Tipperary, Thurles, and Cashel.

FULL DETAILS OF THE POLLING

Another memorable battle has been fought by gallant Tipperary, and a splendid moral victory has been won. It is true that by the small majority of four, in a constituency of 10,000, a government nominee has been returned, but that is a small matter compared with the magnificent triumph achieved for the national cause and the display of enthusiasm evoked for the "Fenian felon's" candidature. Besides Mr. Kickham was put forward because it was well known that he would no more take his seat, if returned, than if he were still in his prison cell. It must be borne in mind that among the people there was no organization whatever. It was only on the morning of the day previous to the nomination that it was decided to put forward Mr. Kickham. [illegible] that the people [illegible] not take any part in the contest whatever, [illegible] so would be an endorsement [illegible] government [illegible] at the sham tradesmen land bill, and at the taunts of the *Times* newspaper [illegible] without funds, without time for [illegible] out any organization whatever, they [illegible] a companion of their illegally [illegible]. They chose Charles J. Kickham, and without his consent had him nominated, and declared by an overwhelming show of hands over the Castle lawyer that he alone should represent them.

On the other hand, Mr. Heron had every possible advantage. The Catholic clergy were on his side, and worked actively for him. His well filled money bags bled freely, and he had the government police and the government troops at his command. Whig landlords stood by, and sought to coerce their tenant serfs into supporting him; and, in short, every possible influence, every conceivable precaution against defeat, were on the side of Mr. Heron, who, it is well known, for months past, has been assiduously laboring to secure his election. As it was he very narrowly escaped defeat.

The most intense excitement prevailed in Dublin on Saturday last, the polling day, to learn the result. But up to a late hour in the night no reliable intelligence could be had. It was said, and very generally believed, that the government were suppressing the telegrams, and it is certain that there was foul play somewhere. The last edition of Saturday's *Freeman* published prominently what purported to be a correct return of the polling up to the close, showing a majority for Heron of some three hundred, which was, of course, quite false. A telegram sent at five P. M., on Saturday, to ascertain the number at the close of the poll at Cashel, from the *Irishman* office, did not reach there until the following day, and one sent at the close of the poll at Thurles was not delivered at the same office until Sunday morning. Other telegrams were totally suppressed. If this is the manner in which the new telegraphic system is to work, its utility will be, to say the least, doubtful. Many people believe, however, that the returns throughout the day were designedly kept back by the government, because they were unfavorable to their candidate.

We give below detailed accounts of the polling at the different polling places throughout the country.

TIPPERARY

From the hour at which the polling commenced it was evident, as some of the townspeople said, that whatever the other districts of the county did, this town and the district around it would do its duty. They freely boasted of their spirit of independence, declared their hatred of the Government, and that no man who promised to be the supporter of a regime under which the Irish political prisoners were detained in custody should represent their county. Actuated by such feelings, they voted in numbers in favor of Mr. Kickham, the figures remaining for the greater part of the day at the proportion of 20 to 1 until at the close of the poll, when the numbers were

For Mr Kickham	[illegible]
For Mr Heron	21

Not a single election placard in Mr. Heron's favor was to be seen, but the walls were well covered with a variety of Kickhamite ones, amongst which were conspicuous copies of a resolution passed by the "Land and Labor League" of London, and forwarded by them to the electors of Tipperary [illegible]

[illegible]

yond the explosion of a small quantity of fireworks, and after the speakers had concluded they were recommended by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] to proceed home in an orderly manner, [illegible] took, the band playing [illegible] "Johnny comes marching home." [illegible] bonfires were lighted in the [illegible] a later period, but the police remained on duty in the streets [illegible] ply without being called [illegible] sures for the preservation of order.

CASHEL.

The authorities seem to have expected a considerable amount of violence, [illegible] constabulary were drafted in [illegible] companies of foot and troops of horse, under the command of Colonel Bancroft, arrived from the Curragh. The first vote registered [illegible] and through the day he kept [illegible] the poll closed at five o'clock the numbers were—

Kickham	376
Heron	170

Majority for Kickham [illegible]

During the day a large force of military were on duty around the Court-house; and, though the crowd was very large, and [illegible] least violence was manifested. In [illegible] Tipperary no more orderly election has ever occurred in this place. [illegible]

[illegible]

Heron	487
Kickham	474

CLONMEL.

[illegible]

"GALLANT TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

THE GROSS POLL AT THE CLOSE.

(From the Freeman.)

	Heron.	Kickham.
Nenagh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperary	21	[illegible]
Clonmel	113	181
Thurles	437	474
Cashel	170	377

GROSS POLL.

Heron	1,678
Kickham	1,068

Majority for Heron [illegible]

	Heron.	Kickham.
Nenagh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tipperary	456	10
Clonmel	466	120
Thurles	456	120
Cashel	142	122
	1,139	1,099

At the declaration of the poll on Monday, the numbers were finally settled as follows:

Heron	1,668
Kickham	1,664
Majority for Heron	4

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

CLONMEL, Monday.

The declaration of the poll of the county election took place to-day in the court house. The High Sheriff, Vincent Scully, Esq., entered at eleven o'clock, accompanied by Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, Mr. T. Fitzgerald, conducting agent for Mr. Heron; Mr J. Tuthill, solicitor, agent for Mr Heron; Dr Dempster, Sheriff's Deputy, &c. Neither Mr Heron nor Mr Kickham appeared.

A considerable time was occupied in checking the different poll books, in the totals of which several mistakes were discovered, all of which, we understand, were in Mr Heron's favor, and, when corrected, reduced that gentleman's majority from eighteen to four.

The Sheriff said—Having examined the poll books I find that the number of votes recorded are—

For Mr Heron	1,668
For Mr Kickham	1,664

(Cheers from Mr Heron's supporters, and cries of "Oh, oh," and ironical cheers from Mr. Kickham's friends.)

Sheriff—I, therefore, declare Denis Caulfield Heron, Esq., duly returned.

A Voice—He is not our member. (Cheers.)

Another voice—It was only by a letter he was returned. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr T Fitzgerald, agent to Mr Heron, amid continued hooting, groaning and cheering, proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff.

Mr. W. L. Byrne, [illegible] House, seconded the vote of thanks.

A Voice—We were swindled out of it. (Cheers.)

Another Voice—It was bribery did it. (Applause.)

Here another person in the side benches said—In Tipperary eleven persons voted for "Kirkham" instead of "Kickham," and these votes were lost. The difference is only a letter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Scully, High Sheriff, acknowledged the vote of thanks.

The proceedings then terminated amid cheers for Kickham.

Mr. Kickham's friends speak confidently of upsetting the election as far as Mr. Heron is concerned. They say that eleven voters of Tipperary, when asked who they voted for, replied "Kickham;" and when they wished to correct the mistake the votes were not received, and they were accordingly [illegible]—*Saunders.*

THE TIPPERARY TRIUMPH.

(From the Irishman.)

A triumph, the result of the election in Tipperary, would be, were it even to remain unaltered, a minority of four represents a moral victory, that can only be appreciated by those who have watched the argumentation of the English press. It will, of course, be a greater victory—when it shall be proved that an absolute majority voted for the prisoners, and the proof will be facile. Virtually and actually, the representative of the State prisoners has won the day.

[illegible]

poll who do not confess and make reparation to the treadmill. Their conduct, we do assure them, will not escape a searching investigation and punishment. It would be the duty of any Government pretending to justice or to the confidence of the people to make a most rigid scrutiny into the affair. For, if tampering with the telegraph have occurred, it may recur; and there would be no chance whatever for any opposition candidate—Whig or Tory—with such a weapon used against him to mislead his agents, confuse his voters, and prejudice his election.

We are informed that one hundred more voters would have come to the poll for the prisoners, had not a telegram been intercepted which advised them that there would be no need for them. They refrained, because Mr. Kickham was far ahead in their locality, and it was believed that such was the case everywhere.

Now, we have shown where was the surprise, where the intimidation, and (a new feature in elections) where was the manipulation of telegrams. Against brief notice, against intimidation of various kinds, against all sorts of disingenuous artifices, the popular candidate was placed within four of his opponent. The result of an investigation will declare that he has—in the simple honesty of his cause and in the numbers of his electors—been placed high above the official candidate. And this, let it be remembered, is the result of a voting where there was no prepared organization, no lavish expenditure—where only a few electors polled, but in an extensive county which rarely beheld in all its contested elections—under every conceivable pressure—so many voters coming to the poll as here stood forth. On one side, at all events, voluntarily they came—urged by no other pressure than that of the patriotic spirit of their hearts, which revolted in horror and disgust at the spectacle of Government by the Bastile. The Men of Tipperary lead the van of our new Emancipation contest—by the first Emancipation Act the lawyers were placed on the necks of the people—by the second, the PEOPLE will arise!

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 10th, and will remain open till the 13th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York.

All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

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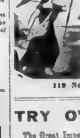

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Mount Calvary,
Death of the Blessed Virgin,
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St. Teresa,
St. Elizabeth,
St. Patrick,

Intercession of the Virgin,
Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Sacred Heart of Mary,
Fourteen Stations of the Cross,
Saviour and the Lord's Prayer,
Nativity of Christ,
Day of Judgement,
Holy Trinity,
Marriage of the Virgin,

Lady of Purification,
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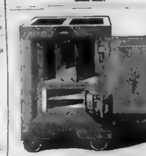

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They were subjected to the most intense heat, and afford us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,

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GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat, for over [illegible] hours we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING'S SAFE the credit and [illegible] its [illegible] merits.

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL & BROTHERS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION [illegible] of the World's Fair, London, World's Fair, New York, and Exposition Universelle, Paris, and winner of the wager [illegible]

Manufactured by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, [illegible] corner of Murray st., New York.
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Sanford's Patent Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable or Set in Brick,

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BEACON LIGHT BASE BURNERS.

CHALLENGE KITCHEN RANGES

BEACON LIGHT PORTABLE RANGES,

MUTUAL FRIEND COOKING STOVES,

The product of men of experience [illegible]

UNSURPASSED, EACH OF ITS KIND.

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DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU KNOW ALL ABOUT THEM.

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MANUFACTURE

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BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.

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SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 90 cents.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, 25 to [illegible] cents. Best in market.

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P. S.—Ship and sloop stores put up at the shortest notice. Goods delivered free of carriage. The subscribers have no connection with any other house.

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HULL'S PATENT LIGHTNING HEATING STOVE, AND Tubular Hot Air FURNACES,

For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self Feeder.

The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States, equal to them for burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for a Circular. Manufactured by the

UNITED STATES IRON WORKS,

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Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured [illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.,

[illegible]

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

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Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap. Patented March 12th, 1867." None other genuine.

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It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO.,

43 Ann street, New York City.

THE IRISH PEOPLE:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE

DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE, THE INTEGRITY OF THE AMERICAN UNION, AND THE DEFENDERS OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

JOHN O'MAHONY, EDITOR.

OFFICE—No. [illegible] Pearl street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6[illegible]4, New York City.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.—Each insertion, 20 cents per line.

NOTICES IN READING MATTER.—Each insertion, [illegible] cts. per line.

MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 22, 1870.

MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND.

ANOTHER penal law is set a galloping through parliament, in keeping with the worst that England has ever framed for Ireland, and recalling the worst days of her felonious rule. It seems that Ireland cannot be governed, and, therefore, must be coerced. Coercion and government are two different things—in fact, two opposite things. And when a ruler resorts to coercion, he makes the plainest possible confession that he is unable to govern. We have always maintained the doctrine that England cannot govern Ireland. She has tried to do so, but every attempt has failed. Ireland still remains ungovernable, and there is every prospect that she will continue so, until she has a government of her own. At least, so long as we can address the Irish people, we shall advise them never to submit to, or legitimise any government in Ireland, unless a free and independent one created by themselves.

The plea put forward for the enactment of a new and most severe statute of pains and penalties, for Ireland only, is that the annual crop of threatening letters is larger than the average. The authorship of these ridiculous missives is, like the rinderpest, attributed to the Fenians. It is one of the penalties of fame that its objects are made the special marks of defamation, in witness whereof we have [illegible] Cæsar, Napoleon, and the great Gladstone himself. [illegible]

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Saturday, February 26, 1870.

THE WELCOME HOME

of our exiled fellow countrymen on Friday, 18th of February, from the penal cells of England naturally is the first thing to dispose of for the readers of the IRISH PEOPLE. Those who know the strong national spirit pervading the good men and true in the capital, will not feel surprised that they took steps at once to receive them in a manner worthy of the noble cause for which they suffered. A reception committee was [illegible] on Thursday evening, in the rooms of the [illegible], Lower Abbey street, Dr. John [illegible] acting as Secretary. All the members agreed that no public demonstration should take place, as Gladstone and his government are strongly urged to coercive measures by the brutal English press, so it was resolved that a deputation should meet them in the morning at the [illegible] Wall, with four carriages, drive them to [illegible] Hotel, and that on Saturday evening a dinner would be given to them, at which they could be [illegible] welcomed by those friends whose nationality was as prudent as it was true and honest. This was agreed to, and in the dark of the wintry morning the deputation, followed by thousands, went down the quays. Early as the hour was, young and old rushed to welcome those who suffered [illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Grand Celebration of the Seventeenth—Turn-out of the Legion of Saint Patrick—The Green, White, and Gold—The Green Above the Red—The Gallant 69th—Immense Enthusiasm in New York City—50,000 in Procession—200,000 Spectators—&c., &c., &c.

Thursday last had a bright cold morning that augured well for the celebration during the day. From an early hour the whole city was astir, and multitudes were hastening to High Mass, which was celebrated in many churches throughout the city.

"The Green, O the Green 'tis the color of the true" was in the ascendant, and right gaily was it sported by boys and girls, men and women.

It is almost impossible to describe the grandeur of the turn-out on St. Patrick's Day. Probably on no other occasion were so many Irishmen congregated together. The Societies which composed the procession deserve the highest possible credit for the excellent manner in which the members conducted themselves.

The following report is from the daily press:

Toward noon the sidewalks were packed with both sexes. From many of the stores on Broadway and on other thoroughfares the Stars and Stripes [illegible]

Fenian Notices.

TARA CIRCLE meets on March 2[illegible], at the corner of Concord and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. Speakers, [illegible], and James A. Burke.

IRISH REPUBLIC CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on March 2[illegible], at the corner of North Fifth and Fourth streets, Williamsburg. Speakers, Messrs. Griffin, J. C. Quinn, and M. Byrne.

PETER O'NEILL CRAWLEY CIRCLE meets at the corner of Center and Duane streets, on March [illegible]. Speakers, Messrs. McNamara and D. F. Burke.

RED HAND CIRCLE meets on March 25, at 1[illegible] Madison street. Speakers, Messrs. McMahon and Morrison.

THE SHAMROCK CIRCLE will hold a meeting on March 2[illegible]th, at [illegible] East forty-first street. Speakers, Messrs. Coyle and Lyons.

THE BRIAN BORU CIRCLE will hold a meeting on March 2[illegible]th, at [illegible] Avenue A. Speakers, Joseph Paul and Thomas Mallady.

THE LIBERTY CIRCLE meets April 4th, at their hall, corner of Atlantic and Adelphi streets, Brooklyn. Speakers, James A. Burke and Thomas Mallady.

THE SONS OF ERIN CIRCLE meet April 6th, corner Smith and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn. Speakers, James Sheedy, MacNamara, and Anthony A. Griffin.

THE ERIN'S HOPE CIRCLE will meet, April 11th, at 1[illegible] York street, Brooklyn. Speakers, Gen. D. F. Burke, Richard J. Morrison.

NEWS FOR FARMERS.

OUR thousands of Western readers engaged in farming—the business which is most particularly suited to the great majority of Irishmen in America, and which we would be glad to see nine-tenths of them adopting—will be particularly interested in the advertisement, setting forth the wondrous value of the great Norway seed oats, which appears in our columns to-day. We have had the pleasure of inspecting this extraordinary oats in grain and ear and sheaf, and we can safely assert that nothing of the kind has ever come under our observation to compare with it. Ample testimony as to its enor[illegible]

Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c., made from Sea Moss Farine, are far superior to [illegible] or other [illegible] preparations. No food in the world is so well adapted for invalids and children.

Having just invented a valuable article which is positively needed and must be used in every store in the country—it only needs to be seen to be adopted—I would give half interest in the same to any worthy Irishman of good reference and means. A fortune realized in two years. Those only meaning business apply to, or address in confidence, J. T. Foley, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOW READY,

The Catholic World:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF General Literature and Science, FOR APRIL, 1870.

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The Catholic Publication Society, 126 NASSAU STREET, New York. P. O. Box [illegible]

LAWRENCE KEHOE, GENERAL AGENT.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

BETTER LEAVE THEM ALONE.

The life of the Rake, hear ye now its recital
By one who, alas! has long known it too well;
'Twas a trampling on virtues and duties most vital,
A treading the path leading down into hell.
Like Judas, a kiss was our mode of deceiving
The bright-hair'd young maids, till their hearts were our own,
Then perjured we left them to weeping and grieving,
Tho' the holy priests taught: "Better leave them alone!"

'Mong the crowds in the tavern I've wasted in drinking,
And shameless carouse, oft the long summer night,
On the good Fathers' teaching I seldom was thinking,
Save to make it a theme for the sneer and the slight.
Tho' I'd gather with toil thro' the week a small treasure,
Oft with children of song it has blessings flown,
Ah, to hear them my heart beat—my mind throbbed with pleasure,
And none could persuade, "Better leave them alone!"

I followed these pranks throughout long years of madness,
Till I'd squander'd my gold in the tavern of woe,
Till the Marker had chalked, with a sly look of gladness,
My name on that page which poor debtors well know,
Yet, I'd bitterly think with deep grief on each morrow,
'Twas not for my like thus to drink and to groan,
Who felt ourselves nobler, whose soul told in our sorrow
'Twas just to believe "Better leave them alone."

"Ay, truly," I thought in half madness, "'twere better,"
As each handed his "bill," without smile then or joke,
And threaten'd to cast me in prison, and fetter,
When they'd gained all my wealth but a weather-beat cloak;
No maiden was then to console me true-hearted,
To lighten my sadness or for me to make moan,
Alas! with my treasure all pleasure departed,
And I knew (tho' but late) "Better leave them alone!"

When the sickness came to me and old age drew nigher,
With a lack of thin garments and a greater of friends,
[illegible]

The Treatment of the Irish Political Prisoners.

(From the Irish Times Correspondent.)

[illegible]

daily, and every day for the full term, with other collateral punishments calculated to depress the mind, such as depriving the prisoner of the privilege of seeing his friends or hearing from them, or in any way communicating with them, for six, twelve, or eighteen months.** Several of the prisoners from an inability to use gruel for supper, were left for over two years to sup on six oz. bread and a pint of water!!

We have also to call your attention to the following copy of the dietaries for convicts at Public Works.

For Convicts at Hard Labor.—Breakfast, ¾ pint cocoa, containing ½ ounce cocoa, 2 ounces milk, ½ ounce molasses. Bread. (See below.)

Dinner—Sunday. 4 ounces cheese and bread. Monday and Saturday 5 ounces beef, including bone, with its own liquor flavored with ½ ounce onions, and thickened with ½ ounce flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous day, ½ ounce pepper per cent. Light labor, 4 ounces of meat, 1 lb. potatoes, bread. Tuesday and Friday 1 pint soup, containing 8 ounces shins of beef, 1 ounce pearl barley, 2 ounces fresh vegetables, 1 ounce onions, ½ ounce flour, ¾ ounce pepper per cent. 1 pound potatoes, bread. Wednesday 5 ounces mutton, with its own liquor flavored as above, 1 lb. potatoes; bread. Thursday. 1 lb. suet pudding, containing 1½ ounces suet, 5 ounces flour, 6½ ounces water. 1 lb. potatoes; bread.

Supper—1 pint gruel, containing 2 ounces oatmeal, ¼ ounce molasses or salt, varied with ground ginger or pimento. Bread per week, 164 ounces, viz. each week day, 22 ounces each Sunday, 32 ounces.

Light Labor—Bread per week, 145 ounces, viz. each week day, 20 ounces; each Sunday, 25 ounces.

The prisoner before alluded to as suffering from active hemorrhage of the lungs, was forced to continue hewing stones in a quarry with a heavy pick.

Prisoners suffering from disease of the chest, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, &c., on applying to the medical man, were accused by him of lying and scheming, without his having examined them to ascertain if the diseases existed.

Some of those prisoners who have been suffering for years all the privations, hardships and brutalities we have detailed, and from indigestion or other cause of disease, have become unable to use more than twenty ounces of solid nutriment daily, [illegible]

[illegible]

serious derangement of the stomach, if the prisoners are capable of swallowing it at all.

6. I have already stated my opinion on this case; see 3.

7. I am of opinion, that if the statements in this paragraph are capable of being substantiated, and that persons stating themselves to be suffering from disease of the chest, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, &c., were told by any physician, without his having made a proper medical examination of them, that they were scheming and lying, such physician failed egregiously in his duties to the prisoners under his medical charge.

8. I am of opinion that persons bona fide unable to consume more than twenty ounces daily of the solid parts of the diet, supplied to them, are incapable of sustaining hard labor without material injury to their constitutions.

9. I am of opinion as in paragraph 3, that if the statement here put forth can be substantiated, the physician or physicians failed egregiously in the discharge of his or their duties to the prisoners under his or their medical charge.

10. As the prisoner, the subject of this paragraph, has been, as I am informed, transferred to a Lunatic Asylum and has been since discharged and set free, his case does not appear to call for comment from me.

11. Finally, I am of opinion that on the case and statements furnished to me, the discipline, food, penal restrictions of diet, and other punishments are calculated to inflict permanent injury to the constitution of the prisoners submitted thereto.

I am of opinion that the case and state of the prisoners herein referred to calls for an official medical inquiry and report.

Robert D. Lyons,
Fellow College Physicians, &c.

February 11, 1870.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with one or more of the Royal children, have it in contemplation to pay a visit to Belfast about Easter for the purpose of unveiling the statue of the late Prince Consort.

Departure of Emigrants.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, large numbers of emigrants left this port by the Liverpool steamers for the United States. They were chiefly from the province of Ulster, and presented a healthy and respectable appearance. This is the first exodus this season.—Belfast Paper, March 3.

An Elopement Frustrated.—Last evening, at the sailing of one of the cross-channel steamers, Sub-Constable Courtney arrested a young man named Hugh Kelly, a farm servant [illegible]

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

MAYO

[illegible]

SLIGO.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

time, interfered, and put a stop to the objectionable language. The soldiers then returned to barracks, but a report of their conduct having been made on the following morning to Major Wallace, commander of the detachment stationed in Newry, four of them were identified and arrested by the police, but the fifth could not be discovered.—Correspondent of the Express.

DUBLIN.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Feb. 20th, by William White, Esq., city coroner, in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Dublin, on the body of John Boylan, aged 20 years, who fell into the Liffey at Sir John Rogerson's quay, on the 27th.

Interesting Historical Painting.—We have had the pleasure lately of inspecting a very interesting historical painting, the work of Mr. Henry O'Neill, of Dundalk, whose illustrations of ancient Irish crosses and works of antiquity are well known to all lovers of Irish art. The picture represents a memorable incident in Irish history—the meeting between Henry O'Hagan, the foster brother and trusted deputy of Hugh O'Neill, and the Earl of Essex, near the fort of Ardal, on the Lagan, on the 6th of September, 1599. The object of this meeting was to arrange a conference between O'Neill and Essex—that conference for which Elizabeth brought Essex to so strict an account shortly after, and which was probably the main cause of the doom to which she consigned him. The artist has painted the landscape from nature, and has represented O'Hagan and Essex strictly in the costumes of the period. Both men are mounted. Essex wears a complete suit of mail, in the fashion of the time; O'Hagan is dressed in the saffron garment, cap, and long boots worn by Irishmen of his rank. On rising ground in the distance is seen the camp of O'Neill, and on the opposite side the position occupied by the English forces. The artist has introduced into one corner of the picture a portion of an Irish ruin, an arch, with the peculiar Irish style of ornamentation, also an overthrown stone cross, and some other relics of a like kind. The effect of the picture is very pleasing. We trust the talented artist will place it on exhibition somewhere in the city, and that soon it will be purchased either for one of our public collections, or by some Irishman with sufficient taste and spirit to appreciate a work of such interest and merit.—Nation.

GALWAY.

State of the West.—A gentleman in Galway received a letter from the bailiff on some property on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Longford, to the effect that it was a pity he did not collect his rents sooner, as the tenants were ready to pay, but that he feared there would be little chance of getting money now, as "Rory of the Hill" had visited the farms, and ordered the tenants not to pay unless they got an abatement of their rents. Among the houses visited was that of [illegible]

LOUTH.

[illegible]

the Christian Brothers' schools, which his agent described as a judicious investment, and which he said was to be returned if Mr. Munster was not elected. A check for the amount was drawn in favor of Archbishop Leahy, but does not appear ever to have been cashed. In substitution for this check, however, Mr. Munster drew another check for £500, after his arrival in the town, in October, in favor of Mr. Edmund Leahy, brother of the Archbishop. The Commissioners have no doubt though Mr. Munster rejected the proposition that the money was to be returned in case of non-election, that the money was still an investment, and designed to influence the election. They report that direct bribery did not commence on Mr. Munster's behalf till the Monday before the election, and that it was managed principally by Mr. Loftus, brother to Mr. Munster's agent. They do not think that at the last election bribery was committed so largely on Mr. O'Beirne's behalf as on Mr. Munster's side. Mr. Munster deposited £3,000 in the bank at Cashel before the election, and they could not ascertain that Mr. O'Beirne had at his disposal more than £900. They were unable to procure the attendance of Mr. O'Beirne or Mr. Leahy. The former, they are satisfied, was prevented from illness, and the latter before the opening of the Commission, went to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople.—Express.

WESTMEATH.

A Daring Outrage.—Joseph Lynch, in the employment of a miller in the neighborhood named Hackett, was waylaid on Saturday night, the 26th ult., on his return home from Mullingar by a man who ordered him to his knees, which command he refused to comply with, whereupon the stranger called on a party of four or five men who were hidden behind the ditch, and quickly obeyed the call of their leader. One of them fired at Lynch, and wounded him in the thigh, and some of the others, even when prostrate on the ground after being wounded, beat him with sticks, and kicked him in a most inhuman manner, inflicting such severe injuries on the unfortunate man as places his life in the greatest danger. No arrests have yet been made, nor can any reasonable motive be assigned for this daring outrage.

WATERFORD.

A Touching Episode!—The Waterford Standard relates a sensational incident connected with the late election in that city. Mr. Bernal Osborne, in escaping from the hotel at which he was staying in company with a friend, descended from the roof of an adjoining house into a large water tank. He was at first mistaken for a burglar, but when it was discovered that he was only a Member of Parliament, nothing could exceed the kindness of the inmates of the house. To prevent the discovery, it was proposed to put him into a large drawer, but owing to the dimensions of the fugitive this was found to be [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "SHAMADO" SQUABBLE.

The following printed circular has been received at this office. It is evidently intended for publication, and we accord it the "benefit" of insertion in our columns.

Headquarters Fenian Brotherhood,
No. 10 West Fourth Street,
New York, March 17th, 1870.

P. O. Box 5161.

To the Officers and Members of the Fenian Brotherhood:

Brothers—From the address of the Senate, F. B., dated February 24th, 1870, and the various newspaper reports (which, in the main, are entirely false) you must by this have concluded that your President and Senate are not working together in harmony. As I intend shortly to lay a plain statement of facts before you, whence you will be enabled to form a correct opinion as to the differences between us, I now simply request of you to suspend judgment in the meanwhile.

The causes of our differing are not of recent origin, and would have been laid before the Congress of your Delegates, called for March 8th, to be settled by them, had not the unfortunate attempt at Mr. Meehan's life forced me to yield somewhat to the demands of the Senate and change the place and time of assembling your delegation.

With regard to the efforts which are being made to drag me into a scandalous newspaper war, I would say to you, brothers, that I joined the F. B. for one purpose only—to assist in preparing the Organization for a fight with the enemy—and nothing shall be able to turn me from that purpose.

The sacred efforts of our people after independence have, as you know too well, suffered great damage and been subjected to the ridicule of men by the malignity of Irish patriots, so called, indulging their mutual hates against each other in newspaper denunciations. I shall have no part in such infamous proceedings. My ambition, like yours, brothers, is to work the deliverance of Ireland. If that cannot be attained I shall retire from the field, leaving the honorable task of maligning [illegible]

[illegible]

Fraternally yours,
John O'Neill,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

[illegible]

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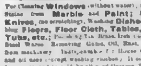

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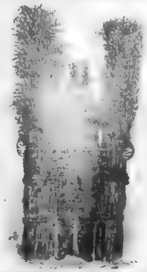

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AN EXILE'S MUSINGS.

BY ANNIE MANNING.

When shades of eve are falling fast,
When the brilliant sun is setting,
When all troubles of the day are past,
And wave and sky seem meeting;
When weird shadows passing to and fro,
Like restless spirits of the dead,
Fill the lonely heart with woe
And the weary soul with dread—

'Tis then, when my lone heart
Is sinking like the sun to rest,
That with scenes around I part,
And turn to the dear old Island west
I think on days of my childhood,
Of friends that have gone to rest,
And our merry sports in the wildwood—
Ah! those days were brightest and best.

Oh! may old Erin soon be free;
May her sons their valor show,
And their war-cry ring o'er hill and lea
As they lay the Saxon tyrant low.
Oh! may they petty strifes discard,
And unite as one in Erin's name;
No longer the glorious work retard,
But let freedom be their aim.

To my soul what a blessing undying,
To sail o'er the wave it would be,
To see the green flag outflying,
And dear old Ireland free.
Hope whispers that 'twill be so,
God grant in His mercy it may;
For the Saxon has wrought woe
And many a gloomy day.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUBLIN, March 8th, 1870.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION.

...lic, a few parties parade what they call their nationality by saying that James Stephens is in a starving condition. Now, unless James Stephens has lost all his former ability there is no country in the world in which he could be starving.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION

of all the representatives of Fenianism and of Irish nationalists is approved of here. It is necessary, however, that knaves should not take advantage of it for their own purposes, and also that disputes on personal matters should be got rid of. If Colonel O'Neill is honest this is the best opportunity he has got to prove himself so. The Canadian wing of Fenianism has got a long trial—a trial that resulted in disastrous consequences to Ireland. If the good men of that body are really in earnest they will do what was always expected to be done. Sling real telegraph wire between the United States and the dear old land. May God prosper all who enter into that undertaking with heart and with hand.

A MR. VERNON HARCOURT,

under the signature of "Historicus," wrote letters innumerable on the Alabama Claims. He of course said that in questions of international law the case could be argued between the contending empires (I use the word) to the benefit of his own side of the question. He believed that a grand, powerful, eccentric nation like the United States could afford to pardon the peccadilloes of such thorough going free-trade shipbuilders as the Messrs. Laird. And the Great Republic appears to pardon all. On the ... there was a grand debate! We give the real American gentlemen, who are friends of Ireland, every credit; but I ask is there a republic in the world that would allow the minions of an effete despot to keep in prison and in the basest of servitude the very men whose bravery saved that Republic from disruption. Mr. Vernon Harcourt may sympathise with our "New England" philosophers, while poor Ireland's children gave their best blood for the sympathising.

Let a new era be inaugurated: no American "ticket" unless it is a "thorough Irish ticket."

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECKING THE GRAVES.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Fenian Lessons.

THE allegiance of Irish Catholics to Rome has become proverbial. Some people look on that allegiance as belonging to the Court of Rome. This is a mistake. When we hear of the allegiance of the Irish people to Rome, it means allegiance to the CHURCH and not to the COURT.

This distinction should be carefully considered, for very much depends on it, especially when speaking of Ireland.

The Papal Court has seldom, if ever, shown any friendly feeling to Ireland.

Its eminently conservative character found a more mutual alliance with the Catholic aristocracy of England than with the democratic spirit of the Irish people, hence the power exercised by Protestant and Catholic England at the Papal Court.

In latter days the great number of conversions in England—that thing became the fashionable rage for awhile—pleased the palates of those at the Papal Court to a nicety. Rome was rich in arts, but poor in other respects. To pass a winter at Rome, to be present in the Eternal City on Christmas morning, was looked to as a very great happiness indeed, and to many it is so still.

English Catholics were invited to look towards Rome as the one thing worth living for. They crowded the city, and then commenced those small intrigues which have since ripened into influence, at present exercised by such men as Archbishop Manning, Monsignor Talbot, the presidents and vice-presidents of the English and Scotch Colleges, Major Gordon of the Highlands of Scotland (who raised a *Highland* brigade of IRISHMEN in Glasgow), Robert Monteith, a rich Scotch commoner, the Marquis of Bute, and many others. These and some more have the ear of ecclesiastics high in authority at Rome just now, and it is notorious that anything, no matter of what character, concerning Ireland, is looked upon with upturned nose and frowning face by this party and their colleagues at Rome.

In looking over these things we must not forget that even in times past, Rome has courted acquaintance with England, and with English statesmen of the worst type. Even traitor Castlereagh, the suicide, had his most ardent admirers at Rome, and among the Cardinals too.

English Catholics owe everything they possess to Catholic emancipation. If that measure alienated many of the Irish aristocracy from the mass of the people, and opened the way for preferment to those who traded on their country, it certainly benefited the English Catholics very largely.

In addition to this England and Scotland owe to Ireland what they can never repay, the restoration of the faith, after they had basely and treacherously lost it. No sadder picture is to be found in history than the recreancy of Great Britain from the faith of the Catholic Church, and no brighter picture can be found than the steadfast devotion, through ages of blood and persecution, of the people of Ireland to that same faith.

England and Scotland, the apostates, now reign supreme in Rome, while the only Catholicism worth mentioning, to be found in these countries, has been established there by the poor devoted emigrants whose money has covered the land with churches and schools, and once more raised the cross in places where it would not yet be seen for centuries but for the Irish.

The reward of all this would appear to be nothing but insults and blows for a faithful people. That people aspire after the full freedom of their country, and for daring to so aspire, they are to be cursed by some and despised by others.

England knows well that she can never continue to hold Ireland save through Rome, and it is now high time to teach her that even Rome and all the thunders of the Papal Court cannot give to England a much further lease of our country.

In the reign of Adrian IV, Ireland was quietly handed over to England, by fraud and misrepresentation. By Rome (not by the Church) Ireland was enslaved, and by Rome Ireland will be freed. The late attempt to injure Fenianism by a papal rescript, issued falsely in the name of the Pope, has already opened the eyes of Irishmen all over the world, and caused such a severance between the Papal Court and Ireland as must eventuate in Irishmen seeking for and obtaining their liberties, independently of Papal Court or English power.

There are many sad reflections rush fast on the mind as the picture of Ireland and Rome comes up before us. Ireland, the champion of the cross all over the world, superior to Rome, more faithful to the See of Peter than the Romans themselves, more daring for the cause of God than Rome ever was, and yet eternally kicked, cuffed, and cursed by Rome, as if Irish Catholicism were an enemy to Rome.

Was it for civilising Western Europe and sending her missionaries over the western and southern world that Ireland, at the instigation of a few churchmen, is to be humbled and insulted? Was it for following to the Indies, like the apostles of Xavier, and there spending their lives in the cause of God, that the kith and kin of those heroic missionaries must be degraded and denounced?

If so, let it be. If Rome cares more for the friendship of England than for the constancy of the Irish, let her do so. While the people of Ireland have no desire or inclination to stand in opposition to the Church, they are determined to abide by their national principles independently of all opposition, as well from the Papal Court as from the English.

When Napoleon I. had all Europe at his feet, the only powers friendly to each other were England and Rome. Pius VII. and English statesmen were on the most friendly terms. That Pontiff stated then that a stronger bond of affection did not exist between Rome and England for three hundred years. The bond of affection alluded to subsisted between the Pope and the most notorious enemies of the Church and the Papacy. Napoleon desired to keep all English manufactured goods out of Europe. The Pope opposed that scheme, hence the "strong bond of affection" between Rome and England.

The Papal Court has often ere now cursed with all its power those in Ireland who did not take up arms and fight against the English. The same Court would now, if we are to believe the late rescript concerning Fenianism, anathematise those who would propose to fight against England.

The plain truth of the whole matter lies in a nut-shell. Fenianism is not opposed to either Church or State. It is opposed to the rule of England in Ireland, because that rule is illegitimate and usurped—because it is founded on blood and cruelty—because it has attempted to extirpate our people by fire and sword—because it has expatriated millions of our countrymen from their homes—because that rule is a crying injustice, an injustice that cries to heaven for vengeance.

Some few men may feel annoyed in their minds concerning the alleged rescript, they feel it to be hard and unkind to receive a blow from the source they most respected and loved. But all such men must know that this rescript, even admitting its legality, is as powerless as water against the lasting foundations of Fenianism. It cannot reach those foundations, for even if every Fenian organization were destroyed tomorrow, Fenianism would be as strong as ever. There is but one way of killing it, and that is by destroying the Irish race, or making Ireland free.

If the rescript succeed in withdrawing the affections of the Irish people from Rome, it will have produced its natural result.

PETER MCCORRY

LETTER FROM AN IRISH PRIEST.

THE following letter from the Rev. J. B. Markey, of Harold's Cross, Dublin, is handed us for publication:

HAROLD'S CROSS MONASTERY,
DUBLIN, March 11, 1870.

DEAR MR. O'BRIEN:

I greatly fear that this country is fast drifting into a war with her old enemy and oppressor, but I hope it may not be premature. Ireland, in my mind, is at present watching her opportunity to seize the old Lion by the throat and prove to him by ocular demonstration, that his tyranny must cease in Ireland, and that he must betake himself to his own shores and be satisfied with the produce of his own country.

He sometimes seems to tremble, and again he gathers courage and says "So long as Irishmen in America are disunited I will never fear them." But now he fears again when he thinks of the reassemblage of the O'Neill wing of the Brotherhood. He fears that Savage will accept the invitation offered by O'Neill, and that a union is inevitable. He also sees the Irish people, looking up to their brothers in America for that assistance which is necessary for the commencing of their work in a formidable and warlike manner, and he sees with horror the Irish-Americans making gigantic preparations for his eternal destruction. He looks on upon these things with an envious eye, and it will behoove the Irish people to be prepared for a dreadful struggle when the day to strike the blow arrives. I am almost sure that the Irish in the great Republic are but too anxious to measure swords with the enemy of their creed and country, who drove them from the homes of their forefathers to seek, in a foreign land, a subsistence which was denied them in the land that gave them birth. How can they, at least many of them, forget the frosty night on which the landlord, in his savage cruelty, cast them out on the wayside and leveled their houses with the ground. Sad reflections, indeed, and ones that are capable of rousing the meekest heart to indignation against the ... Government that rules our poor, afflicted country with their pretended justice. But God, in his justice, will one day deliver up the old Lion to the victims of his unheard of persecutions, and will enable the brave sons of Erin to vanquish the enemy that left nothing undone to blot the trace of them off the face of the earth.

May the God of Heaven enable and direct them in all their deliberations, and endow them with the spirit of true wisdom and fortitude, so that they may in a short time be able to enter the field against the common enemy. I long for that day. I hope I shall soon see it.

J. B. MARKEY.

FENIANISM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 8, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

MY DEAR SIR: To say that I like the IRISH PEOPLE, that I set a very high value on its teachings, its "Fenian Lessons" and editorials, and that I look forward to its regular weekly appearance with more than usual expectancy, is but to express very faintly indeed what I feel as regards that truly invaluable Irish paper. In my opinion there never has been published but one other paper in the interests of Irish independence that I would consider at all superior to it, and that was its old name sake, the Dublin *Irish People*. But of what avail are the teachings of either of these patriotic journals? Of what avail are the deserted homes, the scattered households and the expatriated millions of our race and kindred, when we find men in this land to-day calling themselves Irish nationalists, and yet doing the tyrant's work just as effectively as if they were known only by the name of a common spy or a perjured informer.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana, March 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: Allow me to communicate intelligence of our St. Patrick's Day celebration in this Western land, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society (lately started here), and the St. Joseph's (German) Society. They met at the new Catholic Church.

FENIAN.

REGIBUS LIBERTAS SALUTEM!

BY FION BARRA.

I know not the phantoms waiting
  To frame my feet with fears,
Nor the angry stars that watch me,
  Hating me all my years;
But I know that my soul is stronger
  Than all the stars that shine,
And fear was made for the hearts of born,
  And never was made for mine!

Black, does it look, my future—
  Masters that are so far?
But I'll make each span of its blackness
  The throne of a stately star!
Gaunt am I grown, my Masters,
  Withered and wan my hands?
But I'll gather a glory round me,
  For the light of a thousand lands!

Heavy and hard and hateful
  Ye made my infant years—
Bitter and black the bread ye gave
  To my hungry youth of tears;
But, Masters mine, will ye tell me,
  Through youth and want and woe,
Did I ever ask your mercy,
  Or ever fear your blow?

Once and again you knew me
  Striking with hindered hands,
And shuddered, they say, as you thought a day
  Might come to break my bands,
Your lion I cowed and conquered,
  Your bear and your wolf I slew:
Well then, when my bands are broken
  And my work is here to do?

Ah, Masters mine, be ye forging
  Chains for the chainless sun?
[illegible] despite you,
  Till all his work is done?
Ah, build ye castles, Masters,
  To stay the seas that rise?
But the seas will sweep them swiftly,
  And mock your mercy-cries!

Masters, ye think it midnight,
  [illegible] your bed,
But, Masters, the seas are rising,
  And the angry east is red,
Your slaves are up, and vainly
  Would ye bid them now be dumb,
For the Finger has written upon the wall,
  And they know your hour is come!

—*Nation.*

IRELAND.

A most extraordinary, and, I believe, well-founded rumor has (says the London correspondent of the *Evening Mail*) reached me that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is about to proceed to Rome, at the request of the Government, upon confidential business [illegible]

[illegible]

An Anti-Grass Crusade.—[illegible]

The Rev. Patrick Lavelle v. Andrew M'Cullagh.—[illegible]

Captain Madden.—[illegible]

Progress of Tillage.—[illegible]

A Catholic Bishop as a Politician.—[illegible]

Shadows and Lights.—[illegible]

The Fenian Prisoners.—[illegible]

A Photograph.—[illegible]

Extraordinary Elopement in High Life.—[illegible]

The Cry for Terrorism.—[illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

CLARE.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

DONEGAL.

[illegible]

GALWAY.

[illegible]

DOWN.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

KILDARE.

[illegible]

LONGFORD.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

MAYO.

[illegible]

MEATH.

[illegible]

ROSCOMMON.

[illegible]

SLIGO.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

WEXFORD.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible] ... dent in the hunting field on Tuesday, March 8th, Her Ladyship, while out with the Curraghmore Fox Hounds, jumped a high stone fence, but before landing her horse swerved suddenly, and threw her out on her head, which was cut slightly. Lady Waterford's habit caught in the saddle, but assistance was promptly available, and she was rescued from her very perilous position; and nothing daunted, as we are informed, she continued with the hounds.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The Waterford Vivian Scandal.—The Waterford Vivian case is to be revived. Affidavits have been filed, alleging several matters as reasons for the rehearing of the suit. The intervening parties, the Marquis's friends, undertook to let matters run their course, if the Marquis pledged himself never to marry Mrs. Vivian, in the event of a divorce, but this he declined to do. Hence the action.

Reported Outrages at Dungarvan.—We have telegraphed to a reliable correspondent at Dungarvan to ascertain what foundation there was for the series of outrages reported in the *Irish Times*, as having occurred in that neighborhood. Our correspondent telegraphs in reply that the whole thing resolves itself into the single fact that on Friday night twelve telegraph poles, with the wires, were cut at [illegible] of the town. No other outrage has been committed. Two shoemakers are blamed, and it is supposed that the whole affair was a drunken freak.—*Cork Examiner.*

The fox-cover at Ballynamonabe, near Waterford city, was burned on March 16, whether maliciously or not, the police have not ascertained.

New Schools at Camera, County Waterford.—The respected parish priest of Mothel and Rathgormack, Rev. Timothy Dowley, appeals by a letter to his friends for aid towards the erection of new schools for the parish. We trust and believe that Father Dowley will meet with a ready and generous response, and that he will soon be enabled to complete his praiseworthy efforts on behalf of his youthful parishioners. The Marquis of Waterford has acted nobly—given a large subscription and sites for the schools, with a lease for ever.

WICKLOW.

The Wicklow Peerage Case.—Mrs. Howard, who was committed to custody for contempt on declining to be sworn in the Wicklow Peerage case, was, on March 9, brought privately before the Lord Chancellor, admonished, and discharged without payment of fees. It appears that her son, the claimant to the Wicklow Earldom, is suing *in forma pauperis*, and it was thought it would be absurd to require payment of the fees, which are very heavy, under the circumstances. When the house met last night there was a full attendance of peers and a considerable gathering of strangers, including many members of the House of Commons, but it soon transpired that Mrs. Howard would be released, and the interest in the proceedings quickly evaporated.

Department of Taxes and Assessments,
No. 32 Chambers street,
New York, January 3, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 10th, and will remain open till the 12th day of April, 1870, inclusive for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York.

All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

NATHANIEL SANDS,
THOMAS J. CREAMER,
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
W. H. KING.
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

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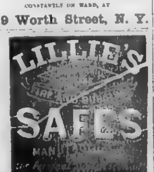

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And at the Grand street Store only,
Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Beds, Bedding, Millinery, Ribbons, Notions, Small Wares, &c.
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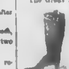

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N. B.—My work is my reference.

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Dunloe Gap,
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Meeting of the Waters.
Crucifixion, Holy Family, Descent from the Cross,
Virgin and Child,
Immaculate Conception,
Crown of Thorns,
St. Joseph,
Mount Calvary,
Death of the Blessed Virgin,
St. Catherine,
St. Teresa,
St. Elizabeth,
St. Patrick,
Incoronation of the Virgin,
Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Sacred Heart of Mary,
Fourteen Stations of the Cross,
Saviour and the Lord's Prayer,
Nativity of Christ,
Day of Judgment,
Holy Trinity,
Marriage of the Virgin.
Lady of Purification,
Baptism of Christ,
Entry into Jerusalem,
Flight into Egypt,
Mary Magdalen,
Last Supper,
Tomb of the Virgin,
Tomb of the Saviour,
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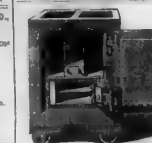
SAFES.



GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 928 Chestnut st., was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1869.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut st.:
GENTLEMEN—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, south-west corner of Ninth and Chestnut sts., was, together with our heavy stock of [illegible] papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and [illegible] was exposed to the most intense heat, for [illegible] we are happy to say it proved itself worthy [illegible]. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial [illegible] already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit [illegible] it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
[illegible]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, the [illegible] the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris; and winner of the [illegible] of 30,000 francs at the great international [illegible]
Manufactured by
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No other scale before the public possesses the construction, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility, and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

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1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
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Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in town.
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CORNER OF MURRAY.

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For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be [illegible]
The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States, equal to them in heating, burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for circular. Manufactured by the
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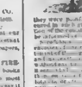

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and [illegible] were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed [illegible]
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PINE TAR SOAP.
Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap. Patented March 12th, 1867." None other genuine.
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This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.
It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address
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A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

OFFICE—No. 2?? Pearl street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6??6, New York City.

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MICHAEL J. O'LEARY & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

?ID H., Tonacoming, Pa.—It took place in 1829. Money received all right.

JAMES KELLY, Hudson City.—Your communication is certainly patriotic in spirit; otherwise it is unsuitable, inasmuch as the subject of which it treats has been pretty well ventilated in our columns.

THOMAS KAVANAGH, Virginia City, Nevada.—Your letter contains not a few good and wholesome truths. You will find the spirit of your communication fully embodied in our remarks elsewhere.

CLARENBOIR.—

Sweet cholier of "brave Hero,
That faithful canine hero,
In vain you try
To pipe our eye
Our sympathy sin? zero.

The address of James Cooney, who wrote those beautiful lines to his daughter's memory, which appeared in the IRISH PEOPLE of March 19th, should have been Shelbyville, Ky., instead of Shelbyville, Ind.

J. C., Boston.—No, it is an "honorary" position.

A FENIAN, Worcester, Mass.—Your communication, dated March 20th, did not reach us in time for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

J. McD., Battery "K," 2nd Artillery.—One dollar received. You will see the terms to subscribers in the publishers' advertisement at the head of this page.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

IRELAND IN HER AGONY

MOST nations travail before they enjoy the birth of freedom. To some has been vouchsafed a speedy deliverance from oppression, for the oppressor has had some humanity. No doubt can be entertained but that Ireland shall speedily behold the birth of that freedom for which her children have anxiously pined. Nevertheless there may be weary days, and months, nay years of terrible agony before the day dawns that shall behold her free forever from the oppressive lash of her tyrant, England. The signs of these days do not bespeak peace for our country. Rather do they bespeak another reign of terror and blood and fire and punishment, of the prison, of martial law, and God only knows what other excesses besides.

The telegrams during the past week point menacingly to Ireland.

On Tuesday last, in the English House of Commons, the bill "for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was taken up and debated."

We are scarcely fit to properly interpret the meaning of this announcement. We had imagined that the "laws" were pretty well enforced in Ireland, where "by the grace of God Victoria is queen, and Fid. Def." We have pretty strong faith even at the present day that the "laws" have been even bitterly enforced at all times, and that no special legislation is required at present for that purpose. Why should there be?

Is not Ireland overrun with military? Is not every parish furnished with police strongholds, where fourteen thousand disciplined men are scattered to intimidate and terrorize the people, every soul of whom is known to the constabulary? Are there not flying columns under the command of English and Scotch officers ready at any moment to pounce down on the people and commit any atrocities they may be ordered to commit? Then why this new legislation to enforce the laws? The meaning is that new laws, or rather the revival of old ones, is about to take place, and for refined cruelty and villainy they supercede all others since '98.

This is a way they have of doing work for Ireland in England.

The people, the sorely impoverished and betrayed people of Ireland, call out for bread, and they get stripes in return. They are plundered of $60,000,000 yearly and dare not breathe a word of discontent. Their country is in a state of siege, every son of Ireland in whose possession a rifle is found is to be imprisoned. We do not know for how long, but on a motion in the House of Commons that the imprisonment for this "offence" should be *only* for a year, the motion was lost! Of course Mr. Moore, member for Mayo, attacked the ministry, but of what avail was that? He boldly attacked the inconsistency of their conduct, and there the matter ended; for one or two, or even one or two hundred dissenting voices in the English parliament are of no avail.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, objected to the arbitrary powers given to Justices of the Peace, which, he said, were equivalent to allowing them to hang prisoners first and try them afterward. He predicted that the bill would prove unpopular in Ireland. That was a safe prediction. Why but he also predicted that it would prove unpopular among the Irish people of America, of whom an "Honorable" member said there was no use trying to put down Fenianism so long as it was supported and recruited from America. Ah! that was an admission indeed.

Hear that compliment, ye Fenians of America. If only you could be reached by Eyre, or Strathnairn, who flogged the poor women of Jamaica with wire whips and blew the Sepoys from the mouths of cannon, till the gunners were covered with blood and brains, you too would suffer the blessings of English rule.

But this is not all. The national press of Ireland, the bold exponents of the people's minds must also be suppressed, and probably ere this issue of our paper reaches our readers, that step has been taken in advance of all others.

When the mouth is muzzled then pains and penalties may be inflicted unknown to the world.

We must try to obviate this evil.

We call upon every reader of this paper to adopt at once the practice of sending a copy of the IRISH PEOPLE to some friend in Ireland. Cover the paper so as to leave the edges barely exhibited. Send copies to England and Scotland as well as to Ireland. Two cents are sufficient for postage. Every paper may not reach its destination, but many will. Write letters also and encourage your friends to send us correspondence. By this means you strike at one act of oppression and you will succeed in giving our enemies a wonderful world of trouble. Every one can assist in the work, and we feel pretty confident that every copy of this paper sent to Ireland will have a dozen readers. Give no sign or indication of where the paper comes from, not even the slightest. Let it take its chance, and there your duty ends; but continue the practice of sending it.

Thus will you be indirectly the apostles of liberty and liberty to Ireland is sufficient to enlist the sympathies of every Irishman.

To our countrymen in Great Britain we would say: Remember that one blow struck at the heart of our enemy is worth twenty struck in Ireland. England will carry the war into Ireland, let Irishmen carry it into England, aye, right into London. There is no imprisonment there for carrying a rifle. Bear that in mind, and, above all things, remember that for every hair injured in Ireland a thousand should fall in England.

If England commences the war, as in fact she is about to do, then let her have it to her heart's content in every spot of earth where she can be struck; but London is her life and source of life. Liverpool and Manchester and Glasgow have memories. There is shipping on the Thames, on the Mersey and on the Clyde. See to it, brave sons of Ireland. In every part of the world there are Irishmen. Watch the action of your enemy in Ireland and be guided by that action. Ninety-eight is seventy-two years old. The world is quicker and wiser since then, and the Irish race has not yet been destroyed. There is a quarter million of our countrymen in London alone. They are determined fellows and not too much in love with the English Government. They are worth a million elsewhere. They must learn this and know it and knowing it they will act, for, truer, nobler, manlier natures are not to be found in the whole world than among the Irishmen in London.

The House of Commons is there.

TWO POLICIES

THE British government has a policy for Ireland as well as the Fenians. The two policies are in most points antagonistic, but there is one thing which they have, or profess to have, in common,—a desire to pacify Ireland. Both profess to restore to Ireland the PEACE which she so much needs. The Fenians contemplate bringing back a true, honorable, and perpetual peace, which can be attained only through the reign of justice, the influence of good will, and the restoration of the country to herself. Irishmen must be free before they can be contented, and they must be united that they may be free. There can be no true justice or true mutual benevolence in Ireland, so long as these emanate from outside ordinances, or occur "by the Queen's command." Justice and benevolence must be spontaneous to be real, and they cannot be real without liberty. And liberty means the restoration of Ireland to herself. She can make her own laws. She can do all that is needed to make her children contented, happy, and peaceful. Aliens who meddle in her affairs have selfish objects to obtain, have un-Irish interests to favor, have anti-Irish opinions to conciliate, and therefore they can never do for Ireland's welfare, through legislation or administration, anything so well as Ireland could—if free from their interference—accomplish for herself.

All Ireland asks of England is: Let us alone. If Ireland had any sinister design against the weal of England or of the Empire (which is half her own), England would be fully justified in taking the necessary precautions to save herself from harm and to repel any threatened or attempted assault. But Ireland, on her part, has no such evil design, nor even a dangerous tendency. She wants to let England severely alone, and only asks for reciprocity in forbearance. But what is England's answer? No remission of intolerance. She cannot endure to see Ireland happy, prosperous, or at peace.

The Fenian policy is directly conducive to peace—to a peace within their country, and a peace with all the world. Every brother is obligated to promote feelings of love, harmony, and kindly forbearance among all Irishmen—the peer and the peasant, the landlord and the tenant, the Catholic and the Protestant, the Milesian and the Cromwellian—without any distinction of creed, class, condition, or lineage, and requiring only that all should acknowledge a common country, and should find their bond of unity in a common love of liberty, and a joint labor to bestow the blessings of liberty on Ireland. The Fenians are the true pacificators, for they aim at removing the root of all the troubles which pain the friends of Ireland and perplex her foes.

But the policy of the Alien Domination is a war policy. Its natural effect is to promote strife, contention and bloodshed, and it is reasonable to conclude that it is intended to produce the effects which we perceive to follow actually and logically from it. There cannot be a greater ground for condemnation of the British policy discovered than this—that it surely and constantly issues in civil war.

What shall be said of a power like England, which deliberately and wantonly provokes war and all its horrors among an unoffending people? The bare mention of the policy which the British Government systematically pursues towards Ireland is sufficient to bring on it the execration and condemnation of the world. The hypocritical talk about peace, about protecting life and property, and about justice is refuted and exposed by the acts which follow it. The British Government has always promoted the war of creeds in Ireland, and through the anti-Catholic minority, whose ascendency she guaranteed, she perpetuated her hateful rule, and kept the country in a constant state of war. The British Government has always promoted the war of classes, and through the anti-national landlords, whose despotism she guarantees, she still perpetuates her atrocious rule, and keeps Ireland under a continual threat of martial law. Such is the policy of England. It is not a peace policy. There is no justice, benevolence, respect for freedom, in it—but the harshest partiality, the most unfair favoritism, the most abominable fostering of oppression, and of all the vices in the master and the slave, which slavery surely generates. This is not a policy of peace. They are hypocrites who pretend it is. And the world is not deceived when they bring the sword and torch to every Irish home, crying "Peace, peace!" for there is no peace.

The English Government have undertaken to fight against the new revolutionary weapons with the old despotic arms. Therefore, they must fail. You must fight fire with fire. And ideas cannot be conquered by bayonets. Ideas must match ideas, as swords clash against swords. The Irish people have as their invincible weapon an idea—the national idea—the idea that Ireland's nationhood must be restored, as the perfect and only remedy for all her ills, alien domination must be destroyed, as the root of all her grievances. This idea is the sword of Ireland. Its hilt is faith, its blade is singleness of purpose, justice glitters from its edges, on its point is mercy, and all the Sneider rifles of England cannot prevail against it.

The people of Ireland will not be discouraged by the new penal law, falsely enacted in the name of peace, and really framed to stir up civil war. They will foil the diabolical designs of its framers by using their ideal weapon, and trusting to it for the present alone will suffice. If any one be found playing the *role* of an agitator, or writing a threatening letter, let him fall under the national anathema of all Ireland. These acts once were but follies, now they have become a crime against the nation. It is not by such deeds as these, nor by the men who are capable of them, that Ireland is to be saved. The British Government has done much to make its tools—the landlords—odious to the country; now it takes a step which will make them thoroughly intolerable. So much the worse for the landlords. British ministers epigrammatically declare that they are resolved to "maintain commissioned officers over the army of agriculture" in Ireland. So much the worse for the officers. Commissioned officers fell plentifully in the Crimea, before the bullets of their own commands, and the officers of the agricultural army may soon be found petitioning for a furlough, and hastening from the seat of war on "urgent private affairs." War is a game that two can play at. Martial law is a weapon which is apt to cut those who handle it. At all events, if this new exhibition of British policy brings war home to the Irish, the enemies of Ireland shall suffer as we suffer and fall when we fall.

There is a hopeful omen to be drawn from this dark cloud which gathers over our country. The fact that the English oligarchy resorts to it, is an evidence of their utter desperation. It is an acknowledgment of defeat. It is a harbinger of a defeat still more momentous and complete. We are told how the Egyptian king hardened his heart again and again, twelve times over. Every concession was followed by an attempt at retrogression and a hardening of the heart. The Irish revolution has produced reform, disestablishment, security of tenure, and now the Parliament becomes appalled at its own progress and hardens its heart. But, courage, Fenians! revolutions never go backwards. Every time that Pharaoh hardened his heart a severer punishment fell upon him. And—never forget it—at last he let Israel go free.

C.

IRELAND'S BITTEREST ENEMIES—HER LANDLORDS.

THERE are some six or eight thousand landlords in Ireland, and about one in every thousand may be put down as good men and true. We consider we are within the bounds when we put the good men down at this low figure; the others act as the garrison of England. For them a large standing army exists, and for sake of their interests an army of 14,000 police also exists.

This class of men own the fee simple of the country. They are magistrates and members of the grand juries. They tax the country and spend the proceeds of their rents out of the country. They command legislation, and, in fine, do whatever they choose.

Irish landlords are greater enemies to Ireland than the people or government of England. They return whoever they choose to parliament, and thus benefit England for all the care she bestows on them. Some of them are men like Adair, the Scotchman, who cleared out the estates of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, at the rate of 1,500 souls at a time, in order to make way for sheep to supply the Scotch and English markets. Others of them are like the relatives of Cardinal Cullen, who own half of the County of Meath, and prefer bullocks and pasture lands to men and tillage. Some are like the Irish society whose estates lie northward, and are ruled by agents who manage to keep the people in the most complete state of serfdom. Some are like the Plunkett family, who turned Partry, in Mayo, into a hell upon earth, with their souperism; some are like the Devonshire family, presided over by that prince of tyrants, Orange Verner; some, like the owners of the Hertford estates, managed by the cruelest scoundrel in the country, Dean Stanus; some like the Rev. Chichester O'Neill, who owns the old O'Neill estate, a vile thing for such an occupancy; some, like the Stanley family, and the Devonshire families, whose rentals are over hundreds of thousands of pounds, and yet never saw a sod of Irish earth.

They are a cruel spawn whose lives are spent in the most terrible, systematic exactions ever perpetrated over a people. They first drive the Irish people into positive madness, and then force the government to its present course of penal legislation.

Let it be remembered that the present infamous laws, passing or passed through the English parliament, are due to the landlords of Ireland.

The telegrams of Friday last are as follows:

"In Parliament the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland was discussed, and the clause requiring inns to be closed at sunset was adopted. The clause enabling magistrates to examine witnesses where the defendant was unknown was also adopted. The amendment reducing the term of imprisonment for carrying arms, from two years to one, was rejected. The press clause was denounced by Daniel O'Donoghue as aimed at law abiding journalism in Ireland. The Hon. Gathorne Hardy thought the clause for press prosecution was a waste of ammunition where the press was worthless. The amendment for striking out the part relating to prosecution was rejected by three hundred and eighteen majority.

"The clause giving compensation to the surviving members of a family in case of an agrarian murder was carried.

"The bill was then passed through committee, and ordered to be reported to the House."

From this it will be seen that all the old penal laws—those for conscience sake alone omitted—are revived in full force against the people.

The press is to be muzzled, so that no complaint can be heard from the poor outraged victims of this hateful and accursed tyranny.

Was ever anything so complete as this?

The people cannot live under such coercion, and so they will be driven to desperation and revolt.

Now, as the landlords are undoubtedly and emphatically the cause of all this bloody intended work, it is the duty of the Irish people to bear this in mind and act upon their knowledge.

The landlords are the aggressors as well as the oppressors, and the first act of theirs by which the hair of one man's head falls should be noted for retribution.

Self preservation is the first law of nature, and he who voluntarily permits himself or those belonging to him to be injured is bound by every law of God and man—by every law, human and divine—to prevent it or exact the fullest, deadliest penalty that can be exacted.

We would counsel a different doctrine if the truth enabled us, but it does not, and the present moment is no time for vacillation.

There is something more than a sentiment in what is known as the wild justice of revenge, especially when man's evil ingenuity is exercised against the lives and liberties of a people.

There are dark times in store for our people, but they must be met with the spirit and judgment of men before the dawn comes to repay them with its gladness and brightness.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

OUT on the borders of Canada, where the snow drift is ten feet deep, the warm hearted sons of Ireland celebrated the natal day of their Apostle and patron with becoming eclat.

Ogdensburg has a population of some 10,000 souls, one half of whom are Irish. Some years ago some good-hearted men started a benevolent society for the [illegible] of the poor, [illegible] the happiest effects followed their labors. This society has its pleasure trips and pic nics in the Summer season, and by such means considerable sums of money are realized for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the society. St. Patrick's Day is *the* day in the year, and, if we are to judge by the late celebration at Ogdensburg, we should say that a warm spirit pervades our countrymen there as elsewhere.

Thursday, the 17th inst., was a wild, tempestuous day in that quarter. The blinding sleet made it almost impossible to turn out of doors; but the anger of the elements could not damp the fervor of the Irishmen and Irishwomen, too, for they turned out thousands strong.

At nine o'clock the procession was formed in the central part of the town, Mr. P. Flannigan, president, acting as marshal. He was ably assisted by aids. The banner of the society, together with the American flags, waved proudly over the heads of as fine a body of men as could be seen in all America. After the procession was formed the band of the society accompanied it to church where Father Mackey, the venerated and beloved pastor of the place, addressed the large congregation. After divine service the procession reformed and paraded through the chief streets and thoroughfares of the city. Meantime vast crowds had assembled in the Eagle Hall, a spacious building which was twice crowded during the day.

A choral society of ladies and gentlemen was present and sang several national airs accompanied by the harmonium, which was most efficiently presided over by a young lady of the Catholic congregation.

The address of the day was then spoken by Peter McCorry, Esq., of the IRISH PEOPLE, and lasted for over two hours. The speaker was warmly received and heartily applauded.

In the evening at 7 o'clock the hall was again crowded. The speakers were Peter McCorry and W. Donaghee, Esq. Messrs. Mallon, Mulligan, Flannigan, Flynn and Hanrahan, who had the main charge of the day's proceedings, exerted themselves to the utmost to render everything successful and these gentlemen were rewarded by the excellent order which characterized their undertaking. On the whole, the observance of St. Patrick's Day in Ogdensburg, N. Y., was creditable in every respect, and left behind it many pleasing memories.

THE LEGION OF ST. PATRICK.

THE Irishmen of New York will learn with pleasure that a grand ball will be given in honor of the Legion, on Easter Tuesday, April 19th, 1870, in the Apollo Hall. The arrangements for carrying out the ball are now almost perfected, and already a very considerable number of tickets are disposed of, so that there is no time to lose in procuring the means of admittance. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady friends, are only one dollar each. The price being fixed at this in order that all who choose may have the opportunity thus afforded them, of joining in a patriotic work, and in a pleasant recreation at the same time.

The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the requirements of the Legion, and especially those members of it who are not armed, uniformed and equipped.

The magnificent display of the Legion on St Patrick's Day, and which elicited unbounded applause all through the route of march, has been a theme of praise since then, and the admirers of that splendid body of men have induced the officers and others to arrange to give the ball under notice, and to render it a perfect success nothing shall be left undone on the part of its managers.

General D. P. Burke and officers of his staff will be present in full uniform. A brilliant display of Irish beauty, and Irish valor and gallantry will be sure to greet those who attend.

This will be *the* Irish ball of the season in New York city, and we feel confident our lady friends will look forward with pleasure to Easter Tuesday, April 19. Tickets can be had from the members of the Legion, or at the Armory 19 and 21 Avenue A, between First and Second streets. Secure them at once, as the number is limited to the capacity of the Apollo Hall.

Splendid music is provided for the occasion.

NOTES.

THE best of all the dramatic pieces to which Fenianism has given existence and herein comes to us from California, and its author is our esteemed friend, Captain P. J. Kain. It is entitled "MICHAEL O'BRIEN, or, Ireland Severing Her Chains." A drama in four acts, which introduces appropriately the following persons: Captain Michael O'Brien, the Martyr of Manchester, and his companions, Allen and Larkin; Pierce Nagle, the informer, Peter O'Neill Crowley, an Irish Revolutionary officer, Steve O'Neill, the pikemaker, Jenkins, a detective, Gorilla Price, of Kilmainham Castle, Judge Miller, counsel, &c., &c. Everything is rendered to the life, and we hear that the piece is soon to be presented on the San Francisco stage. We cordially wish it a triumphant success.

THE Canadian authorities have wisely permitted the release of a Fenian prisoner named James Slavin, who was pronounced to be on the verge of death before Canadian "clemency" was extended to him. Mr. F. B. McNamee, President of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, exerted himself in behalf of the poor dying fellow, but no exertion was of any use until Dr. Dixon, the prison official, declared that further imprisonment would kill Slavin. The chances are that he is only released from prison in order to be released from life.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers in New York and Brooklyn to a raffle intended to come off at James Cody's, 5 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, on the evening of April 18, 1870. The article to be raffled for is a large oil painting entitled "The Extermination of the Irish Peasantry," an Eviction Scene. The painting is really a terrible life picture. The owner, Mr. John O'Cavenagh, of Carrick-on-Suir, to whose benefit the proceeds are to be devoted, is one of the oldest, truest, and most persistent Irish revolutionists living. One of the most active among the '48 men in his native town, his patriotism did not evaporate with the temporary failure of the Irish cause. Twenty years later saw him, with the snows of eighty winters on his head, an inmate of Mountjoy Prison, from which he emerged after two years incarceration, ruined in fortune, but as defiant in spirit as ever. All friends of the cause for which the veteran suffered can testify their appreciation of his worth by aiding in the disposal of this splendid specimen of Irish art. Parties at a distance desirous of assisting in this most deserving work of charity and patriotism can do so by remitting one dollar for a ticket to this office. Their names and numbers shall be duly entered, and every care shall be given that they receive due attention.

THE LEGION OF ST. PATRICK IN CALIFORNIA.—We have received several letters from Irishmen in the above State who wish to join the Legion and are at a loss as to whom they should apply to for the purpose. They will receive all the information they require by addressing Major John Lynch, care of Capt. P. J. Kain, 330 Clara street, San Francisco.

Fenian News.

THE JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE.

MILITARY HALL, BOWERY, N. Y., March 19, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

SIR—The attention of the above circle has been called to a communication in the *Irish Republic* of this week, of a bogus circle, purporting to hold its meetings in the armory of the First Regiment, N. Y. S. M., corner Broadway and Fourth street.

On the part of this circle I have to state there is no division among its members. It has been weeded of the corrupt and ambitious men who crept into our midst, and now is as intact as the first day. The public can judge of the fact by the very creditable appearance of the military company of this circle on the parade with the Legion of St. Patrick on the 17th inst.

And now for the reason why the above appeared in the *Irish Republic*. It bears the names of Christopher Timmins, Centre, Michael O'Gorman, Secretary.

It is just to our countrymen, who do not know the character of these two worthies, to lay before them the following motions passed unanimously in this circle, February 16th:

"Moved and seconded, In consequence of the perfidy, slander, neglect of duty, holding of the property of the circle, and betrayal of the trust reposed in him, that Michael O'Gorman be expelled from this circle."

"Moved and seconded that the name of Christopher Timmins be sent before the Committee of Safety."

The Committee of Safety reported to the circle that Christopher Timmins be expelled from this circle for perfidy and disgraceful conduct.

"Moved and seconded that Christopher Timmins be expelled. Carried."

From the above our brothers will judge of the amount of confidence to be reposed in one who, dishonest to this circle, now wishes to have an uncontrolled handling of the funds and property of his countrymen, if any were so blind as to repose confidence in him or his colleague.

Finally, I have to state, on behalf of the circle, that we repose perfect confidence in John Savage as Chief Executive of the F. B.—in his aiding our brothers at home with the requisite means to carry on their good work, for which we earnestly labor, without allowing personal vanity and ambition making a tool of patriotism.

By order of Circle.

JOHN McGOWAN,
Sec. James Stephens Circle, F. B.

THE TARA CIRCLE, F. B.,

held a grand public meeting at their hall, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, on Tuesday evening last. The hall was filled by a respectable audience, including many ladies, and, being newly fitted up and painted, is now one of the finest halls in Brooklyn. Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Safety, Mr. Wm. Burke, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. Mr. J. S. McNamara was the first speaker, and he used his gifted powers of oration in a most creditable and advantageous manner to the cause, several young men coming up and joining the Brotherhood. He concluded his patriotic address by singing the "Fenian Ship." Mr. Mulledy was the next speaker introduced to the audience, he spoke at considerable length in his usual eloquent and soul-stirring style, and in conclusion appealed particularly to the ladies, over whom, it seems, he has much control, as several of them came forward and joined the Tara Sisterhood. "Shamus O'Brien" was recited with peculiar spirit by Mr. J. McGrath, and patriotic songs were sung by Capt. A. J. Byrne and Mr. Flynn, after which the meeting adjourned. It was one of the finest public meetings that I have seen yet. Father Mathew Society, No. 3, kindly sent their Fife and drum corps, who appeared in full uniform, and discoursed several patriotic airs during the meeting.

On Wednesday evening, 23d inst., the

PETER O'NEILL CROWLEY CIRCLE, F. B.,

held a public meeting at their Hall, corner of Centre and Duane streets. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Centre, Mr. John Lynaght. There was a good attendance present. Songs were sung by Capt. Murphy and others. Mr. Laffin recited "Fontenoy," and Mr. Joyce rendered some more beautiful recitations. Some young men came up and joined the Circle, after which the meeting adjourned.

SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE, F. B.,

will hold a public meeting on next Saturday evening, April 2, at Washington Hall, corner of Newark and Jersey Avenues. Reserved seats for ladies. The Circle takes this opportunity to request Messrs. Mulledy, P. Coyle, and F. McMahon to attend on that evening.

TARA.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SALEM.

SALEM, March 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

DEAR SIR: The American Hibernian Benevolent Association of this city had a very pleasant time at their celebration and supper on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. Mrs. James Keating presided at the piano with great acceptance, and her fine singing, assisted by Mr. Edward Foley, Mr. Philip Sheridan and others, contributed much to the pleasures of the occasion. The supper, supplied by Mr. Richard Horton, was an excellent one. Mr. Cornelius Burns acted as Toast-Master, and the following is a list of toasts offered:

"The Day we Celebrate: Revered and deeply hallowed in every spot where the Irish heart finds a home. May we ever celebrate it in a manner befitting the children of St. Patrick."

The President, Mr. John Sheridan, responded.

"The American Hibernian Benevolent Association: May harmony ever attend its councils and our zeal bring to it prosperity."

Vice-President Jeremiah T. Mahony responded in a very appropriate manner.

"Our Invited Guests" was replied to by Dr. Fitzgerald.

"The Ladies." Responded to by Mr. James Keating.

"The Fenian Brotherhood: The men who are wresting from the oppressor the rights that centuries of agitation failed to obtain."

Responded to by Mr. Eugene McCarthy in an eloquent speech.

"Our Native Land—Her Heroes and Martyrs: May she soon shine resplendent in the constellation of nations."

Responded to by the Toast-Master in his usual fluent manner.

The hall was very appropriately decorated, and everything done to make the occasion a most pleasant one; and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the entertainment.

Yours respectfully,

D. F. CALLAHAN,
Secretary A. H. B. A.

JOHN SAVAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible]

FATHER FINOTTI'S SPEECH ON THE PAPAL BULL.

[illegible]

ST PATRICK FREE—FETTERED—AND FREE.

[illegible]

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

COLONEL RICHARD BURKE.

[illegible]

Fenian Notices.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

AT the regular meeting of the John Savage Circle F. B., held at No. 415 Grand street, March 16, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from amongst us our esteemed patriot brother, JOHN PAUL. Therefore,

Resolved, That in him we have lost a faithful member, and his native land a true and faithful patriot.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved widow and his esteemed and patriot brother, Joseph Paul, in their affliction.

Resolved, That copies of the above be transmitted to the Irish papers for publication, and also to the family of deceased.

Signed,

JAMES McMAHON, EDWARD MULLIN, DAVID BECKHAM, } Committee.

JOHN KERR, Centre.

WILLIAM MOSHER, Secretary.

MICHAEL MULQUEEN.

WITH deep regret we feel called upon to record the death of this worthy Irishman and faithful worker in the cause of his country's independence. Mr. Mulqueen was a native of the city of Limerick, and from his boyhood was an ardent admirer of those principles which have made the defenders of that historic city immortal. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and had been for many years a resident of this city. He was one of the original founders of the Red Hand Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood, and his death, in the prime of life, is sincerely lamented by all his old associates. He was but thirty-nine years old at the time of his death, which took place on the 23th of March. His remains were interred on Sunday last in Calvary Cemetery, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends. May he rest in peace.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS TIGHE.

WITH sincere regret we record the demise of William Douglas Tighe, at his late residence, No. 59 Butler street, Brooklyn, on the 20th inst., respected and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. Genial in his manners, sterling in his attachments, and possessed of a truly Irish hospitable disposition, he has passed from this to, we trust, a happier world. We tender to his afflicted mother and relatives our sincerest sympathies. His remains were interred in the family burial ground in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dissipation and Late Hours.

After the festal night comes the miserable next morning, with its headache, its qualms, its gloomy reflections. Business must be attended to; but neither mind nor body is fit for business. What is to be done? How are the energies of the system to be worked up, and its reserves of vitality brought out? How is the clouded brain to be cleared? The languid and relaxed frame braced up for action? Under such circumstances, a single wine-glassful of PLANTATION BITTERS will bring about an immediate and beneficial change, and a healthful glow will be diffused through the whole organization by the tonic operation of this wholesome cordial.

SEA MOSS FARINE, made from pure Irish moss, is considered by all who have used it to be a most delightful, healthful, and economical food.

L. S. P.
Fiann Eireann Abu.

FIRST GRAND Annual Military Ball of the Officers of the Manhattan Brigade, LEGION OF ST. PATRICK, at the APOLLO HALL, 28th St., COR. BROADWAY, On Easter Tuesday Ev'g April 19, '70.

TICKETS, Admitting Gent and Ladies, $1,

For sale by all Members of the L. S. P., and at the office of the IRISH PEOPLE.

COLONEL PATRICK LEONARD, Chairman.
LIEUTENANT M. F. MARTIN, Sec.

A LECTURE Will be delivered by PETER McCORRY, Esq., *Late Editor of the "Glasgow Free Press,"* Under the Auspices of the JAMES CODY CIRCLE, F. B. In their Hall, 76 & 78 Varick St., Cor. Canal, On Friday Evening, April 1, 1870. SUBJECT—"The Present Aspect of the Irish Nation at Home and Abroad."

The Lecturer, coupled with the subject, from his knowledge of the Home Organization and his official position in the F. B. under the leadership of John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., and particularly being all that is talented and distinguished lecturer can be, is himself calculated to draw an appreciative audience.

P. S.—As the proceeds of this Lecture are to assist in equipping a Company—perhaps a Regiment—of the L. S. P., we do most respectfully solicit the aid of everybody who desires political equality amongst all and liberty to the oppressed.

JAS. HUSSEY, Sec. J. McCORMACK, Centre.

J. MURPHY, DEALER IN Gentlemen's Furnishing And Hosiery Goods, Nos. 74 and 238 BOWERY, N. Y.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. GENTS' LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

For the cure of Croup, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic taken internally, and for Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Old Sores, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs externally, is

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.

No pay, if not superior to any other. Sold by the Druggists.

FOR A LIST OF UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES and a General Description of the Government Lands, to be had at ten cents each. Remit to the Emigrant Farmer Company, Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

GLADSTONE'S NIGHTMARE.

BY CAVIARE.

"On, both of down, and inventive
Whereon the sith is at war with gold,
And from whose energy descends
The curtain's breadth in sanguinous fold,
To make our life tolerable,
No midnight phantom ever big;
Nor shall the dim, out the silent dream
The grim remorses of the day."

So, sighing, spoke our great premier,
Out cold of pen in English, tongue,
Our Gladstone of surpassing "gab,"
Our Gladstone of surpassing "gab,"
Per he had sinned and suffered long,
Had wept and trembled sore for he,
Because upon his bosom lay
The horrid Irish incubus.

He dreamt he slept in Downing street,
That the ground was made very hot,
All silence, save the quarter chimes
That echoed from Westminster
His fatestic notice by his mind,
His quaking gaze of emerald hue
"Tis the last time he shall rage,
With impotent of downfall due!

Dreaming, he dreamt, beneath the door,
He saw the clerks of Ireland
Bearing the spoils of Irish wealth,
And cursed Disraeli, Lord Derby
It gave so foul the crimson hues,
Right down upon the prime minister,
If lit the threshold open space,
And Pat stood blandly smiling there

With pipe in mouth, with tall wary,
And battered with a hundred dinks,
Came Pat, smiling in his arms
A mighty pile of coals
He dropped marked on handful same,
The dreamer saw his solid shape,
And shivered, for saw the ultimate, dare
Was rank with odor and Red Tape.

He could not move—some awful spell
"Pinned" to a mode of exact limb;
He could not leave—for, the yellow, fell,
Pat stood between him and the door
But rose to the sense of danger
Would the wild dee in the diagram
Reach to and Rockingham,
And danced a measure round the room

"My honey, is it there you are,
Wasin' your time in limed sleep,
Which what reasons for you to do,
And Jemmy's arrive, I know, I hope?
Be late and late, the wake you soon,
Don't mind what I have been to do
And, with this friend, the position glared
Up to anybody with friend."

Transcribing on a Lamson walk
Wan Pat, with a friendly smile,
He raised their pipes to the table
Pat, the Irish, the Irish, the Irish
Mother, and mother, and mother
Pat, the Irish, the Irish, the Irish
Mother

"How do you like it?" he asked
A tender tone
Pat had got that Ireland dove
By an English voice
The tone
The voice
Pat, the Irish, the Irish
And, Irish, the Irish

"Why, it is a good place
And dear, a dear place
Sure Mr. Gladstone
And the Irish
I don't know a man
Pat, the Irish, the Irish
Irish

"How do you like it?" he asked
"Why, I don't know
Pat, the Irish, the Irish
Irish

"How do you like it?" he asked
Pat, the Irish, the Irish
Irish

THE TERRIBLE STORM.

A FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Five Lives Lost.

SUNDAY last was one of the stormiest days experienced in this city for many years. The storm commenced shortly after midnight, on Sunday morning, and continued without intermission throughout the entire day till late on Sunday night. [illegible]

BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn and Jersey City, and in many other places, the storm raged as furiously as in New York.

One of the most distressing effects of the storm in Brooklyn was the death of a young lady who ventured out about noon. [illegible]

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL P. LEONHARD.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People

[illegible]

THOMAS McDONNELL.

[illegible]

NORWAY OATS.

A CHALLENGE!

[illegible]

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OVERCOATS, usual price $30, now $22 50.

OVERCOATS, usual price $25, now $18 75.

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ILLUSTRATED.

[illegible]

OPINIONS OF THE IRISH PRESS.

[illegible]

THE BAPTISM OF ST. PATRICK.

[illegible]

J. A. McGEE, 9 BARCLAY ST., New York.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 9—No. 221. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

CUI BONO?

BY FION BARRA.

If all the wrath of England ran
To fill the land with ruin-fires,
If all her bloodless hounds began
To tear us as they tore our sires;

If every cabin felt the flame,
And all the fields were waste and red,
Till silence o'er our highways came,
[illegible]

If blood were spilled [illegible]
Where [illegible] hunted [illegible],
And all the grass and all the flowers
Were stained [illegible]

If once again our mothers cried
To all the hills to hide their heads,
And babes and mothers side by side
Lay butchered in their bloody beds

If once again our priests were ours—
Ours only—by a common cause,
Learning once more that Higher Powers
May loose a land from all its laws

If all the love that lit the land
When Priests knew well how hunger kills,
Flashed out again when, bruised and banned,
The Priests were with us in the hills

If in the lonely mountain cave
We heard how Jude and Maccabee,
Cried God's great curse to smite the slave
Who e'er forgot God made him free

If all the tears our fathers shed
Came back to us, and all the groans,
And wives and sons and daughters dead
Lay, with no Priest to bless their bones:

Ah, all were vain to quench the fires
That burn within our veins to-day,
So help us God, that helped our sires,
We cannot give the Land away!

—*Nation.*

Fenian Lessons.

THE more we examine into matters involved in the late rescript from Rome the more do we become satisfied of the smallness of the effect that rescript is likely to produce, at least by way of injuring Fenianism.

For my own part, as an individual Catholic, that rescript could not have cost me one moment's anxiety. Neither could it have troubled me for a second as to how it would affect Fenianism. Then why, it may be asked, did I trouble myself to write a word concerning it? Because my experience led me to believe that its tendency would be to make bad Catholics of good ones, and for that reason and that only I considered it imperative to point out the great difference between an act of the Papal Court, induced by English and pro-English influence, and the action of the Church, or even of the Pope (the latter when misinformed).

We have always found it to be the case, that the less the Church or its ministers interfere with politics, the better it is for religion.

Our pastors have the undoubted right to exercise their civic as well as their sacerdotal duties, and no layman ever dreams of interfering in such cases. Now why, then, do pastors interfere with the laity in the matter of politics? If pastor and people should happen to be of one mind in such things, why good and well. In Ireland, where the instincts of the people are naturally opposed to the alien rule under which they live, it is good and pleasant to behold priest and people agree. But, considering the past history of that country, it is worse than lamentable to behold the priest dare to drive the people to violate their consciences at the polling booth, and that too for the purpose of sending to the English Parliament some poor brainless aristocratic noodle whose father may have timeously bestowed a gift on church or school.

"No priests in politics," was the cry got up lately to prevent the priests of Ireland from aiding and assisting their flocks by advice and example, when both were necessary to counteract the evil effects of England.

Times have now changed, and it would appear that no clerics can or should engage in politics, except bishops, and those who are disposed to further the bishops' views.

In such matters as these the laity are not only justified, but called upon to use every influence they possess—even for the sake of the purity of religion—in order to break down the unholy compact that England would form with those of our Irish bishops who are willing to join that country against their own.

Cardinal Cullen, an excellent churchman but a woeful politician, caused a pastoral to be read from the altars of the Dublin churches lately. That pastoral concerned England more than God Almighty or the care of souls. During its reading six hundred members of one congregation rose up and walked out!

The altar is used as a platform of propagandism of English ideas, in the diocese of Dublin, and the laity rise up and walk out.

O, holy shade of Saint Laurence O'Toole, behold that sight! The faithful children of thy beloved Erin turning their backs respectfully on the altar of their God rather than see that altar desecrated by being turned from its holy purpose to befriend England. Is a Cardinal's soul worth more than the soul of a peasant? Does the just God of Heaven look down from His throne with love on England, the tyrant of His holy Church? So it would appear, if one were to judge by the action—the politico-religious action of Cardinal Cullen.

The people of Ireland have made up their minds to lose no opportunity of showing to England that they do not want her rule. Cardinal Cullen, Dr. Moriarty, and Dr. Dorrian, of Down and Connor, are agreed that English rule is good in Ireland, and therefore they will stretch forth their hands and grasp the thunder to hurl at those whose political belief differs from theirs.

Now, neither cardinal nor bishop is one whit more valuable in the sight of God than the poorest of their flocks, perhaps scarcely so valuable.

As a rule, Irish bishops and Scotch bishops are exceedingly bad judges of politics. They are prepared, and have always been prepared, to go to any extent in behalf of what they consider to be the interests of the Church. They are quite right in all this, so long as they act for and by themselves. But the moment they attempt to compromise the liberties or political aspirations of their people they should be met respectfully but heroically by the people and made to understand that there is a point of endurance beyond which they cannot go.

The private correspondence of Castlereagh exhibits some woeful specimens of ecclesiastical turpitude and time-serving on the part of bishops. To study the lessons—not FENIAN Lessons—therein contained, would almost make one believe that the biggest rascals and enemies of the Church were the holiest of God's created beings. All this may appear exceeding strange, and some might feel inclined to believe it impossible; but what I say is true, nevertheless.

Wolsey and Richelieu were great politicians; so were the Leos and others who occupied the Chair of Peter. It is very questionable, however, if the Church was the gainer by its ecclesiastical politicians. One thing is certain, that during the time when the Popes were the chiefs of the Catacombs, religion was reckoned the purest. It is possible that the gifts of Charlemagne and Pepin were necessary in those days, and it is even more possible at the present time that the praises sung to that new Irish canticle, *Fior Sacerdos Magnum*, are less acceptable to God than that of the *Saggarth Aroon!*

In other words, Ireland in persecution was probably better than Ireland emancipated.

In any case, be this as it may, the national s's of Ireland—that is, the Fenians, call them I. R. B., or whatever you choose—are determined that they shall not be driven from their God-appointed path either by Pope, informed or misinformed, by priest or bishop, by Cullenite or cardinal, priest or curate.

No love can equal that of the Irish people for their pastors, whether in Ireland or America. The political action of a few men must not be permitted to interfere with that love. Our noble-hearted and patriotic [illegible] are with us almost to a unit. The people know this and admire it, hence the grandeur of the Irish Church all over the world.

Such things as I have noticed are but the croppings of the weeds above the grain, but if the weeds be permitted to grow apace unchecked, they will injure the glorious crop among which their life is cast.

It is for this reason I have spoken on these matters. The whole question is a most momentous one both in Ireland and in America.

If the rescript, which owes its inception both to ignorance of Fenianism and the influence of English clergy and laity at Rome, now ceases to do further injury than it has done to the consciences of good men and true; if it cease to be productive of evil, I have no desire whatever to gaze on its ugly dimensions, but should it renew its evil effects, I should consider it due to myself and to those with whom I have worked in harmony, for sake of Ireland, to speak of it and its concocters in much plainer terms than have yet been written.

After all, I incline to the belief that this rescript, or whatever else it may be called, will have done some good, and thus verify the old saying that "out of evil good cometh."

Rome should take care of English influences, especially newspaper influences, and others brought about by Archbishop Manning. Both are very dangerous. The writer of these lines knows Archbishop Manning and his friends of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—well.

PETER McCORRY.

JAMES STEPHENS.

JEFFERSON ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
NEW YORK, March 21, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People

SIR: The committee of the "James Stephens' Fund" held a meeting on the above date, at which a letter was read from Mr. Stephens acknowledging the receipt of the money so patriotically contributed by the Irishmen who have not and cannot forget the man whose genius has made Ireland strong and self-reliant. The committee will meet every Monday evening in the above hall at 8 P. M. until the subscription list be closed. All who wish to assist the committee in forwarding the work which they have in hand are respectfully requested to attend the meetings in the above hall. All monies to be sent to the Treasurer, and communications to the Secretary.

Signed on behalf the committee:

JOHN MURPHY, Chairman.
WM. MORAN, Treasurer, 312 Seventh Avenue, N. Y.
PETER RYAN, Secretary, 356 Second Avenue, N. Y.

JOHN SAVAGE IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, MASS., March 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People

DEAR SIR: I had no idea (to use a Yankee phrase) when I wrote my last that I would trouble you again for some time; but circumstances would not permit silence, therefore you must once more forgive me if I ask a little corner in your valuable [illegible].

We had for some time thought that a good exposé of the aims and objects of Fenianism from parties in whom the public had confidence would do a vast amount of good, and we accordingly communicated with our respected Chief Executive upon the subject, and I am happy to say he has willingly consented.

We also communicated with Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, asking his co-operation and services, and he too unhesitatingly consented, as also did John Boyle O'Reilly, Esq.

The meeting came off on last Monday evening, March 21. Three thousand five hundred people attended. The halls, aisle, and alleyways were densely packed, and when the speakers appeared on the platform they were received with storms of applause.

When the Centre of the Circle announced Mr. Collins as President of the meeting, there was scarcely any bounds to the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage.

It would be useless for me to attempt to give a report of his speech, so replete with eloquence, so cool, calm, and collected, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr Collins stands to-day high in the estimation of the Irish people of this State, and was received fittingly by the people of Worcester. At the conclusion of Mr Collins' speech, he introduced Mr. Savage, Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood, at whose appearance there was a perfect ovation which lasted for several minutes; and though there has been a good deal said in favor of Fenianism, here and elsewhere, we, of *Worcester*, never heard of anything so clear, simple and convincing, as that truly eloquent address of Mr. Savage.

In the course of his remarks he cited his visit to Brookline, Mass., and his acquaintance with Father Finotti, who had been, he said, until recently opposed to [illegible].

He, Mr Savage, was greatly gratified to announce that Father Finotti, after a careful examination of the matter, had openly and clearly spoken in favor of the Fenian Brotherhood. He further stated, that no rescript of the Pope could, in the least, affect the Organization conducted and presided over by Mr. Savage, inasmuch as it was not a secret society.

It is conceded to Father Finotti, that he is among the best, if not the best [illegible] orator in our diocese; well known throughout the State, and a person whose opinions are regarded with the most profound respect by his [illegible] of New England, and I assure you, this announcement created no little [illegible] and satisfaction, and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, who repeatedly cheered Father Finotti's views.

Mr Savage appealed in the most forcible manner to the grand audience to support him in his official capacity, in his unceasing efforts to sustain the Home Organization, with the Supreme Council of which he was in direct communication. His recital of the efforts so successfully made to create union of the national elements in Ireland and Great Britain, was received with great satisfaction. He dwelt with eloquence and effect on the duty of all Irishmen aiding in the extension of the Fenian Brotherhood as a sure means of giving that practical aid to the Home Organization which was necessary to [illegible] the wonderful changes which have been inaugurated by Fenianism. Our first and last resolve, he said, was to sustain the I. R. B.

Mr Savage's address has created a good feeling, and will long be remembered by the Irish people of our city; they departed satisfied with our arrangements, and we expect ere many days to realize its happy results. Already we are having large accessions to our ranks, and those of good standing. In a word, the people are wonderfully agitated over such sound, honest and candid argument.

Mr O'Reilly was suffering, unfortunately, from a bad cold, and only said a few words, supporting Mr Savage's arguments in favor of the policy of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Hoping you will forgive my intrusion on your valuable space,

I am, yours fraternally,

A FENIAN.

After the separation of the immense audience from Mechanic's Hall, a deputation from Millbury waited on the Chief Executive. Subsequently a meeting of the Worcester Circle took place in the large parlor of the Bay State House, which had been provided for Mr. Savage's use.

The Chief Executive here addressed the Circle, and explained in detail some points upon which he only touched in his speech at Mechanic's Hall. They chiefly had reference to the mutual understanding existing between the Fenian Brotherhood and the I. R. B. He showed that it was well-defined and satisfactory, that he was in direct communication with the Supreme Council—that there was no go-between using the name of the one to mislead the other and distract both. The Chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood was in direct communication with the Supreme Council, sent aid directly to it. He had found it necessary to warn circles against extending courtesies to dangerous persons.

Mr Savage impressed on the Circle the necessity for energy of action in giving support to the I. R. B. National affairs were progressing as well as could be expected; but every effort was needed to keep up the revolution which the whole world acknowledged was in actual and successful progress under the pressure of the Fenian Idea.

The visit of Mr. Savage was productive of most beneficial results.

THE POPE A REPEALER.

THE articles between Sir Kenelm Digby and the Pope, drawn up for the guidance of the Papal Nuncio, Rinuccini, in Ireland, were very important. The principles they affirm have not been declared void by any later Rescript, and therefore must be regarded as sound, orthodox, and essential.

Irish Catholics, if they respect the Papal authority, must be influenced by these principles. Irish Catholic bishops and priests must abide by them, be guided by them, and enforce them, so far as possible.

The *First* Article provided for the freedom of the Catholic religion, the restoration of all the churches and revenues, and as to monasteries said to have been released to the possessors by the Cardinal Legate, the article orders "that it be debated in a Free Parliament in Ireland, what may or can be done in that point."

A "*Free* Parliament in Ireland" we have not yet—the Pope made it an essential condition for the satisfaction of Ireland, therefore the Catholics must feel bound in conscience never to be contented till they obtain and secure it.

The *Second* Article provided: "That he (the King) annul and repeal all the Penal Laws, and others whatsoever made against the said Catholics, on account of their religion, from the beginning of the defection of Henry the Eighth to this day."

But that would not have been enough, without a free Parliament in Ireland. His Holiness saw extremely well that a Parliament in England, if it repealed one day, might re-enact coercion the next, therefore he held that "a free Irish Parliament" is a necessity. Having mentioned it as essential in the first article, he returns to it in the third, when he emphatically declares its necessity, as a guarantee and security of Irish liberties.

The Holy Father then expressly stipulated, ordered, and commanded:

3. "That for the better establishing the free and public exercise of the Catholic religion, and to add more force and security to the Repeal of the said laws, the King do call a Parliament in Ireland independent on that in England."

It was also provided that Irish Catholics should be made capable and promoted to all such posts (such as the Viceroyalty) as the Protestants till then.

The establishment of "a free Parliament in Ireland, independent on that of England," being accomplished, together with the other articles: "His Holiness is willing to pay to the Queen of Great Britain a hundred thousand crowns of Roman money."

There were some difficulties and delays in the matter, and the Pope's Nuncio and Irish prelates, swore Irish Catholics into a confederacy, binding them [illegible] in the decrees of the Irish Parliament, to defend it and maintain it against all opponents. Then the hierarchy wrote in support of the Irish "rebellion": "We have unanimously consented to draw out and unsheath the most fearful sword of Excommunication, as we do by [illegible] presents, against all such wicked slaves of Satan in manner and form as followeth."

They then proceed to excommunicate His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in very solemn terms, and to cut off from the Church all who adhere to him, and to suspend from office and benefice, grace and privilege, all ecclesiastics, dignitaries, pastors, priests, chaplains, who should countenance or give advice to him or his. They anathematize and excommunicate all who do not sustain and maintain the Irish Parliament in its declarations.

They declare in solemn terms: "After mature deliberation, we have and by these presents do anathematize and excommunicate, with the Major Excommunication, *ipso facto*, to be incurred without expecting further sentence. And we do hereby separate from the Body and communication of the Faithful, and deliver unto the power of Satan, any person or persons of what quality or pre-eminence soever that will presume by words, writings, force of arms, privately or publicly by themselves, or otherwise, to oppose or disobey our present declaration, or any part thereof. We do likewise excommunicate, as above, all the advisers, relievers, abettors and furtherers of those that will directly or indirectly, infringe, violate, or countenance our present Sentence or Declaration.

"Furthermore, we do excommunicate and anathematize all our Unnatural Patriots and others of our flocks that will adhere to the common enemy."

They ordered this to be read from every altar, and in all public places. A peace was offered to them. But "the assembly ecclesiastical of the superior and inferior Irish clergy," held in Waterford, with "the most illustrious our Lord the Archbishop Firmano and Apostolic Nuncio," at their head—denounced any man who would accept it. "All, and every one of the Confederate Catholics who shall adhere to the like peace, or shall consent to the maintainers thereof or otherwise embrace the same, be held absolutely perjured, especially for this cause: that in those articles (of peace) there is no mention made of the Catholic religion and the security thereof, nor any care had for the conservation of the privileges of the country, but rather all things are referred to the pleasure of the most renowned king, from whom, in his present state, nothing of certainty can be had." They would consent to no peace unless they had "secure conditions for religion and country," and forthwith excommunicate all who would consent.

We think we have conclusively shown that the Popes were repealers—that a "free Irish Parliament, independent on that of England," is made an essential principle, supported by excommunication and anathema.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, suggester of the "Buckshire' Bull," will now begin to think it as well not to claim "the full benefit of the Papal Bulls for England"—and perhaps it will confess that Papal Bulls are what the Scotch call "kittle cattle"—very apt to turn against an English driver.—*Irish* [illegible]

NATIONAL TRIBUTE IN LIMERICK.

Refusal of the Limerick Priests to Allow the Collection.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Messrs. Daniel O'Connor, T.C.; Johnstone Russell, Michael Kennelly, John O'Keeffe, Blackwell, and Clifford, waited on the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, at the Palace, on Monday, to ask his sanction for a collection in behalf of the families of the political prisoners on Patrick's Day. The object of the deputation was explained by Mr. Russell and Mr. O'Connor. They expressed their regret that on account of the urgency of the case they were unable to give notice of their intention to call. They said that their mission was merely a charitable one, and that the funds raised, if the collection were allowed, would be applied for the relief of the suffering families, and not for the furtherance of political objects. Mr. Daniel O'Connor, T.C., said he had been appointed temporary Treasurer, but if Dr. Fitzgerald would kindly consent to act himself and see the funds properly applied, it would give the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to all concerned in the collection.

The Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald thanked the deputation for the courteous manner in which they had explained their views. He then added that with regard to the objects of their mission, there would be no difficulty in the way if he could regard the collection as one purely in the interests of charity, but after the experience of last year, he should look upon the collection, not as a charitable one, but as a political one, and, furthermore, as a political collection for a society which, within the last few weeks, had been condemned by the Church. Last year there were safeguards taken by such of the clergy as allowed the collection to divest it, as far as possible, of its political character; but like safeguards could not be taken this year, because the clergy, owing to the annoyance to which they had been subjected, were unwilling to have anything to do with the collection. It would be quite different if the collection was taken up by a society devoted to the cause of charity, and consisting of men who were known to be lovers of law and order, then a man might subscribe to the relief of a distressed Fenian without leaving himself open to the charge of encouraging Fenianism.

One of the deputation here remarked that Mr. O'Connor was one of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Mr Fitzgerald said no doubt Mr O'Connor was a member and a good member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, but he did not represent the society.

The deputation then waited on the President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and were told that as members of a religious society, they could have nothing to say to a collection for the Fenian prisoners.

The deputation [illegible] Dr. [illegible], at the [illegible] interview with the Presbytery.

[illegible]

The deputation thanked Dr. [illegible] for his courtesy, [illegible].—*Limerick Paper.*

SORCERY IN CORK.

AT the Cork Assizes, recently, Elizabeth Higgins, a woman of apparently about forty years of age, was put forward and indicted that she, on 12th February, 1870, did falsely pretend that she had the power of exorcising evil spirits. (Laughter.) That the house of Thomas Coleman, Ballincurra, near Midleton, was "airy," meaning thereby that it was haunted by evil spirits, and that she had the power to drive them away, and that by those fraudulent pretences she unlawfully obtained from Mary Coleman sixpence and several articles of wearing apparel, together with some potatoes.

Ellen Coleman—I live at Ballincurra. It is my father's place. I recollect on 24th February last. My father and mother were away at market that day when the prisoner came to me. She sat down, commenced talking, telling stories that the house was airy. I understood that she meant it was haunted by evil spirits. (Laughter.)

His Lordship—That is a very different interpretation. (Renewed laughter.)

Witness—She took a bottle out of her pocket. There was a green branch in it. My brother was in the house sick with a sore [illegible]. She said there was curing in it, and that it only required a little "stiffening." She told me the room where I slept was airy. She took me to the room and commenced praying. She said I should give her sixpence and I gave it to her. She then said I should give her my dress and I gave it to her. She asked me for [illegible] petticoat and I gave it to her. (Laughter.) I was so frightened of the bottle she had in her hand that I thought I should give her everything that I had in my room. (A laugh.) She then opened my box and got an herb, sewed it up, and put it into the box and said it was in that box the spirits were. (Laughter.) She also gave me something sewn up in a piece of cloth which she said was to save myself. She tied another herb in the box. I gave her a bonnet and cloak then. She mentioned that the potato house was haunted also, and that she should put an herb there, too. (Laughter.) I went with her to the potato-house, and she put some of the potatoes in a bag which she had with her. When she was going away, she desired me not to tell my mother about the matter for three days, because if I did the charm would be no good. I didn't believe her, but she gave me a great fright. I was afraid of her.

His Lordship—You didn't believe her?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Did you ever see any ghosts in your father's house? (Laughter.)

Witness—No.

His Lordship—[illegible] (Renewed laughter.)

Witness—[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]—Did you ever see any in your box? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, sir. Besides the clothes I gave her she took a [illegible] I gave it to her; [illegible]

His Lordship [illegible] the allegation [illegible] be sustained as [illegible] the prisoner, but [illegible] the Crown [illegible] that [illegible] house was not "airy," and further that [illegible] was haunted by evil spirits. [illegible] His Lordship then directed the acquittal [illegible] on the indictment.

The jury then acquitted the prisoner as directed, but she was then proceeded against on the second indictment for larceny, and convicted.

RECEIVED "De La Salle Monthly," and "Horrors of Vaccination," by Dr. Schieferdecker. The former contains a good amount of excellent reading matter. The papers are brisk and lively, and afford a good deal of useful information; the latter is on the eternally disputed question of vaccination, written, however, very lucidly, and containing not a few proofs in support of the writer's views, which are those of opposition to the practice of vaccination.

CORK IS THE AIDEN FOR YOU, LOVE, AND ME.

BY DR. MAGINN.

AIR—"They may rail at this life."

They may rail at the city where I was first born,
But it's there they've the whiskey, and butter, and pork,
An' a neat little spot for to walk in each morn,
They call it Daunt's Square, and the city is Cork!
The Square has two sides, why, one east and one west;
And conta[i]n[s] all the region of frolic and sprees,
Where salmon, drisheens, and beefsteaks are cook'd best,
Och! Fishamble's the Aiden for you, love, and me.

If you want to behold the sublime and the beauteous,
Put your toes in your brogues, and see sweet Blarney Lane,
Where the parents and childer is comely and duteous,
And "dry lodgin'" both cider and beast entertain.
In the cellars below dines the slashin' young fellows,
What comes with the butter from distant Tralee;
While the landlady, chalking the score on the bellows,
Sings, Cork is an Aiden for you, love, and me.

Blackpool is another sweet place of that city,
Where pigs, twigs, and weavers, they all grow together,
With its small little tanyards—och, more is the pity—
To strip the poor beasts to convert them to leather!
[illegible]

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Speeches Against the Prison Contract System.

[illegible]

... received a stone. The subject of prison labor is one that ought to be duly considered, and when so considered, I am sure it will meet with the condemnation of every upright man.

PRISON LABOR.

Mr Fencer proceeded to give a few facts to show the evils effects of the prison contract system. Under this system honest, hard working men, who have served years as apprentices, are forced to compete with the cheap labor of the convict, thereby reducing their wages to the lowest standard.

After bringing forth an abundance of testimony to support his propositions, Mr Fencer closed his remarks.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. Wells, here read the following list of Vice-Presidents:

Charles McCarthy, of Lodge 69; John Dunn, of Lodge 103; Edward Boston, of Lodge 119; Conrad Wesselfreed, of Lodge of 139; Peter Sherry, of Lodge 145; Cithane Kirk, of Lodge 147; John McMahon, of Lodge 147; Joseph Mison, of Lodge 163; James T. Savage, of Lodge 183; August Koester, of Lodge 194; Patrick Searkey, of Lodge 215; George Russell, of Lodge 235; Moses Frenchman, of Lodge 259; John Meehan, of Lodge 261. Secretaries, J. J. Bradshaw, of Lodge 119; Benjamin Hamilton, of Lodge 178.

Bro. J. J. Bradshaw read the following resolutions, which were adopted nem. con.

WHEREAS, The workingmen of this State in Convention assembled recently, framed certain laws intended to ameliorate the condition of all classes of laborers and presented the same to the Legislature for consideration, and

WHEREAS, The promises made to many of the members of that body, that the bills in question should be passed upon their final passage without delay, would seem to have been made only to be broken, and whereas we consider that the bill for "The Better Protection of Mechanics of this State by Regulating the use of Convict Labor," as a measure which, if passed, will benefit all class[es] of society, but more especially the large number of men known as the Knights of St. Crispin, therefore be it

[illegible]

Mr. Murphy was loudly applauded on retiring. Mr. Troupe next spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CLUSERET

ON THE

Necessity of a Daily Newspaper for the Workingmen.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1870.

FELLOW WORKERS:

Is the deaf and dumb equal to the man who speaks and hears?

You will say, no.

Well, you are the deaf and dumb of society!

The voice of the people is their press. You have no press. Therefore you cannot speak. Being unable to speak, you cannot be heard, and, consequently, are not understood. So you are, in truth, deaf and dumb.

In such a condition of inferiority you undertake your great social struggle in vindication of labor's rights! Believe your European brothers, and believe me, when we say you must begin by obtaining the power of speaking, and through that power you will succeed in acting. With your voice in concert, the organized ranks of labor will be filled, and [illegible] will stand together. At that voice [illegible] that separate you, under the name of parties, will be cleared up. Political schemers, [illegible] now [illegible], instead of helping you, will be ignored, and a great labor party—the only valuable party in a nation—will unite the men who are now separated from one another by mere party questions. At your voice your antagonists will understand that they have no longer to deal with scattered and feeble workingmen, but with a strong labor organization claiming its just share in the common inheritance.

It is not enough to be strong; you must be known as strong.

Who believes in the strength of a deaf mute? You, yourselves, are not conscious of yours.

[illegible]

... a penny to call your own.

It is time, then, that your voice should be heard.

Having made everything, everything belongs to you. And, in effect, you dispose of everything through your votes on election day. Call then, at once, upon political officials to help you. They have long been eloquent concerning workingmen's sacred rights and labor interests. They chant hosannas to the workingmen. They cry long life to the workingmen! Workingmen forever! Let them now prove their friendship by responding to your just demand.

Let a subscription of stock, in shares of —, be made by individual members of the Workingmen's Union, or by any trades societies, it being a condition of subscription that each stockholder will be a member of the Workingmen's National Union, and that no stock shall be transferable except to a member thereof.

Fellow workers, let your action be prompt and effective, and your enterprise will be successful.

Your friend, G. CLUSERET,
Delegate from the French Workingmen's Societies.

The National Anniversary.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1870, will long be remembered by the people of Dublin. The national festival has never before been celebrated with so much enthusiasm or with so much earnest and happy rejoicings. The spirit of nationality seems to pervade all classes of Irishmen, no matter what shade of political opinion and religious feeling they may adopt. Through the streets of Dublin, on Thursday, the "green immortal shamrock" passed us by in every direction. Amongst the wearers the ladies were unusually conspicuous, and they made a lavish display of green ribbons and feathers, while a sprig of the triple leaf might not unfrequently be seen on their breasts or in the front of their hats and bonnets. The weather being highly favorable for the out door celebration of the day, the city was thronged from an early hour with the youth and beauty of Dublin and its suburbs. But the lively, gay, and uncommon attractions of the Exhibition Palace and Winter Gardens soon drew off the festive ...

[illegible]

FATHER SHEEHY'S MONUMENT.

At a meeting of the Father Sheehy Monument Committee, held in Clogheen, on Saturday, the 12 inst., Rev. Father Shanahan in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and unanimously adopted:

[illegible]

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM—J. K. CASEY ("LEO.")

[illegible]

... verge of eternity—our Ireland had awakened to celebrate the festival of her National Saint, one of the purest and most devoted of her national workers stood before the throne of his Maker, pleading, let us hope, for the suffering land to whose cause he had given his genius and the service and devotion of his life. Young, very young—when he left the world he had not reached his twenty-fourth year—he had given years of his life, much suffering, and all his soul to Ireland. When, five years ago, the band of martyrs, some dead, some in dungeons, were lighting up the land with a new soul, J. K. Casey was among them. Youth as he was then, he was the friend and fellow-worker of Edward Duffy, who only went before him to prepare the way. To the hour of his death J. K. Casey worked in the cause of Ireland. His last utterances were of hope and of faith in her destiny. In the St. Patrick's Day number of the Shamrock is published the last lines he ever wrote, full of tenderness, of [illegible], of Irish hopefulness for the dear motherland. And now, with the memory of his dead face, the lines "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning" seem like a presentiment. On the morning of St. Patrick's Day their author was gone to his rest. [illegible] Plaintively he wrote

[illegible]
Rest softly, [illegible] there,
For another bright springtide is coming
With glory proud, [illegible]
Soft tears from the maiden eyes welling
Drop down on the dust, [illegible]
Oh, who would not envy the sunshine
Of hearts to bring tears to the [illegible],
Tho' weary the sorrowful waiting
For joy so long coming, they said;
We're nought but a hope in that waiting,
And flowers and tears for the dead.

Hardly had his beautifully pathetic thought seen the day, when the inevitable Angel called him to the grave, where the affection of his countrymen will strew its flowers and the tears of all who loved him ...

[illegible]

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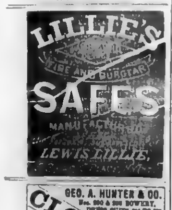

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JOHN O'MAHONY,

Editor.

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JAMES KILEN, HOBOKEN, CITY.—Your communication appeared in our issue of last week.

"OWEN, OF A PATRIOT HEART."—Your letter to hand; we will publish it in our issue of next week.

JOHN D. MCCARTHY, NEW YORK.—Your communication appeared in our issue of last week.

P. MAHER, HOBOKEN.—We will publish your paper at the earliest date we can.

W. H. MCCARTHY, M. D., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.—Your letter has been received.

C. BRAY—WORCESTER, MASS.—Your letter is received.

J. P. O'B.—Yes, it is a good letter; but we have already published that year to which it refers. The letter of Tim Healy of the Nook in Pall Mall Gazette, whom we shall in vain look for, is worth a dozen such.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, April 5, 1870.

THE COERCION BILL FOR IRELAND

In order that our readers may be enabled to thoroughly judge for themselves the nature of the new instrument of tyrany we propose to expose the disposal of the clauses:

"Power would be taken to search for arms by night as well as by day, and for concealed persons with the same authority, and no arms of a minister, who would be under no bond except to persons appointed to carry arms. Magistrates would have power to examine persons on such and commit them for refusing to give evidence even where no charge was made against an offender, and they would also have a discretion, whenever a district was proclaimed, to quarter the police on the inhabitants. Newspaper publications would be prohibited, and the editors specially proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant. If the proclamation of a district might interfere with some criminal's business, they might be taken before a magistrate, and if they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves they would be liable to be imprisoned for six months. Strangers also might be dealt with in a similar manner and compelled to give satisfactory sureties for good conduct. The executive would have power to close public houses when and as long as, and also, on application to the Queen's Bench, to change the venue for any trial running and of one of those proclamations. Persons being with a certain class of offences an option would be given to the magistrate either to send them for trial or to commit summarily for not more than six months. Finally, the whole of Ireland, every part of arms and ammunition might be seized by the Lord Lieutenant, and in the same manner, should he consider it necessary, to seize all newspapers, and to make application for the violation of any article, or the relatives

So far this is pretty good, and one might feel inclined to believe that it covered the whole ground. For a certainty there is no want of power, back to magistrate and police. He would be more than a saint, we suspect, who could escape the snares laid for him by English law administrators, if it be applied to a prosecuting an Irish air, whistling in very seditious in Ireland.

But this is not enough. Some outraged Tory lawyer, determined to satisfy vacate from the people of Ireland, has added a clause to the bill, which, if it be passed, will make it one. So much the worse for the government.

THE DEATH-BLOW OF AGITATION

[illegible]

AN ADVICE

[illegible]

TO WORKINGMEN

[illegible]

BEGGING FOR BREAD AND GETTING A STONE

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fenian News.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[illegible]

THE FENIAN PRISONER BURKE.

[illegible]

The Late Count de Montalembert.—The Paris papers contain eulogistic articles on the late Count de Montalembert. Le Français says "Public life will be the poorer for the loss of this truly great and disinterested Catholic, Liberalism one of its most faithful advocates, Humanism, honor, and century one of their masters; and the country one of her noblest sons." In the Débats M. Prevost Paradol says "Of all the great officers of the 19th century one of their masters; and the country one of her noblest sons." In the Débats M. Prevost Paradol says "Of all the great officers of the 19th century none have surpassed in the heart. He was French and Liberal in spite of himself, as shown in the Pantheon. In the Chamber, which he was leaving, M. de Montalembert was the only man who could speak with the same authority as Thiers, with the figures of Rémusat, Rouher, and Ollivier." Le Pays proposed that a public funeral be decreed to denote the esteem in which the deceased was held.

L. S. P.

Fiann Eireann Abu.

FIRST GRAND

Annual Military Ball

OF THE

Officers of the Manhattan Brigade,

LEGION OF ST. PATRICK,

AT THE

APOLLO HALL, 28th St., COR. BROADWAY.

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TICKETS, Admitter Gent and Ladies, $1.

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TERESA MALONE, OR THE BATTLE OF KILCUMNEY.

A BALLAD OF NINETY-EIGHT.

The battle was over, 'twas twenty to one,
And the Pikemen were forced to surrender or run,
And the Troopers from Lockland, the Britons of Wales,
The Griffins of England with fiery red scales,
Waved their swords in the skies, clasped their helmets anew,
And proceeded to ride down the rebelly crew—
For the day was their own, and the enemy gone,
And their valor grew boundless from being alone.

A band of these heroes—fame numbers them nine—
With long blades and pistols, and feathered and fine,
Rode into a farmyard, simmering with ire,
Setting haggard and homestead and roof tree a-fire,
And reddening the sky, like a sunset at eve,
Whilst one half dismounted to murder and thieve,
The rest riding onward to rifle the land,
Of everything, anything, coming to hand.

"Come out, bloody rebels, or burn to flour!"
Cried the worthy descendants of Owen Glendower—
"Come, cowardly Irish, ye rebels in grain!
Or burn and be damned, if we call ye in vain!"

There were four boys of Wexford, in manhood's full prime,
Who heard the red troopers decry all the time,
Who had seen them dismount, and surround their frail door,
To feed the wild flames with some fugitive's gore,
And they only awaited the word for a bound,
To pin the foul fiends with a [illegible] to the ground.

"I'm into the dog on the left," said O'Toole,
"I keep to the left, on the road, as a rule!"

"And I to the hairy-pawed brute on the right,
For England has taught us that right is but might.

"And I for the middle man, stiff as a post,
For Irish from middle men suffer the most!"

"There are two left for me!" cried O'Byrne of the Glen;
"But these Britons of Wales are the remnants of men!"

"Now, open the door!" roared O'Toole, with a yell—
"The Irish for Ireland! the Saxons to hell!"

And out bounded Wexford, with light in her look,
And in went the pike to the heart—to the hook—
And the hirelings of England left carbine and sword
For [illegible], without fee or reward.

To the rescue the foraging horsemen came on,
But a glance showed the [illegible] how the combat had gone.
And they fled for dear life, by the flames they had fed
With the foe at their heels and the fear in their head,
For they knew that grim Wexford had arms galore
[illegible]

[illegible]

In her [illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible]

They were [illegible]
And Teresa Malone [illegible]
[illegible]
She then turned her fast steed to the left with a will,
And made for the [illegible] that led to the mill.

But the [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] the deal when [illegible] to fall,
[illegible]
Not a memory of [illegible], but Teresa Malone!

* [illegible], the favorite color of the Deity."—Dr. Petrie.

MAC LIAG.

IRELAND.

Which Is It?—No better illustration could be given of the disposition of the Government to conserve pro[illegible] rights than the observation of Mr. Fortescue in introducing the Whig "Pains and Penalty Bill." The right honorable gentleman said it was the object of the Bill to protect life, but, above all, property in Ireland. The House was foolish enough to laugh at this absurdity, but there is wisdom even in folly, and Mr. Fortescue's blunder reveals the same policy of the English Government with regard to this country, which is, "protect property above all things, even—life, honor, or virtue."

The *Tralee Chronicle* has some very pertinent remarks on the Land Bill and the disappointment it has caused, after the hopes of the people being raised so high: "It was not [illegible]," it says, "[illegible] when they meant to serve the Irish [illegible], at the cost of the Irish people. They had a very different mode of doing business—a very [illegible] state, when the work in hands was the [illegible] of the Infamous Statute of Kilkenny, or the suppression and plunder of Monasteries, or the confiscations and settlements of Elizabeth and James I., or the Transplantation [illegible] to destroy the Irish [illegible] the articles of the Treaty of Limerick, or the other [illegible] of that [illegible] the oppression [illegible] of the [illegible] people, or the [illegible] gave of the Irish soil [illegible] acres to the [illegible] founders of the Orange Ascendancy."

Treatment of Political Prisoners—Probable Inquiry.—There are good grounds for believing that Ministers will not object to the appointment of a committee, or some other independent and fairly constituted tribunal, to inquire into the operation of the existing regulations for the administration of prison punishment in respect of persons confined for political offences, and into the actual treatment which such persons experience. These are pretty nearly the terms of Mr. Callan's motion, which stands for discussion in conjunction with another notice by Mr. G. H. Moore relative to the alleged insanity of two or three of the Fenian convicts. If the Government and Mr. Callan can agree upon the selection of ten or twelve unbiassed representatives taken from both sides of the House, then the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee is nearly certain, but should any difficulty present itself by reason of the Home Secretary claiming more than his fair share of administrative power, then the alternative of an absolutely independent Commission of Inquiry, composed of two or three Parliamentary representatives and a similar number of eminent medical men, will be urged, and, if necessary, a division taken.—*Irish Times.*

The Church and the Land Bill.—Mr. Sinclair Aytoun has given notice that on reading the order of the day for going into committee on the Irish Land Bill, he will move that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to provide that compensation be given out of the unappropriated funds of the Disestablished Church of Ireland to those landowners whose property had diminished in value in consequence of concession made by the bill to tenants in contravention of their existing rights as landlords.

Evictions in Ireland.—From a Parliamentary return it appears that during the last three years 7,[illegible] persons have been evicted from their holdings in Ireland; but of these 1,367 were readmitted. The western part of Galway stands at the head of the list with a total of 7[illegible].

The Clonmel *Chronicle* gives an example of the kind of litigation certain to arise from the bill: "A landlord and a tenant quarrel over the value of a drain or some other 'improvement.' At once the official arbitrator is appealed to. If his decision bring not content, away they go to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, who sits bewildered from the perfect avalanche of complexities that has fallen upon him. The case at length is patiently heard, judgment is given, but is not satisfactory to either, and lawyers, growing fat upon increasing fees, lead on their unhappy victims to where superior judges preside. Still no final decision; but, happy privilege, there is yet another resource. The [illegible] Court looms in the distance, and here at last at least, after a long, wearisome, and expensive [illegible], the owner and the occupier meet—perhaps to find that the pocket was the only place [illegible] drained."

Mr. James Haughton writes: "Sorrowful signs of national ruin have ever been given to the once mighty kingdom, that have preceded her, whose [illegible] caused their overthrow, than now indicates the decline of England's greatness, because of the [illegible]

The Irish Abroad. [illegible]

Two Children Smothered in a Corn-Chest. [illegible] the death of two children, under very painful circumstances, took place on Friday, March 4 near Balerno. The [illegible] a girl of five and a boy of three years [illegible], residing with their father, Mr. Knox, who is [illegible]. In the course of the day they left home for the purpose of going to see their brother, who was working at a garden at no great distance from the house. Under these circumstances no notice was taken of their absence till a considerable time afterwards, when the brother, on returning from his work, stated, in reply to his mother's inquiry, that he had never seen them. A search was forthwith instituted, [illegible] At length however, [illegible] to open the lid of a large corn chest in the stable, where the ill-fated children were found lying dead inside. The secret of their mysterious disappearance was now only too apparent. The little creatures, instead of their going [illegible]

At the Kanturk Laborers' [illegible] Sunday, March 1[illegible], a resolution [illegible] the claims of the laborer was adopted. It requires that the Land Bill shall be amended, so as to give the laborer an acre of land to be held directly from the landlord if the laborer so wish, with a house containing at least two rooms, and a [illegible], the landlord to be bound to keep the premises in tenantable repair. The resolution suggests that the number of laborers' cottages may be restricted in proportion to the size of the farm, so as to prevent undue subdivision.

A Diabolical Outrage.—Last night an attempt of a most diabolical character was made by three men to excite an alarm of fire in a densely crowded congregation in the Church of St. Andrew, Westland Row, where a mission is being preached by the Vincentian Fathers. This mission commenced on Sunday week, and night after night the church has been crowded, but on no occasion more than last night. Three persons, said to belong to a public institution of the city, were observed in the church conducting themselves in a most unseemly manner. The Rev. Father Roche had concluded an eloquent discourse, and the Rev. Michael Doyle, Administrator, was coming forward to give Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, when a cry was raised by one of the three men above referred to of fire. This cry was repeated three times, and anything to equal the scene which ensued would be hard to be described. Not less than five thousand men, women, and children appeared to be insane with fear, and crushed themselves into masses around the doors, which soon became blocked up, and the consequence would have been most disastrous, only for the influence of the clergy, who went through the crowd striving to allay the panic. In the terrible scene the miscreants who had given the false alarm contrived to make their escape, and we have deeply to regret that they are still at liberty. It was feared that a great number of accidents had occurred in the fearful crush, and that women and children had been trampled to death by those who were finding their way to the doors [illegible], strange to say, neither life has been lost nor limb [illegible] by one of the most cowardly and fiendish outrages that we have ever known to have occurred in this country. A respectable man, who was supposed to have been one of the three offenders, was chased by the people, and only for the active exertions of twelve [illegible] he would have been torn to pieces. He was charged to George's street police station, but it was soon ascertained that he was not one of the transgressors. The police have information, we can learn, that will lead to the apprehension of the ruffians, who were near being the cause of a great disaster and the sacrifice of much human life. The attempt of last night was evidently suggested by that which took place at the mission in Liverpool some weeks since, and it is said that the three alarmists had been specially engaged for the performance of an act most terrible to contemplate.—*Freeman* of March 15.

Archbishopric of Armagh—The Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan.—A rumor has been extensively circulated for some days past that the Archbishopric of Armagh, vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Kieran, had been conferred on the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe. We are happy to be able to confirm the authenticity of this rumor, as a telegram has been received from Rome announcing that "His Holiness the Pope has confirmed by the appointment by the Propaganda of the Most Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan to the Archiepiscopal See of Armagh, and Primacy of all Ireland." Whilst congratulating his Grace on his well merited promotion, we congratulate also the clergy and people of Armagh on obtaining for their chief pastor a prelate in every way so eminent—distinguished alike for piety and learning, and promising to be no unworthy successor of St. Patrick in the Primatial See. Dr. M'Gettigan, who is a native of the diocese of Raphoe, is well known to many of our fellow-citizens. He received his early classical education at the late Rev. W. Moore's academy in this city; and in Maynooth, where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies, his career was a most brilliant one. Having served for many years as administrator of Letterkenny, he was appointed parish priest of Ballyshannon, and in both parishes he has left behind him many enduring monuments of his pastoral zeal. Mild, gentle, and unassuming in his manners, a profound theologian, well versed in Sacred Scriptures and ecclesiastical history, an accomplished scholar, and an exceedingly eloquent pulpit orator, he attracted the attention and gained the esteem of his brother clergymen so that when the declining years of the late Most Rev. Patrick M'Gettigan rendered the appointment of a Coadjutor Bishop necessary, the clergy of Raphoe were almost unanimous in recommending the Rev. Daniel M'Gettigan to that high and important office. This recommendation was favorably received at Rome, and in '56 he was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe, to the [illegible] of which diocese he succeeded in '61 on the death of his predecessor. The impetus given to religion proved the wisdom and excellence of the choice. Dr. M'Gettigan was not remarkable for taking any public or active part in politics, but in every movement that concerned the well being of the people of Ireland he showed himself to possess the head and heart of a true, genuine Irish Catholic Bishop. At a meeting of the clergy of Armagh, after the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Kieran, his name was returned to Rome as *dignissimus*, and we are happy to be able to state that His Holiness has acceded to the wishes of the clergy of the Archdiocese by elevating him to the Primacy. Dr. M'Gettigan is the 1[illegible] successor of St. Patrick in the see of Armagh, and on looking over the list of the Archbishops of Armagh, we find that he is the third Bishop of Raphoe who has been translated to the Archdiocese. In the year 1173 Gilbert O Caran, and [illegible] Patrick O [illegible] were translated from Raphoe to Armagh. We again congratulate the clergy and the people of Raphoe on the [illegible] *Derry Journal.*

Ulster Sacrificed.—Mr. Gladstone has mercilessly sacrificed Ulster. He will not recede an inch from his position. [illegible] all the stipulations of all the bailiffs are to have the force of law. Still there is a gleam of hope. We wonder whether Mr. Gladstone has fallen into a dilemma, or whether a dilemma has overtaken and overwhelmed him. While decrying the idea of defining the Ulster custom, he actually elevates it to a position that is above legislation. He says in plain words that custom is a matter to be determined by proof, not by practice. So that, if on any estate on which the Ulster Tenant Right, as commonly and properly understood, prevailed, there can be evidence of its existence [illegible] by the present or previous landlords would be of no avail. If this be Mr. Gladstone's meaning, we tell his declaration with delight, but then how will he get out of his stipulations about contracts? The fact is, we are [illegible] leading to entire [illegible] Mr. Butt, be even indirectly secured to this province and to its land, the people will be partially satisfied.—*Belfast paper.*

The Ballyedmond Estate.—It will be recollected that about a month ago Captain James Smith Barry, the proprietor of the above estate, [illegible] a letter threatening [illegible] in the event of a certain stringent course which it was alleged had been pursued in the management of his estate, being persisted in. Captain Smith Barry, who is said not to have taken any active part in the management of his property, was much surprised, not having been aware that any grounds for discontent existed, and he at once proceeded to institute an investigation into the cause of the missive. A circular was issued to the tenantry, in which the missive was set forth, and the tenants were invited to meet Captain Smith Barry on an appointed day and express freely their opinions of the management of the estate. In accordance with this invitation, the tenants assembled on Monday, March 7, at Ballyedmond House. The gathering was exceedingly large, and besides embracing almost every tenant on the estate, there were present several persons who had been dispossessed of their holdings on the estate during the past ten years. Several Catholic clergymen and gentlemen residing in the neighborhood also attended, amongst whom were the Rev. M. Power, P.P., Killeagh, Rev. J. Cronin, Lisgoold, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, P.P., Midleton, Rev. James Rice, Roman Catholic Administrator, Rev. William Wilson, Rector of Dungourney, Messrs. M. R. O'Farrell, W. O. Jackson, and [illegible] Dennehy, R. M. Mr. Beamish, the agent of the estate, who was understood to be immediately interested in the proceedings was also present. The interview was opened by Captain Smith Barry who stated the circumstances which had induced him to assemble the tenants and invite their opinions as to the way in which they had been dealt with, and he then requested that any one who had a complaint to make would come forward and specify it. To this there was no response, and Captain Smith Barry retired with Mr. Beamish and the clergymen and gentlemen whose names are mentioned above. After a short interval Captain Smith Barry and his friends returned to the place where the tenants were gathered, and announced that Mr. Beamish had resigned the agency of the estate. He added that he felt bound to say that Mr. Beamish's dealings with him had always been of an honorable and upright character during his connection with the estate. The announcement elicited no positive expression of opinion one way or another from the tenantry, but was understood to have given satisfaction, and the interest terminated. In the evening a popular demonstration in honor of Captain Smith Barry took place. Nearly a thousand of the inhabitants of the district assembled in Midleton, and headed by a band proceeded to Ballyedmond House, carrying three lighted tar barrels, which they paraded before the house, cheering loudly for the Captain and Mrs. Smith Barry. Captain Smith Barry came out and warmly acknowledged the compliment, expressing his desire that his relations with his tenantry should be of a cordial and satisfactory character, and leave no source of discontent on either side.—*Cork Examiner.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

INQUEST.—On March 10th, Dr. Dill, Borough Coroner, held an inquest in the General Hospital, Belfast, on the body of a child aged three years, whose parents reside at 61 North Queen street. It appeared from the evidence that on Wednesday evening, while crossing the street, the deceased was run over by a float driven by W. J. Cochrane, and was so severely injured that it died after being admitted to the institution. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death," and Cochrane, who had been taken into custody by the police, was liberated.

WATER FOR BALLYMENA.—A memorial, subscribed by the required number of local ratepayers, has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of the Statute 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 103, praying that his Excellency would authorise the extension of the Water Clauses of the Towns Improvement Act to Ballymena.—*Ballymena Observer.*

THE NEW IRISH CHINESE AMBASSADOR.—The Chinese Legation is about to return to Paris, and apartments have been taken for it at the Hotel de Louvre. Report says that Mr. Brown, secretary to the Embassy, will succeed, provisionally at least, to the post left vacant by Mr. Burlingame's decease. Mr. Brown is a native of County Antrim.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Thursday, the 10th ult., a farmer named James Legg, residing at Loughmorne, some five miles from Carrickfergus, left in his usual health his own house, to visit a friend about half a mile distant. Whilst paying his visit he complained of being sick, made his way out of the house to breathe the fresh air, commenced to throw off blood, became weak, fell down, and expired immediately.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On March 17th, Dr. Dill, Borough Coroner for Belfast, held an inquest on the body of a man named William John Green, who fell from the rigging of the Bulgarian, on Tuesday evening, and died on the following day. The unfortunate man had been engaged in rigging the vessel, which has been recently launched from Messrs. Harland & Wolff's yard, and fell on the deck, sustaining severe injuries, from the effects of which he died. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was unmarried.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BELFAST.—This national holiday was kept in a very quiet and orderly way by a considerable number of people in Belfast. The principal outlets of the town, the Botanic Gardens, the People's Park (such as it is), and the Water Works were visited by a large number of persons. Indeed, there were more people in the Water Works than have been seen for some time. A very pleasant feature of a semi pastoral character was observed among the crowds who visited it—namely, bands of girls singing together on the grassy slopes of the ponds, and otherwise enjoying themselves in an innocent way. It was remarked that there was a larger display of shamrocks in the streets than has been seen for several years.

ROYAL ULSTER YACHT CLUB.—The regatta of this club has been fixed for July 1[illegible] in Belfast Lough. The following are the prizes: The Bangor Challenge Cup, one hundred guineas value, presented by Lord Bangor and R. E. Ward, Esq., with a club purse of £50, to be won twice in succession, purse of £30, for all yachts between twenty and [illegible] tons, a purse of £[illegible], a purse of £10 for yachts between ten and twenty tons, and a purse of £5 for yachts under five tons [illegible] *royal* or not.

ART EDUCATION IN BELFAST.—On Tuesday, March 15, a meeting of those interested in the establishment of a school of art in Belfast, was held in the board room of the Royal Belfast Academical Institution. The meeting, though not large in numbers, was influential and representative in its character. The utmost unanimity on the specific point, as to the necessity of such a school, was manifested, though considerable diversity as regards details was exhibited. The diversity led, after the second resolution was passed, to the meeting being made private, and its members forming themselves into a provisional committee, to frame new resolutions, and report a public meeting to be held at a future time.

ARMAGH.

At the Armagh Assizes, on March 17, the Grand Jury found a true bill against Sub Inspector Andrew Nunan for the manslaughter of Thomas Watson, at Portadown, on the 1st of July last. A writ of *certiorari*, removing the case to the Queen's Bench, was handed in on behalf of the traverser, who was directed to find bail for his appearance before that tribunal—himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

CARLOW.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—John Kealy, of Balinealy, County Cavan, cattle dealer, to surrender on Friday, 2[illegible] March, and on Friday, 21st April. James Nugent and Henry Nugent, of Bride street and Patrick street, Dublin, vintners, trading in partnership as J. & H. Nugent, to surrender themselves on Friday, the 25th March, and on Thursday, the 14th April.

CAVAN.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—A man named Robert [illegible], who resided at a place called [illegible], in the parish of Drumgoon, in the County Cavan, died lately, after a two or three hours' illness, under circumstances that forcibly lead to the suspicion that he was premeditatedly poisoned. He was about twenty-three years of age, and on the morning of his death appeared to be in his usual good health until he had taken his breakfast, after which he became deadly sick, and evinced every symptom of having taken poison. The first portion of his breakfast was stirabout, and subsequently partook of tea, both of which he very soon discharged from his stomach in a state of great agony, in which condition he remained for about three hours, when he died without any medical aid being called in. His dog, which licked up some of the discharged matter, also died almost immediately.

DOWN.

THE NORTH AND THE LAND QUESTION.—NEWTOWNARDS, Monday, March 7.—To-day, at 1 o'clock, a grand demonstration of the tenant farmers of the County Down came off here. The Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, J. P., occupied the chair. The attendance was large. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a more distinct definition of the Ulster Tenant Right, and of its extension to the whole of Ireland.

NORTHERN BANK.—George H. Moore, Esq., has been appointed manager of the branch of the Northern Bank in this town, in succession to the late John C. Brady, Esq.—*Newry Telegraph.*

INSOLVENTS.—Petitions Filed—At Downpatrick, on Friday, the 1st day of April—John Carville of Loughbrickland, County Down, laborer. At Belfast, on Saturday, the 9th day of April—Thomas Boyd, of Ballylomon, near Ballymena, County Antrim, farm laborer, sued and arrested as Thomas Boyd, farmer. Charles Liddy, of Frederick street, Belfast, County Antrim, pavior. James Arthur Sanderson, of Ballymoney street, Ballymena, County Antrim, grocer, sued and arrested as James A. Sanderson.

DUBLIN.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH STREET, DUBLIN.—On Sunday, 13th March, when the reading of the Pastoral was commenced by the Rev. Walter Murphy, the officiating clergyman, a most extraordinary incident occurred. Fully six hundred most respectably attired young men, who had formed no inconsiderable portion of the congregation, simultaneously rose to their feet as the clergyman pronounced the word "Fenian" at the commencement of the Pastoral, as if by preconcerted arrangement, made an obeisance to the altar, and walked out of the church in regular order, creating no small amount of amazement and consternation amongst the clergymen. We understand that similar occurrences took place in the other churches throughout the city when the Pastoral was read.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A statement appeared on yesterday in one of our morning contemporaries to the effect that "about ten days" since—why not fix the date?—a young gentleman was robbed of his purse, and rendered insensible by a blow on the head as he was returning to his residence at Sandymount. We understand that when the young gentleman was giving information of the outrage, his person bore no marks of violence, and as the statement, in the form in which it appeared in our contemporary, is calculated to mislead, we consider it only fair to state that there is not a more orderly or peaceable locality in the County of Dublin than Sandymount.—*Dublin Evening Post*, March 15.

DERRY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDONDERRY.—LONDONDERRY, THURSDAY, MARCH 17.—There is a force of two hundred extra police in Londonderry to-day in case any disturbance should take place consequent upon the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. No demonstrations have been attempted, nor is it expected that any will take place.

DONEGAL.

THE LATE REV. CHARLES M'NEELY, P. P., GLENCOLUMBKILLE.—CARRICK, COUNTY DONEGAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—The beautiful and consoling commemorative services of the dead, in connection with the "Month's Mind," for the repose of the soul of the late lamented parish priest, the Rev. Charles M'Neely, were celebrated on yesterday in the Catholic church in this town, accompanied by all the solemnities prescribed by the ritual for the sad occasion. The spacious church was crowded in every part by an immense congregation.

FERMANAGH.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—ENNISKILLEN, SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 11.—A juryman, a farmer residing about five miles from [illegible], was waylaid, and barbarously beaten by four men [illegible] on the night of Friday last, while [illegible] car. It appears the juryman [illegible], and four men passed him [illegible], and when they [illegible] they turned back and beat him [illegible] stabbed him several times in the back [illegible]. The motive for this atrocious act [illegible]. The wounded man was found a short time afterwards bleeding in the road, and, but for the timely assistance of Dr. Copeland, the result might have been attended with fatal consequences, still he remains in a critical state. It is asserted that one man has been arrested in connection with the affair.

The body of a young man named Kidney has been found in Lower Lake Erne, Enniskillen. He is supposed to have met with foul play.

A PUBLIC HOUSE ATTACKED BY SOLDIERS.—ENNISKILLEN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.—About eight o'clock last night a most unprovoked attack was made on a public house by a party of soldiers of the 64th regiment, at present stationed in this town. It appears that a party of them were drinking in one of the rooms in Magaw's public house, in High street, when they refused to pay the waiter for a few quarts of porter. Shortly after a corporal came into the room and paid for the porter. On the corporal leaving, some of the others swore they would be revenged, and commenced an attack on the furniture, and tore the pictures from the walls, and smashed them. They then attacked the bar, and one of them assaulted the barmaid with a chair, but they did not succeed in getting into the bar. They then fell on the proprietor of the house, and beat him with their belts. The occupants of the house then used porter bottles in defence, and pelted them with them, which was the means of getting the assailants out of the premises. On getting into the street they called for the race of a [illegible] Orangeman or Protestant, and made a most determined attack on the front windows, which they smashed in with their belts.

GALWAY.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY GALWAY.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Persse, agent to Mr. Turbett, [illegible], received a threatening letter, [illegible] on the townland of Kilmacstane, near [illegible], or, if he did not, he and the tenants that are in possession [illegible] contents of a revolver before ten days; and on the tenth day (the 9th instant) one of the tenants, [illegible] mother's [illegible], at 7 P.M., two ricks of hay, two ricks and a ladder, valued at £30, were set on fire and totally consumed. This place is situated within two miles of Banagher.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Express* alleges that a duel was fought recently by two students of the Galway College. The seconds, without the knowledge of the principals, withdrew the bullets from the pistols, and the encounter was therefore of a harmless as well as ridiculous character. The "meeting" resulted from a quarrel in the debating society of the college—a body which would be not inappropriately though rudely described if the prefix "de" were altogether discarded—inasmuch as it seems to be the custom of the members to finish their discussions by a free scrimmage in the college square, and after opening one another's eyes to the truth with their speeches to proceed to close them to the light with their fists.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. TUAM, March 13.—Troops have arrived here. B. Hall, Esq., R. M. telegraphed for them, and two companies of infantry were at once sent, one for Galway and one for Athlone. They were from the 56th and 90th regiments, and are commanded by Major Chaplin. At half past eleven A. M., to-day, a troop of the 14th Hussars arrived, so that there are now about two hundred and seventy men stationed in the town. Some of the cavalry will be sent to Dunmore, where there are fine cavalry barracks. The burning of two farms last night about ten miles from Tuam, in the direction of Milltown, is reported in town today. The herds of several gentlemen have been threatened with death if they did not send their employers' cattle home from the farms, and, in some instances, the herds have done so. The alarm of those residing in the country is very great, as no one knows when he may be burnt out.

LIMERICK.

ACTION AGAINST A PRIEST FOR AN ALTAR DENUNCIATION.—An action of extraordinary character is at present at trial at the Limerick Assizes. The plaintiff is a cattle dealer, named William Coleman, and the defendant is the parish priest of Cahir [illegible], the Rev. Mr. C[illegible]. The action is to recover damages for an altar denunciation, in which the defendant is alleged to have called the plaintiff a liar and a bastard, and advised people to have nothing to do with him, as he would nail the Saviour to the Cross. Damages are laid at £1,000. It is a curious coincidence that two of the plaintiff's sons are members of the Catholic priesthood.—*Cork Herald.*

LOUTH.

LEINSTER COURSING CLUB.—This popular coursing meeting finished on Wednesday, March 9. The coursing was at Bonthown, at the Marquis of Drogheda's preserves. Although his lordship is not what might be called a follower of the leash, yet he considerably preserves game in large quantities for the club. The meeting under notice was a highly successful one, hares being plentiful, and affording some capital trials. The good sport provided was, in a great measure, due to the exertions of the honorary secretary, J. Taylor, Esq., who was unavoidably absent. The Monasterevan Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Langley's w and b b Old Mary Maid, by [illegible] Witch of Endor the runner up being Mr. Settle's w and bd. d Patch, by Blue Eye—Miss York. The All-aged Open Stake was won by Mr. Fishbourne's bd. Susan Buffer, by [illegible]—Golden Harp, and the runner up was Mr. J. O'Reilly's bd b Cuckoo, by Welcome—Fly. Mr. W. Cherrington acted as judge, and in his decisions did not give as much satisfaction as might have been expected. Mr. Wilson slipped in a manner deserving of honorable mention.

MONAGHAN.

THE *Telegraph* says: "The removal of Captain Coote from the university of Monaghan was certainly unusual and hard, but, while the popular feeling attested the necessity, the result has proved the wisdom of the step, and after the expenditure of such party heat, much legal learning, and some eloquence, the House of Commons has by a net majority of eighty, affirmed the policy of the Government.

MAYO.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN WESTPORT, THREE MEN ARRESTED. THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.—On the night of the 5th ult., Sub-Inspector Graves, Head Constable Shaw, and a force of constabulary repaired to the house of a man named Gallagher, to search for arms. They entered the house, and no resistance seemed to be offered, save that one of Gallagher's sons made an attempt to draw the sword of one of the constabulary, and, by some medium or other escaped, and has not yet been discovered. It appears the search resulted in the discovery of a loaded six-chamber breech loader revolver, and six [illegible] belonging to breech loader rifles, and some old powder flasks. In consequence of the arms being found in the house, the proprietor, Patrick

Gallagher, and his two sons, were immediately arrested. On this being done a large concourse of people of all grades assembled in the streets, and their demeanor presenting somewhat of a threatening nature it was considered advisable to call out the military, and accordingly the detachment of the 56th Regiment, under the command of Captain Newbolt, and Lieutenants Baker and [illegible], was soon in attendance. During the [illegible] of this proceeding, Sub-Inspector Carr, of Westport, and a party of constabulary, went to the house of a smith named Moran, and found there a gun, which Moran stated was left with him to be repaired. When the entire force was concentrated [illegible] escorted the three prisoners to the [illegible] with fixed swords, followed by a dense concourse of angry spectators. [illegible] having been brought to the court house, [illegible] John Browne, A. B. Bowen, Esq., R. M., [illegible], Esq., J. P., and Captain [illegible] an investigation into the case. A[illegible] and informations taken, it was deemed to send the parties for trial [illegible] bail for their appearance themselves in £50, and two sureties [illegible] each. When they were set at liberty a [illegible]

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES HOWARD OF WESTPORT.—Mr. Charles Howard, for many years agent of the Bank of Ireland at Westport, died at the Bank, Westport, on the 11th ult. Mr. Howard suffered for some time from disease of the heart. During a long residence in Westport he was admired for the unchangeable amiability and unobtrusiveness that marked his manner towards all classes, and his demise will be a source of enduring regret to those who had the advantage of enjoying his intimate friendship. He died in the [illegible] year.

MEATH.

DEATH AT A WEDDING.—On Tuesday, March 8, M. Corcoran, Esq., held an inquest on the body of an old man named Patrick Coney, near Parsonstown. The deceased was at a wedding party and was seen to drop, and when lifted, life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The Lord Chancellor [illegible] appointed Alexander Somers [illegible], of Bath [illegible] Abbey, to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Meath, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the County.

TIPPERARY.

RECENT ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The unfortunate man, Edward Hearn, who was so brutally attacked with a pitchfork at Knockordan, in County Tipperary, and who was left [illegible] in a dying state, still survives. There is [illegible] of his recovery now, as [illegible]. At Waterford a man named Brien was this week arrested on suspicion and conveyed to Tipperary, where he was brought before D. G. Hodkin, Esq., R. M., who took informations in the case. There is a second person in custody.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

SURRENDER OF AN ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—We are informed that a man named Shapleton, whose name has appeared in the *Hue and Cry* some time past, as charged with the homicide of Thomas [illegible], of Knockanore, in this county, in November last, gave himself up to the constabulary to Mr. Mullarkey, S. I. of Thurles.—*Clonmel Chronicle*, March 1.

LARGE ROBBERY OF SHEEP.—A few nights ago half a dozen ewes in lamb, were stolen off a field in Shanbally, near Borrisoleigh. The sheep were branded with the initials of the owner, Mr. Wm. Phelan, but their recovery, or that of the thief, is despaired of.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—At the Tipperary Assizes on Saturday, March 5, Stephen Meagher, a farmer, was convicted of having sent a threatening letter to Mrs. Jane Pennefather, a lady residing near Bray, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The circumstances of the case were peculiar. The prisoner was a tenant on Mrs. Pennefather's property in Tipperary, and also held under Mr. Exshaw, her agent. Last year Mrs. Pennefather raised the rents on her estate, and letters were sent to her and Mr. Exshaw, threatening that if the increase were exacted the agent would suffer the fate of Braddell. A similar notice was addressed to the prisoner about the same time. The prosecution alleged that the three documents were written by the prisoner, who was one of the parties affected by the increase of the rents.

WATERFORD.

ALLEGED MURDER IN WATERFORD.—WATERFORD, SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 11.—One of the most deplorable murders that has ever taken place in this city was perpetrated at a few minutes before eight o'clock in the public house of a man named Michael O'Reilly, residing on the quay. The circumstances connected with the committal of the act are as follows: Shortly after seven o'clock this evening two men named Peter Kane and Matthew King entered the public house of Michael O'Reilly, and while they were waiting for the drink they had ordered two other men named Patrick Aylward and William [illegible] entered the same room. Kane and Aylward followed the vocation of fowl dealers, and more than once they had quarrelled over the purchase of fowl. A strong trade jealousy was accordingly engendered between them, they seldom met at fairs or markets for the transaction of their business that some dispute between them did not originate. While the drink was being brought in Aylward asked Kane to play a game of cards. Kane consented and won the game. Aylward then jumped to his feet, accused his companion of being a cheat, seized a knife lying on the table and plunged it into Kane's breast, hitting him almost immediately. Medical assistance was sent for, and Dr. Carroll and Dr. Delandre were in attendance, but both gentlemen pronounced death to have been instantaneous. Sub-Constable Rooney, hearing the alarm, rushed in and immediately took Aylward into custody.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—A coastguard belonging to Helvick boat station, near Dungarvan, named James S[illegible], was accidentally drowned while entering Tramore Bay alone in a small sailing boat, on the morning of Tuesday, let all. The circumstances connected with this sad case are somewhat remarkable. The coastguards of the above station came to town here on Monday in this very boat, with the exception of the deceased, who remained in charge at home. After completing their market, they left here about four P. M., and being unable, in consequence of the weather, to get their boat round the pier at Helvick, they had to run her into Bal[illegible] at about half a mile distant from the boat [illegible]. Having secured the boat, they proceeded home by land, and gave orders to the deceased to see after the boat about midnight, when the tide would rise, lest she might drift away. Deceased, it appears, went to look after the boat as directed, but when [illegible] came, poor Stephens and the boat were missing, and the first account of the ill fated man was that he was lost while approaching Tramore Bay next morning.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A man of the name of Thomas Power, a porter on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, was crushed to death at the terminus at Waterford March 15 while shunting some wagons. The body was terribly mangled. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely death.

WICKLOW.

THE hearing of the Wicklow peerage case, in an extraordinary manner, became connected with the Liverpool workhouse. The maternity of the child put forward as the claimant was, it will be remembered, the great point in dispute, it being asserted on the one side that Mrs. Howard is the mother of the child, while those who oppose the claim allege that he is the son of a pauper, named Best, and was born in the Liverpool workhouse. Evidence in support of this allegation was furnished by several witnesses from Liverpool, including Mary Best, the assumed mother of the child, and two or three nurses formerly employed at the workhouse. Their story is that, in August, 1864, Mrs. Howard and another lady came to the workhouse, and there arranged to take the child—a practice which seems to have been tolerably common at the establishment. In the course of the proceedings Mrs. Howard refused to submit to a [illegible] examination, and was ordered into custody. [illegible] has since been liberated.

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The following official statement concerning the recent publication of a letter to the Morpeline, our London Correspondent requests us to publish:—

"A letter, purporting to have been sent surreptitiously from a country prison, appeared among recent mails in the Freeman, and the recently acquired premises publicly by being quoted in a French paper, the Morpeline, and thence transcribed on Tuesday last to the Irish Times and the Times.

"It contains partial extracts which have been made over and over again, and handed to and fro, which are perfectly innocuous, partly of a character that does their only importance from the sensation mode of falsehood which has been given to them.

"The prisoner Rossa was never, as alleged, subjected to cell upon his leaves and refusing to work. He was not.

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"The use of a Bible, or other religious book is not, as the statement would imply, imposed by the governor, but is given in the case of Catholic prisoners at the discretion of the Catholic priest.

"O'Donovan Rossa has been treated with indulgence in the matter of letters. He has been allowed to write, and receive letters from his friends, statements to the contrary notwithstanding, to the contrary notwithstanding, he has been allowed to write, and receive letters from his friends, and he has been allowed to write, and receive letters from his friends, and he has been allowed to write, and receive letters from his friends, and

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IRELAND.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

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CAVAN.

DOWN.

DUBLIN.

CORK.

FERMANAGH.

GALWAY.

KILDARE.

KERRY.

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LEITRIM.

LIMERICK.

...granted that the monument should consist of a triumphal arch at the Wellesly Bridge toll house, with a statue of Sarsfield on the Black Battery, sword in hand, in the act of hurling the Saxon invader from the walls.

The Redemptorist Fathers are engaged in giving a mission at Newcastle West, County Limerick.

The Poor Law Commissioners have applied to the Limerick Board of Guardians for a report of the circumstances under which a shower-bath was administered by the workhouse schoolmaster to one of the boys, who afterwards became ill of scarlatina, and the matter is likely to become the subject of further investigation. It was reported to the board, on March 22, that sixteen of the schoolboys made their escape from the house on St. Patrick's Day, and had a spree in town. They returned to the establishment in the evening and received a sound whipping.

MEATH.

FURTHER THREATENING IN MEATH.—The system of digging graves in grass lands as a warning to the owners, still continues in some parts of Meath. The perpetrators of this mode of attempting to coerce landlords into their views of how land should be dealt with, have recently changed their tactics in a very novel manner. It appears that a few nights ago some persons dug a grave of ordinary size at the cross roads of Ashfield, near Longwood; or, in other words, on the angle, which was composed of a green sod, where both roads meet. A letter was deposited at the bottom, which was handed up to the authorities, and the contents of which have not yet been made public. It is generally conjectured that there must be something curious in the digging of this grave, although some parties attribute the act to wanton fellows who wish it to be believed the country is worse than it is.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Alexander Somers Drake, of Bath Vale Athboy, to the commission of the peace for the County of Meath, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

THE Dublin *Gazette* of March 25 contains fourteen orders from the Lord Lieutenant revoking all licenses to carry and to have arms which had been granted to certain persons resident in the County of Meath.

MAYO

ON THE MARCH.—Government spies and detectives were never so numerous as at present. Every town and village in our country—in Ireland—is visited by these scorpions of society, and the people must needs be on their guard lest the ... of those "honest Iagoes" dare disturb their peace, or bring suffering into their ... They are like unto a legion of ... the voracity of vultures, and ... they pounce upon the timid ... thief in the night, when they are least ... We therefore tell the people of Mayo ...

TIPPERARY.

KILDARE.

KERRY.

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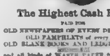

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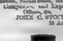

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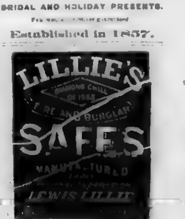

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL, Of NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

OFFICE—No. [illegible] Park Row, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

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The Irish People.

Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND

DURING the election campaign that resulted in foisting General Grant and his administration on this country, the liberty loving citizens of America were in high hopes that shortly after the advent of this party to power we should behold America asserting her dignity and claiming for her citizens, at present immured in British dungeons, the rights and privileges to which they were and are entitled but which they are never likely to experience at the hands of our present pro-English Government.

It is a sad reflection for us, and one that, till now, we have never expressed, that had these prisoners been other than of Irish descent, we should probably ere this have witnessed some action in their regard worthy of their native or adopted country; for those we allude to are both Irish and American born.

We do not exactly maintain that this fact was the cause of non interference in their regard, but we do maintain that if the American Government had got to deal with any other power than that of England we should have witnessed an entirely different sort of action on the part of the administration of this country. There is no other conclusion left for us to arrive at than this most painful one, so painful, indeed, as to make us burn with shame and indignation at the depths to which we have fallen.

The late spirited action of Messrs. Cox, of New York, Swann, of Maryland, and Kavanagh, of Montana, in the House of Representatives, led to the production of all correspondence and papers which have passed between the American and English Governments in regard to American prisoners in England. Those papers are now laying before us, and after a fair and dispassionate examination of their contents we are compelled to acknowledge that our American ministers, instructed by their Government, have acted like traitors to their country and unmitigated flunkies to England. In the whole correspondence there is not even one manly expression used either by Reverdy Johnson or Minister Motley. As for their subordinates, whether Secretaries of Legation or otherwise, their conduct is worse than to characterize it as below contempt; it is weak, clownish and grossly insulting to every high-minded American.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, for instance, in speaking of young McClure takes particular pains to read that gentleman and his friends a homily on the danger of being young. The poor plagiarist prefers to speak of the "dangerous causes" which McClure permitted himself to enter on, rather than perform his duty as a servant of his country.

The wily ministers of England kept Fenianism strongly before the minds of the American leaders, and succeeded finally in imbuing the minds of the latter with the belief that the American prisoners should be left as they are in consequence of Fenian attempts to destroy the British empire. The real question of the rights of American citizenship was thus kept in the back ground, and the correspondence shows plainly enough that the efforts of Clarendon on Johnson and Motley were transmitted, like a bad disease, to the government at Washington.

In all this business what has America gained? The reprobation of those who are still in English dungeons, together with that of their friends and relatives, and of every American capable of understanding what it is to see his country degraded in the eyes of the world in a matter in which every nation is bound to spend its last dollar, and its last man in defending the rights of citizenship, the protection given by our flag, in any and every part of the world.

That is what America has gained.

Perhaps she has gained something more.

Is it not just possible that men will narrowly examine this business, and find in it a dread of England? Is England not aware of this same thing? Does she not possess the knowledge of what she did and permitted to be done, to us during the war? Is not that very knowledge a key to her treatment of our citizens? Had she been punished for her conduct as she deserved to be, there would not, at the present moment, be one single American prisoner in her Bastiles.

England herself acted in quite a different fashion when her subjects were imprisoned by Theodore of Abyssinia, imprisoned, too, for attempting to create a revolt in that king's territory.

But Theodore's subjects had no language in common with the English, no institutions alike, and that, perhaps, explains the difference.

Among the documents alluded to is one from Benjamin Moran, the Secretary of Legation in London, to Mr. Motley, our Minister, relative to the treatment and condition of Col. Halpin. Mr. Moran visited this distinguished prisoner in jail in obedience to instructions from Mr. Motley, said instructions being the result of repeated applications on the part of the suffering American. During the interview the jailor was present, and objected to some of the statements made by Gen. Halpin, statements, we are sure, of such a character as to implicate the governor of the jail and his subordinates. At the moment the objections were raised by this jailor our tender hearted Secretary of Legation refused to put down on paper the account of the sufferings endured by the prisoner!

We can readily imagine the feelings of indignation that will possess the soul of every true American when he learns these damning facts. But Mr. Moran heard other allegations from the lips of Colonel Halpin. He heard the indignant protest of the prisoner against the conduct of his own Government, and that also was refused to be noted.

What can be said of such conduct as this?

Is Benjamin Moran a proper person to be secretary to our Minister in London? Is that Minister a proper person to represent the people of America? We believe we know the answer that will be given to these queries.

Some parties are fond of introducing Fenianism into this question of the rights of American citizenship.

The question will not admit of it, it stands simply and purely on its own basis. Have Americans any rights to be protected when visiting other lands? If they have, why not enforce them; if they have not, why deceive them and the world with our foolish pretensions? The majority of those men now in English prisons are those who fought and bled in the hour of our country's bloodiest peril. No brighter sword than theirs gleamed in the sunlight of the battlefield; no courage reached higher than theirs, and none proved a deeper or sincerer devotion to this free land than they did. They guard with loving eyes on their starry flag, and fondly believed in the power of that flag to protect them wherever they moved. They were deceived, bitterly, heartlessly deceived, and if the strength of their arms and the genius of their minds were again required in their country's service, we are much afraid they would point to their dungeons in the East, and to the names of Johnson, Davis, Moran and Motley through their teeth.

If our Government are not wisely and sharply on this very question, and settle it for ever by a demand for the release of American prisoners, they will find that there are those in the country yet who are both able and willing to protect our flag from dishonor, whether that dishonor emanates from England or elsewhere.

JUSTICE OF THE COERCION LAW

THERE is a kind of political justice in the enactment of the new peace and property preservation law at the instigation of the Irish land despots, which, if the people of Ireland are true to themselves, will prove the ruin of the authors of it. [illegible]

[illegible]

And it is just that it should be so. The Irish magistracy were already in possession of ample powers to govern or misgovern the country. But they were not satisfied. They thought the pre-existing law too troublesome, and slow, and mechanical, and wooden. So they demand from their Jupiter in England a more short, sharp, and decisive law. They ask for a King Stork, and they have got one with a vengeance. They will find out their mistake ere many days, but it will then be too late. The Stork will begin to devour his subjects, as we shall find the new law decimating the landlords. The old cry—Let every man keep his eye on his own landlord, is now slightly modified into Let every man make the magistrate answer for everything done in pursuance of the penal law. Thus the cycle of retribution is formed, and JUSTICE WILL BE DONE.

THE BENEFITS OF THE NEW PENAL LAW

We adverted last week to the most prominent advantage which the penal law will bring to the cause of Ireland in suppressing that mockery, delusion, and snare called Agitation. This is not its only beneficial effect, and we now proceed to point out some other good consequences resulting from it.

It will infallibly make more Fenians, for it will close the doors to all other paths in which the national feelings of the people can move. It will also exasperate the agitators, suddenly ruined in, into becoming earnest and real revolutionists, instead of sham and sentimental ones. The local despots will be likely to misuse their authority, and by their arbitrary acts force many a quiet farmer or tradesman into the national ranks, in pure self-defence. And it will put an end to agrarian crime, it is hoped, and thus relieve Ireland and those who love her from the odium cast on her through those outrages.

The recent Fenian system of ruling Ireland is an admission that England cannot govern, though she still may attempt to coerce, a people who distrust her justice and detest her authority. The public opinion of the world is accumulating in great force in opposition to the perpetration of her tyrannous rule in Ireland. France exhibits the crowning of the edifice of orderly liberty in a blaze of glory, while England, which got credit for liberality, solely through her persistent misrepresentation of neighboring governments, now finds herself left among the tyrants, by the grand strides which America, France, Austria, Prussia, and even Spain have made towards freedom. It is no small benefit to our cause to have this contrast made, and made to England's disadvantage.

Something was wanted, also, to convince Englishmen, and English members of parliament, that Ireland's anniversary cannot forever be denied, and that its recovery is only a question of time. It requires some argument, such as the passage and the operation of this penal law to convince their prejudiced minds that the unanimous resolve of a whole nation is too mighty a force for parliament to expect to conquer. Irish persistence will lead to Ireland's victory. And it is utterly impossible to hold for any considerable time in thraldom a people numbered by millions, sustained by the world's sympathy, whose cause is holy and just, and who are determined to be free. But are they determined to be free? That is the question which Englishmen ask themselves. Those have been long taught that the Irish appreciate the benefits of the British constitution, and revel in the benefits of English rule. But this penal law will undeceive them. They will now learn in an unmistakable manner that the Irish detest alien domination and are resolved to have done with it. And eventually the English mind will itself begin to seek for a solution of the Irish difficulty which will be satisfactory to the Irish people.

Furthermore, it is very probable that, in introducing this Bill and pushing it through Parliament, Mr. Gladstone was only taking a leaf out of Mr. Disraeli's book and educating his party. The so-called Liberal party require to be educated with regard to Ireland, just as much as the Conservatives required to be educated with regard to reform. The present penal law, by and by, will be followed by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. This should be noted well. For the inference to be drawn is that the British Government has abandoned the use of the suspension, having tried it and found it ineffectual. The present law is, by several grades, milder than the privation of Habeas Corpus, for it is an attempt to rule by law—while the latter is rule without law at all. Still the necessity to resort to such laws as these, most convince Parliament, if anything can, that the system of alien domination is a bad one, since it can only be maintained by outraging the national [illegible] principles of justice and good government. As soon as a number of Mr. Gladstone's followers are convinced of this great fact, they will be prepared to support him in proposing the restoration to Ireland of an independent control over her own affairs, and a free Irish government in the new Irish capital—Athlone.

If the Land Bill—which has been somewhat improved in its passage through Committee—had been introduced without this Coercion Bill to supplement it, only half the advantage of tenant-right would have been gained. The three English garrisons in Ireland were the Established church, the landlords, and the military. The first garrison has been disbanded, and will trouble us no more. The Land Bill deals partly with the second garrison, and will affect the land interest as the disestablishment affected the Anglican Church interest. But Irish landlords have a double character. They are not only the "commissioned officers of the army of agriculture," but are also the local administrators of the law. Landlords are invariably justices of the peace, grand jurors, ex-officio poor-law guardians, &c. This Coercion Bill, like the Land Bill, pretends to protect their status. The former preserves their judicial status, and the latter their status as landlords. But this protection is insidious and hypocritical. Instead of preserving their functions and powers, these two laws will destroy them both.

Finally, the best effect of the Coercion law will be this—that it will keep the Irish question in the first rank in English politics for another year, during which, we trust, there will be as great an advance made towards freedom as in this. Thus, step by step, we reach the goal.

A CALL.

THERE are many thousands, tens, nay hundreds of thousands of Irishmen in this country, who are as dear to the cause of their countrymen at home or even here, as if they owed their birth to some place other than Ireland. Can it be that material prosperity has blunted the finer feelings of our countrymen in America? Have they forgotten that Ireland is still bitterly but bravely struggling in her agony and that the mailed hand of her old enemy is still clutching her by the throat?

Alas! it would so appear.

During these periods of terrible sufferings endured by our people when no home was free from the intrusion of the midnight robber, when none lives were exploited daily, hourly, at the nod or beck of an informer, Yeoman, Orangeman, or English spy; the people—the Irish people of America—were powerless and few. In Ninety eight, England had all her own way in dealing with Ireland, save in those isolated cases where the men of Wexford and Ulster gave battle to the enemy. In Forty-eight, although the Irish in America were gathering in strength, still they had not arrived even then in such numbers as to make their presence felt by England. Now, however, matters have much changed. There is an Irish nation in America as well as in Ireland.

The Irish nation in America has a thousand facilities for cure possessed by the Irish nation in Ireland, either in the matter of material prosperity or in political freedom and greatness.

The present action of the English Government in Ireland is one of unexceptional severity. No abuse from Czar or Emperor, be they ever so great a despot, can equal or approach in severity the present power placed in the hands of the Irish Lord Lieutenant and used by and to be used by him according to his own discretion or malice as the case may be.

The suspension of the Constitution was as nothing to this. The proclamation of "disturbed" districts could not equal it. We have both these in full force at present. In addition, we have the old Curfew law re-established, so that people may not go out of their dwellings after sunset—not even although some member of their family may be dying and requiring the aid of priest or doctor.

The writer of these lines can call to mind the sad story of a former period in the history of Ireland when the lighting of a candle by the bedside of a dying relative was sufficient to cause the intrusion of twenty armed yeomanry into the presence of death, and there drag away the old, grey-haired father from the side of his dying daughter, to answer for his violation of the "law."

Such things can again be perpetrated in Ireland, for all power is given to one man, who in his turn communicates it to the magistrates, who are held to be irresponsible for their acts, provided these do not injure some well known body of England. Still powers are further communicated by the magistrates to the police, and thus the lives, liberties, and fortunes of the people are placed in the hands of an armed and utterly irresponsible body of unscrupulous men, who may act on the vaguest suspicion or the slightest information of spy or informer, and destroy whole districts in our unhappy country. The people have no remedy. They are unarmed, and the heaviest penalties are prepared for those who possess arms or know of their whereabouts and do not give information to the police.

To refuse to give evidence even against a brother or father is held to be a crime of the gravest magnitude.

No tradesman or mechanic must dare resist the lock of a rifle without special leave, and woe to be to an Orangeman, an Englishman, or a government employ, he can be imprisoned for two years for the crime of following his legitimate trade. No inn or public house can remain open after sundown, so that travelers or others requiring a night's rest must continue their journey until they have taken prisoners. Men cannot meet together or be seen, not even in sorrow, for three and fours. Imprisonment on suspicion, without trial or warning of any kind whatever, always remains unchallenged in the hands of a magistrate. Most magistrates are landlords, and should any of them have any spite to gratify against any well to do tenant here is the frightful power of a tyrant given to him by which he can revenge himself with perfect safety, for he will not be called upon even for an explanation of his conduct.

One thing only is wanted in this Coercion bill to make it the most tyrannical that could be conceived. Trial at the drum head by soldiers, and death by strangulation on the first tree is, all that is required to make the condition of the Irish people as bad or worse than they ever were before.

Now, it must be remembered that England can be made to feel the full atrocity of her conduct, and the Irishmen of America are the very men to do this.

The time has fully arrived when every man from Ireland must take his side, either with the enemies of his country, or with his brother Irishmen.

Every true Irishman enrolled in the Fenian organization is in communion with his brothers at home. The five patriots of Ireland are in intimate connection with the five Irish patriots of America, and receive sympathy and aid from them.

Let this work go on increasing and the power of England in our country is doomed, and England knows it. She has plotted and conspired to destroy this organization of living Irishmen in America, but failed as she was bound to fail. Her present attitude in Ireland is to terrorize and weaken. She will fail in that also. She earnestly desires to drive the people into premature revolt, but she cannot succeed. No tyranny of hers will go further than the irritation of individuals. It is certainly calculated to go much farther indeed, but Irishmen are suffering passively with an object in view—and that object is the defeat of England.

Our countrymen deserve our sympathy and support now more than ever. Their hour arrives, and we must aid them to the utmost of our ability in preparation for that hour.

England still holds our countrymen in chains. They have now suffered five years' horrid tortures. Their ranks are thinned no doubt by death and madness. The increasing necessity to be settled when the final day of reckoning comes—a day when no grace will be given.

If England can thus act to Ireland with bloody enactments, Irishmen in America can fling their full weight into the scale against her. Will they do so? Are they prepared to help their country in its agony and not stretch forth a hand to help her? We will not believe it of Irishmen of America be up and stirring.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

SCARCELY a day passes without giving some evidence of the great changes at present going forward throughout Europe and even in America. There can be very little, if any doubt that the world is fast approaching a change, especially in government, such as it never before beheld.

A few days ago the Fifteenth Amendment became law in America. Without entering into any examination of the questions involved in this important measure, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that by and through that Amendment the last remnant of slavery in the United States is abolished, and four millions of people—always a costly commodity—are free men in the eyes of the law.

In England, why Mr Gladstone is taking advantage of all reforms that preceded his time taking advantage of the great battles fought by greater men than himself, just as Grant took advantage of the work of previous thinkers during the late American war; and is steadfastly enough, from an English point of view carrying his reforms through the "House" with large majorities to back him up.

The great question of the ballot is all but finally settled, and we cannot gainsay the truth, even concerning the Church disestablishment bill, which cracked considerably the Act of Union between England and Ireland, and abrogated in some measure the prerogative of the English sovereign. Even his Irish Land Bill, while admittedly defective in many points, is productive of good to a certain extent. In Ireland, more or less, reform, before long, will finally become a law. The English grand parliamentary reform through the instrumentality of their enemies, the Fenians. The last reform bill was successful to all the other reforms introduced by Gladstone, for by the first he has secured the largest majorities that ever followed the acts of any English minister before him.

All these will eventually redound to the benefit of Ireland in good time, although the present state of our country is dark and evil.

Spain continues in the throes of the revolution, and no matter what may be the cause which led to the exhaustion, the good work of emancipation from monarchy and aristocracy in that unsettled country, we cannot but hope that the day her perfect deliverance is close at hand.

In France the political atmosphere is anything but clear just now. Napoleon is making many important advances towards political freedom, but all that he can do is scarcely sufficient to keep pace with the advancement of French ideas. His letter on Magna Charta has received favorable comments from a large portion of the French press, but he has his friends who paint him better than he is. There have been trade's demonstrations at Le Creusot, and trade's demonstrations in any part of France are always powerfully significant.

Austria is in a stupor, a dull sombre state that may mean anything, but the general belief is that Austria will soon awake and once more make its power felt among the nations of Europe. In all this awakening, what of Ireland? We can give our readers the assuring intelligence that matters there—that party nation's affairs as understood by Irishmen—are also in a fair state of progress and although the signs are not so visible as on other occasions, so much the better for those more interested. Silence is always much more dangerous to England than noise or brawls. That country thinks to impress on the world, and on the Irish in America in particular, by its doctored reports of the seizure of arms in Cork and Dublin, and Glasgow. There is a secret service party well paid in England for this work. It is quite an easy matter to send a few cases or barrels of rifles or powder addressed falsely to any place, and forthwith comes the discovery of Fenian doings, and the great seizure by the wide awakes in the English detective force. That game is played out, and the Nationalists of Ireland only laugh in their sleeves when they hear such things. The practice of those tricks may assist Mr. Gladstone sometimes, but not for long. Subterfuges are always unworthy schemes, and although a few perverse people may be gulled by them, the thoughtful and more knowing ones generally spot the game.

Why does the new Coercion act point so unerringly to the pains and penalties enacted for those who possess arms? Because Ireland is full of arms, but the government, with all its power, can't lay a finger on them. Statesmen may legislate for the reclamation of waste and bog lands in Ireland, but there are those living who know much more about such lands than all the statesmen in England.

There will be a reclamation of those lands some day, and it won't be for the benefit of England.

All these things are signs of the times.

CUBA

IF the following news be true, the fate of the gallant Cubans is all but sealed, for the present. There can be no doubt, however, but that at some future day they will renew the struggle more bitterly and desperately than ever. The Cubans are determined to achieve their independence, and they will take good care when that day comes to remember the facilities given by the American Government for the suppression of their noble efforts at freedom. They owe nothing to this country further than an expression of wordy sympathy afforded by a few, and a little aid given by others. To the Government they owe nothing but contempt. The following will be read with interest:

"HAVANA, April 7.—Official despatches have been received from Captain General De Rodas, at Puerto Principe, announcing a great reaction in the insurrectionary districts in favor of the Spaniards. The presentations of persons to the Spanish authorities for protection continue. Ten columns of Spanish troops had left Puerto Principe, with instructions to divide into small parties. Each column was under sealed orders from the Captain General. The rebel General Agramonte lately hanged a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with the inscription pinned to him 'Executed for trying to surrender.' The towns of Cascaro, Sibanicu, and Guaimaro have been strongly fortified by the Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in these towns, which will be composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as they are equipped will proceed to the field. Two hundred Spaniards, with arms, from the garrison at Puerto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and [illegible] three rebel colonels named Rosie, Casado, and Bolano. The Spanish despatches report that the rebel General Jordan has fled the country, and that the main body of insurgents, numbering 3[illegible] hundred men, are commanded by General Agramonte. These despatches also state that the Cuban Congress had been dissolved. Colonel [illegible] who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, [illegible] state that President Cespedes abandoned the region of Las Tunas, and had retired, with about a dozen of his followers, to the Camagueyan region. Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the towns which the insurgents had, for a long time [illegible] Las Tunas without molestation by the insurgents. A duel was lately fought between the rebel Colonels Ryan and Bagill, but the result is not known."

THE BALL OF THE LEGION.

AGAIN we beg to remind the Irishmen of New York and vicinity that the ball to be given by the officers and men of this Legion will take place in Apollo Hall, New York, on Easter Tuesday. Understanding the object for which this grand reunion takes place—to purchase breech-loaders and uniforms for new companies—we feel pretty confident that the occasion will be remarkable as a grand success. No effort will be spared by the Committee of Arrangements to make the ball one of the most attractive of the season. Irishmen will thus have a double object in its patronage: first, to assist at a high-class national object, and secondly to enjoy themselves at a turn out that promises to be a magnificent reunion of their countrymen and countrywomen.

The Legion of St. Patrick.

The officers of the Manhattan Brigade, Legion of St. Patrick, are hereby ordered to meet in the Armory on Sunday next, April 17, at three o'clock, sharp, as there is business of importance to be [illegible].

By order of

GENERAL D. F. BURKE,

PIERCE BUTLER, Major and Assistant Adjutant General

DANIEL MCFARLAND'S TRIAL.—The trial of this man commenced on Thursday last, that is, virtually commenced. The swearing of the jury began on Monday, and then four days were spent before the select twelve could be got together. After such long preparations it is somewhat wonderful that a good and proper jury could not be had. Relying on the statements of prisoner's counsel, we learn that the trial of McFarland will be one of the most searching, and we may say, the most exhaustive ever known. Indeed, public opinion, so far as the case may be, or, I might add, with due respect to every judge in this unprecedented trial, has run already against him. The interest in the case is [illegible] with the public [illegible] as the case may be. [illegible]

We await the result of this trial with some curiosity.

Fenian News.

FENIANISM IN TROY

The Irishmen of West Troy are working with renewed energy for the cause of Ireland. The Circle is rapidly increasing its numbers, and bids fair to regain its old, conspicuous and important place in the Fenian ranks. An election of officers was lately held, and the following have been chosen as officers of the Chief Executive:—

Centre, Jeremiah Griffin; Committee of Safety, Captain John McNamara, chairman, Denis Begley, and Hugh Donnelly. Treasurer, James Delaney; Secretary, John W. Griffin.

THE LIBERTY CIRCLE

held a public meeting on the 4th instant, at their hall, Atlantic street near Adelphi, Brooklyn. Though the night was rather stormy, the hall was crammed full with a respectable audience. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the very energetic centre, Mr. P. H. Ford, who in his usual brief and explicit style announced the object of the meeting. That worthy son of the old sod, Mr. Thomas Mellody, and the ever-active Mr. A. A. Griffin, were individually introduced to the assemblage, and explained at considerable length the objects and aims of Fenianism, and the duty of every Irishman to be a member thereof. Several men came up and joined the already large ranks of the Liberty Circle. After singing some national songs, the meeting adjourned to that day month.

THE SONS OF ERIN CIRCLE

held a public meeting at their hall, corner of Smith and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening last. The hall was decorated with the colors of Ireland, and filled by a respectable audience. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the zealous centre, Mr. Dennis Hyland, who explained the purpose for which the meeting was called. Mr. A. A. Griffin addressed the assemblage at great length, portraying the policy of the Brotherhood and the benefits already derived by Ireland from the existence of such an organization, and urging upon those present, who were not already Fenians to come up and join. Mr. Joseph B. McNamara followed in his usual lucid and graphic style, after which a good many young men came forward and joined the Circle. Several songs were sung, both patriotic and sentimental, soon after which the meeting adjourned. This Circle, which has been recently reorganized, is thriving most favorably under the supervision of its hard-working and zealous officers, and the military company attached to the Circle is a great means of inducing young men to join the Circle and learn how to shoot for a musket in defence of their native land.

THE O'DONOVAN ROSSA CIRCLE

held a public meeting at their hall, 18th street and 4th avenue, on Friday evening. The hall was well filled, and the meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Committee of Safety at eight o'clock. Mr. Thomas Mellody and Mr. Lyons addressed the meeting at considerable length, reviewing the high standing and social position of the organization at present, and the success that awaits it in future in the regaining of the political independence of Ireland. Mr. Joseph Paul followed in his usual common-sense style, and was loudly applauded. Several young men stepped up and joined the Brotherhood. At intervals between each speaker's appearance, patriotic songs were sung, after which the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, adjourned.

THE SLIEVENAMON CIRCLE

will hold a vocal and instrumental concert on next Saturday evening, 16th inst., at Washington Hall, Jersey City. All Irishmen wishing to further the cause are requested to attend. Admission only 25 cents. Proceeds to go to the uniform fund of the military company attached to the Circle.

THE ORGANIZING CORPS F. B.

Some reports given in THE IRISH PEOPLE of public meetings where members of the Corps absented themselves, seemed to be offensive to somebody. I hope I will be permitted to say a very few words in response. First—The reports given by correspond[ents] [illegible] Secondly—Any person has a perfect right to report the proceedings of a public meeting, including the names of the chairman thereof, on the absence of speakers, &c., in any paper, without the consent of any party, as the case may be, or, I might add, with due respect to everybody, in defiance of everybody. I know every man in the above-mentioned body, and I wish to be understood as respecting them all, but at the same time my maxim is "Honor to him to whom honor is due." If the Corps, taking upon them selves to supply speakers to public meetings fail to do so, and it is announced from the rostrum, they must not feel offended at the facts being made known. TARA

Fenian Notices.

JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE

MILITARY HALL, BOWERY, April 9, 1870.

The meeting night of the above Circle has been changed from Saturday to Tuesday evenings, dating from Tuesday, April 12. Members will please to note the change. Such Circle meeting night Thursday, at Hench's Hotel, 9th Avenue, between 34th and 35th streets. JOHN MCGOWAN, Sec.

TARA CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on the 5th inst., corner of Concord and Fulton streets, Brooklyn. Speakers: Sheedy McNamara, Thos. A. Creil, Joseph Paul.

BRIAN BORU CIRCLE will hold a public meeting, April 10, at 233 Avenue A. Speakers Jeremiah Lyons, Sheedy McNamara, M. F. [illegible]

WOLFE TONE CIRCLE will hold a public meeting on May 3, to Demill Hall, corner Twenty third street and Second avenue. Speakers: James A. Burke, Sheedy McNamara.

"THE EXTERMINATOR."—We again beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, announcing the raffle of this great picture at Mr. James Cody's, No. 5 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 16, for the benefit of that old and well tried patriot, Mr. John O'Cavanagh, of Carrick-on-Suir. This is something more than an ordinary case where sympathy alone would prompt us to the performance of a good act; it is a matter of imperative duty on all who have an honor to spare one dollar to spend. We would to heaven that every dollar spent in what is called "pleasure" went to assist in such a case as this. Irishmen, in Brooklyn and New York, your Easter Day will lose none of its happy associations by attending to this patriotic work. Go in crowds to Mr. Cody's and give the old Irishman a rousing send off. He is poor in worldly means and the last two years of his life were spent in the comfortable quarters of Mountjoy prison. Make him forget his age and his sufferings by your united action, and the knowledge that you helped to do this will be your best reward.

P. O. DUFFY, Chairman Organizing Corps, F. B.

M. DEADY, Secretary pro tem.

Armaments of Europe in 1869.—Baron Kuhn gave, in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, the following statement:

[illegible]

CATHOLIC BOOKS, Beads, Scapulars, Medals, Founts, Pictures, Statues, &c., for sale cheap at R. Carroll's, 60 Sixth avenue.

POISONING OF A HUSBAND

On the 8th ultimo Dr. John M'Fadden, coroner, assisted by Dr Sharpe, medical dispensary officer of the district, held an inquest on the body of a young man named Sheils, aged twenty two years, in the townland of Kilteer, parish of Drumgoon, Cootehill, [illegible]. It appeared that he had been only a few months married to a widow named Mason, alias Graham, aged thirty five years, whose husband died some short time previously, and had left her in comparatively comfortable circumstances, being in possession of a small farm of seven acres of land, with plenty of capital and stock for its management.

She selected deceased from amongst the many fortune-hunters who had been in quest of her. It would seem, from the facts elicited at the inquest, that soon after their marriage some difference occurred as to the right of the management of the affairs of the place, the claiming the ownership as a matter of course, and declining to permit him to have any participation in it. This is considered rendered him unhappy, and he was observed to absent himself from the place during the hours of work. On Monday the 7th inst., as was given in evidence before the coroner, she called him in at twelve o'clock to his lunch, from where he was working in the field, there being no servant in the house or other person residing with them. She gave him some tea and bread prepared for him; soon after taking which, he went to the house of a neighbor, and as he had a violent throwing off, he declared he could not live and he died in such agony, and returned to his own place, which was only a few perches distant.

He was followed by one of the people, who became alarmed by his sudden illness. The vomiting still continued during the space of half an hour, at the expiration of which, life was fled and became extinct. A door which had locked up some of what he had been throwing off was, as did another that he had spewed into the place at the time. A teapot and saucepan have been found in the house by the police, but the teapot has been carefully rinsed, and the saucepan, when tested by the coroner, was found to contain some arsenic on the bottom.

On being questioned by the coroner, the woman admitted having requested very recently her marriage with the deceased and showed no signs of compunction. She was taken into bridewell by the police, where she will remain, pending the analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and of that of the dog, by a chemist in Dublin, to whom they have been forwarded. The inquest was adjourned until the 20th inst.—Anglo Celt.

BISHOP FURLONG AND THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE following letter from the Lord Bishop of Ferns, has been addressed to Matthew D'Arcy, Esq., one of the members for the County of Wexford:

"ROME, IRISH COLLEGE, March 7, 1870.

[illegible]

"M. P. D'Arcy, Esq., M. P."

St. Patrick's Day in Dublin.

THERE is life in the Irish race yet. St. Patrick's Day proved that there is also hope and determination. Never, perhaps, has the national anniversary been celebrated with so much enthusiasm and real national fervor. The loyal city of Dublin was transformed for nationalism has become fashion able—even those who used to be against the national cause showed that sympathy by the "wearing of the green." The People's Gala at the Exhibition Building was a Nationalist gathering, fully 20,000 people having taken part in it. It was no less than a festival of pleasure, for it was a union of people with the one political faith and inspiration. It was a solemnly earnest union too, for although all Dublin made holiday, the number of charges for drunkenness on the following morning was less than the daily average—not one was charged with drunkenness or disorderly conduct. [illegible] It was in Dublin, so it was in the country, and in England, wherever the exiled Irishmen dwelt. In England, indeed, the magistrates complimented the Irish on their dignity and sobriety, and even the Press of the enemy bears witness to the success of national effort. [illegible] that the Ireland of to-day is a nation of earnest, intelligent and determined men.—Flag of Ireland.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LONDON, April 7.

The Commons resumed the consideration of the Irish Land Bill in Committee. Mr Synan, member from Limerick County, moved an amendment providing an evicted tenant shall be entitled to damages, should he be evicted for non-payment of rent [illegible].

Mr Gladstone opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract after the provisions of the bill had been observed for a given number of years, discretion herein to be left to the courts.

Mr Synan's amendment and several others were withdrawn or negatived.

Mr Gladstone, after speaking of the commotions already made with reluctance, said the denial of all compensation to the outgoing tenant, the denial of freedom of contract, and the limitation of damages to £200, which were proposed in the amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He solemnly appealed to the Committee to accept the concessions made by the Government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters.

The House divided on Mr. Fowler's amendment, with the following result:

For the Amendment .218 | Against 890

Majority for the Government................. [illegible]

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

DUBLIN, April 7.

The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish Coercion Bill occurred to-day at Denmark, where the magistrates ordered a printer to suppress an edition of a farmer's almanac containing seditious language.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.

A mason working on the new cathedral in this place was arrested to-day by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which fact becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. His name has been withheld.

LONDON, April 8.

The House of Commons continued the consideration of the Irish Land Bill in Committee. Mr. Kavanagh, member for Carlow County, moved to strike out the clause granting £100 damages to a tenant for loss of holding. Messrs. Palmer and Fortescue favored the motion, but Mr. Gladstone pronounced against it, and, at the request of Mr. Disraeli, it was withdrawn. Other amendments of local interest were discussed. The House, after a recess, reassembled at 9 P. M., went into the consideration of local subjects, such as a market for foreign cattle, military education, &c. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Moore, said an investigation into the condition of the Fenian prisoners is now in progress.

LONDON, April 9, 1870.

The House of Commons did not adjourn until an early hour this morning. After the discussion on the Irish Land bill, Mr Newdegate, Conservative member for North Warwickshire, moved that a Committee on Monastic Institutions be appointed. Mr. Dimsen, Liberal member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech. No result was reached. The resolution of the House of Lords for adjournment to the 24th of April was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

It is rumored to-day that the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, has been elevated to the peerage, and will soon replace Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Palmer will replace the former as Irish Secretary. Lord Hatherly becomes Lord Selborne.

LONDON, April 11.

The Pall Mall Gazette censures Mr. Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish matters, and predicts the defeat of his Irish Land Bill, on account of the obscurity, complication, and ambiguity of its provisions. The same paper urges the instant dispatch of a frigate to the fisheries, to watch the American [illegible].

At a meeting of Irishmen, in Wednesbury, England, on St. Patrick's Day, Father Montgomery spoke of the distribution prevailing in England as retribution from Providence. When the famine prevailed in Ireland, and the people were flying from every port in thousands, the press and people of England exulted in the departure of the Celts—the Irish in America are a great power—the English working class parade the streets, crying "We want bargain from bosses!" and when they arrive in America find themselves, according to the testimony of Mr. Goldwin Smith, strangers amidst a hostile people.

DEAN SWIFT.

DEAN SWIFT was a great enemy to extravagance in dress, and particularly to that destructive ostentation in the middle classes which led them to make an appearance above their condition in life. Of his mode of reproving this folly in those persons for whom he had an esteem, the following instance is recorded:—

When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went to pay his respects to him dressed in a laced waistcoat, a bag wig, and other fopperies. Swift received him with the same ceremony as if he had been a stranger.

"And pray, sir," said he, "what are your commands with me?"

"I thought it was my duty, sir," replied George, "to wait upon you immediately on my return from London."

"Pray, sir, who are you?"

"George Faulkner, the printer, sir."

"You George Faulkner, the printer! Why you are the most impudent, barefaced scoundrel of an impostor I ever met with. George Faulkner is a plain, sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies. Get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the House of Correction."

Away went George as fast as he could, and having changed his dress returned to the deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality.

"My friend George," said the dean, "I am glad to see you returned safe from London. Why, there has been an impudent fellow with me just now, dressed in a laced waistcoat, and he would fain pass himself off for you, but I soon sent him off with a flea in his ear."

Searches for Arms in Cork.—CORK, SATURDAY, March 26.—The police commenced to-day a series of searches in this city, which are expected to result in the discovery of at least a portion of the firearms known to be concealed in the city and vicinity. Sub Inspector Egan, Head Constable Walsh, and a large party of constabulary went to the houses of several suspected parties in Blackpool, and instituted a rigorous search for illegal war material. They did not succeed in discovering anything of a suspicious character. The searches are expected to be resumed on a more extensive scale.—Reporter.

The Poet "Leo."—The Irishman states: The immediate cause of the gifted young patriot's death was the rupture of a blood vessel. He held a little ivory crucifix in his right hand, and, in the last moment of his agony, pressed it to his lips, while his heart's blood gushed on the image of his Redeemer. Is not that a beautiful incident?

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF J. J. GEARY

MANY good Irishmen will feel a deep sense of sorrow to learn that poor J. J. Geary is no more. It will be remembered that at the time of the first Fenian arrests in Ireland, in 1865, a reward of two hundred pounds was offered for the capture of J. J. Geary, of Cork, or for such information as would lead to his arrest.

He succeeded, however, in evading the vigilance of the police, and escaped to this city, where he landed early in 1866, and where he has ever since taken an active part in Irish patriotic movements. He was recently employed in a distillery in the suburbs of this city, and one day last week he accidentally fell into a boiling vat and met a fearful death. His funeral was attended by a large number of patriotic Irishmen who sorrowfully performed the last duties by their lamented comrade. May he rest in peace!

It is rumored that The O'Donoghue, once so fiery a nationalist, and who declared the British Parliament no fit place for an Irish gentleman, is about to receive, as a reward for his sudden and total conversion to loyal principles and his speeches against freedom of the press in Ireland, the snug appointment of the governorship of Ceylon. The salary is only £3,000, but quite sufficient recompense for any services the chieftain may have possibly done his patrons.—Waterford Citizen.

A BEAUTIFUL WORK OF ART.—A perfect triumph in the way of lithographic art has been brought out by Mr. C. J. Foley, of this city. It is a portrait of the distinguished Catholic priest, Rev. Thomas S. Preston, St. Anne's Church, New York City, who has written to the enterprising publisher, Mr. Foley, a very flattering letter, in which the likeness is guaranteed to be true in every particular. For our own part we can testify that, as a work of art, the picture surpasses anything of the same kind we have ever seen. At the request of Father Preston, we understand, only a limited number of copies have been struck off, and great will be the demand for them.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Messrs. Annin, corner of Fulton and William streets, New York, which will be seen in our advertising columns. These gentlemen are well known in their profession, and we recommend them to the several Irish organizations who may desire to order Flags, Banners, or any other matter in their line of business.

The Wife, both before and after she has become a mother, will find PLANTATION BITTERS literally a present help in time of trouble, and, under no circumstances or condition, can it prove otherwise than beneficial. During nursing it may be taken as an invigorant, with great advantage both to mother and infant; and, when maternal anxiety is awakened by the failing appetite, occasional languor, and general indisposition of a delicate daughter, there is no tonic or alterative which will work such a rapid and healthful change in the condition of the fair invalid as PLANTATION BITTERS. For the morning lassitude and depression of spirits, caused by late hours and what is called fashionable dissipation, there is nothing comparable to this famous vegetable restorative.

Persons who have once tasted Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, or Creams made from SEA MOSS FARINE, and served with good rich cream or milk, will never need coaxing to use it, as it makes one of the most delicious and healthy desserts for everybody, and for invalids it is the most nourishing and health giving article of food ever provided by a bountiful Providence.

L. S. P.

Fiann Eireann Abu.

FIRST GRAND Annual Military Ball

OF THE Officers of the Manhattan Brigade,

LEGION OF ST. PATRICK,

AT APOLLO HALL, 28th St., COR. BROADWAY,

On Easter Tuesday Ev'g, April 19, '70.

TICKETS, Admitting Gent and Ladies, $1,

For sale by all Members of the L. S. P., and at the office of the IRISH PEOPLE.

COLONEL PATRICK LEONARD, Chairman.

LIEUTENANT M. F. MARTIN, Sec.

A RAFFLE FOR A LARGE OIL PAINTING, "The Extermination of the Irish Peasantry," AN EVICTION SCENE,

Will be held at JAMES CODY'S, No. 5 HAMILTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN, on Saturday Evening, April 16, 1870.

The proceeds of the Raffle for this Picture will be appropriated for the benefit of the owner, JOHN O'CAVANAGH, of Carrick-on-Suir, who has been imprisoned for over two years. The painting is on exhibition at Mr. Cody's.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,

For Sale at the Office of the IRISH PEOPLE, and by the following

COMMITTEE.

[illegible]

Frost, Black & Co., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in and Manufacturers of First Class

FURNITURE

OF EVERY VARIETY.

No. 88 Bowery, near Canal Street, New York. STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS Furnished at the Shortest Notice. All goods warranted as good as represented.

R. W. FROST, JAMES BLACK, GEO. SNYDER.

FOR A LIST OF UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES and a Description of the Government Lands, to be had at this safe cash. Apply to the [illegible]

STAND BY OLD IRELAND.

Oh! stay at home in your [illegible] land,
Nor tempt the gloom and danger,
The storm-king's wrath, or faithless hand
Of the cold, unfeeling stranger.

Why flee from an isle so matchless fair—
A land of song and story!
When the dust of millions is mingling there,
That shine in immortal glory?

'Mong the em'rald hills of your island green,
There are homes to the heart endearing,
Where beauty crowns each charming scene,
In your own long suffering Erin.

And Heaven flings down her golden light
O'er the graves of the martyr'd true men,
Who bravely died for the cause of right,
Bequeathing the cause to you, men.

Can you leave forever the fairy dells,
Bright vales and towering mountains,
The magic lakes and holy wells,
Green bowers and gushing fountains?

Can you tear your hearts from the sacred isle
Where the patriot dead are sleeping—
From "a clime more sweet than a mother's smile,"
Whose future is in your keeping?

Is there no love left in your big hearts now
That you fly from her in her sorrow,
With the ban of slavery on her brow,
Nor wait for the coming morrow?

When freedom's gleam, like the morning's beam,
Shall to light and right restore her,
Dispelling the night of her dismal dream
As the sunburst rises o'er her.

[illegible]

THE FUNERAL OF "LEO."

Grand National Demonstration in Dublin.

30,000 PERSONS PRESENT.

[illegible]

J. K. CASEY (Leo), Died March 17, 1870, Aged Twenty-four years.

[illegible]

... Eccles street, and thence by the North Circular road to Glasnevin Cemetery. The last carriage had not entered Britain street when the hearse, having traversed Capel street, Essex bridge, and Dame street, appeared on Carlisle bridge. From the Rotundo some faint idea of the magnitude of the procession might be attained. Looking down Sackville street nothing could be seen but a dense mass of human beings lining the sides of the street, and a magnificent phalanx of military looking men still moving over Carlisle bridge, and apparently without end. Slowly the procession wended its way to Glasnevin road, when the hearse stopped, the coffin was taken out and placed on the shoulders of the people, who significantly covered the honored ashes of their poet patriot with the Irish tri-color—a banner of green, white and yellow silk, with a crownless harp in the centre. Thus draped, the coffin was solemnly borne to the cemetery, at whose gate it was met by a band, which preceded the procession to the grave, playing the solemn death chant, "The Dead March in Saul." At the grave, which is immediately behind that occupied by the remains of Terence Bellew M'Manus, the last prayers were chanted by the chaplain of the cemetery, the Irish tri-color still covering the coffin—and then—then the people themselves filled in the clay which hid him forever from mortal ken. A solemn, silent prayer by the vast multitude was then said, and all was over. But it was hours before the cemetery was cleared of its thousands, for the graves of Ireland's dead were visited, and the day was made a day of pilgrimage. Thus fittingly did Ireland bury her poet, thus solemnly did the people honor the patriot who lived and worked for their cause.—*Irishman.*

MRS. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

On Thursday evening, March 17, Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa arrived in the town of Tipperary for the purpose of beginning her readings after leaving Cork. Numbers went to the Junction to meet her when she arrived [illegible]

[illegible]

William O'Connor, members of the Rossa and Kickham Committees. "March 19, 1870."

Doctor Cahalan then handed over the address and the proceeds of the readings, after which Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa replied in brief but effective terms.

NO BULL AGAINST THE FENIANS.

An Interview with Vicar-General Starrs—Nothing Official Concerning the Matter—The Rev. Father's Opinion Concerning the Fenians.

[illegible]

NO SURRENDER.

[illegible]

HOW ENGLAND PROPOSES TO KEEP PEACE IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

NEVER SURRENDER.

[illegible]

THE HON. M. P. FOR TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

The Government and the Political Prisoners.—[illegible]

The Boys in Kerry.—[illegible]

THE SUNSET.

BY [illegible].

Oh! look at the West, so irradiant and mellow,
Illumin'd by the sunset, in purple and yellow,
The golden tinged clouds, thro' the azure sky driven,
Are gilding the beautiful arches of Heaven.
How brilliant it shines on the valleys and mountains!
How grandly it sparkles upon the gay fountains,
How sweetly it smiles on the billowy ocean,
And brightens the waves with its spirited motion!
How fondly it lingers, as if it felt sorrow
In going, altho' it comes back on the morrow,
And glances with fondness on us while departing,
Quick looks of affection adown the sky darting.
Oh, glorious sunset! give Erin thy smile;
Look sweetly, look kindly on this injured isle.
Give her the rich brilliancy, ever so pure,
To bless her with unity, lasting and sure.
And if thy bright gaze is thus fondly directed
To this land of ours, oh, she'll then be protected;
For surely there's Liberty writ on thy tinting,
When thro' the bright azure thy radiance is glinting.
Oh, yes; and I know thou wilt give us thy glory,
That Erin may shine yet, tho' dark in her story.

LIMERICK'S PRIESTS.—It is true that on Sunday last the police were used at the Roman Catholic churches of Limerick for the pretended purpose of protecting the priests and preventing the collection for the National Tribute. Have the Limerick priests really taken service under Government against the people? Have they called upon the myrmidons of English Dominion to guard the tabernacle? The supposition appears to be almost sacrilegious. Yet the statement is circumstantially made, that in order to prevent the collection of the bereaved wives and children of the political prisoners, the Limerick priests, whose mission to us is to preach charity and peace and good-will among men, sent for the English army of occupation to guard the people's churches against the people. No denial has been given to the statement, and silence must, we fear, be taken for consent, and, if so, then the priests of Limerick stand condemned, not only as the enemies of true religion, but as the foes of the Catholic people of Ireland. Against that very power which now so sorely oppresses the people, the people have with their heart's blood often protected the priests. When some of the very men who would have given their lives to guard the religion of their fathers are suffering in the prisons of their oppressors, the priests of their religion refuse to aid themselves, or to allow others to aid their suffering families. The priests of Limerick were [illegible] ... Church? If it ... religion.—*Flag of Ireland.*

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Sunday, March 13, a murderous assault was committed near Kill, by a man named James Power, about forty years of age, on a boy about 10 years of age, named John Power. [illegible] ... the boy in the ... been knocked ... left him ... or 10 stone ... along the ... Constable Mallon, ... him before ... committed for ... Power was ... property of ... disagreed.—*Waterford Citizen.*

[illegible] ... have been committed ... County Mayo ... women of ... home in the ... she was waylaid ... in womens' ...

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EPIGRAM.

Of diamonds each component part,
We learn by chemists' aid;
But yet of these, by chemists' art,
Was never diamond made.

Thus hearts in pure affection bound,
By meddlers are undone;
But never yet was meddler found
To bind two hearts in one.

EUROPE RESTIVE.

We see proof of this in various ways, but in none more significantly than in the quiet but determined and persistent efforts of working men to secure relief from its burdens and manifold evils. A very important movement in Continental politics is indicated by the series of working men's [illegible] which, during the last few years, have annually been held in various cities, as at Berne, Geneva, B[illegible], Basle, [illegible]. These meetings assume various [illegible] and [illegible] other [illegible] on several points. Whatever may be the constitution of these Congresses, which in almost every instance are composed of from one to two hundred [illegible] from all parts of Europe, many of whom have great influence amongst the working men of their respective localities, they almost invariably unite in denouncing the present system of "bloated armaments," and crushing war-taxation, which is producing so much [illegible] and poverty throughout Christendom.

The burdens of [illegible] have been [illegible] tested against for years and with but little result. Is it any wonder, then, that in [illegible], the working classes of the continent are waxing bold, and propounding plans for [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

The Longford Election Petition.

[illegible]

Alleged Murder in County Cork.

[illegible]

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The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, April 1st, 1870.

Department of Finance, [illegible], New York, March [illegible], 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers street, New York January 8, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1870, will be open for inspection and revision on and after Monday, January 10th, and will remain open till the 15th day of April, 1870, inclusive, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New York.

All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the time above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law.

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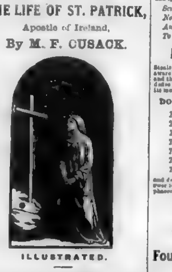

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And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Glands, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives
are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in suffering Agony, Wretchedness, and Ignorance of the cause which
Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,
[illegible]

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF [illegible]

Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
Fountain of Life—The Blood.

THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
[illegible]
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[illegible]

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NEW YORK.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 9—No. 223. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

AN APPEAL TO IRELAND.

BY SPERANZA (LADY WILDE.)

The sin of our race is upon us,
The pitiless, cruel disdain
Of brother for brother, tho' coiling
Round both is the one fatal chain;
And aimless and reckless and useless
Our lives pass along to the grave
In tumults of words that bewilder,
And the conflicts of slave with slave.

[illegible] are heavy around me,
[illegible] of sin and of shame
[illegible]
[illegible] passion wasting [illegible]
With a sense of our infinite wrong,
[illegible] wake them, nor dread the awaking,
We need all the strength of the strong.

For we rage with senseless endeavors
In a fever of wild unrest,
While glory lies trampled, dishonored
Death pale with a wound in her breast,
[illegible] from the spirit,
[illegible] the ruin of things
[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COERCION BILL.

Aggregate Meeting at the Rotunda.

An aggregate meeting was held last evening in the Round Room of the Rotunda for the purpose of protesting against the Coercion Bill on the ground that it is calculated to abridge popular liberties. Shortly before 8 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and in a few minutes the spacious Round Room became crowded with a dense assemblage of men and boys. The utmost good order prevailed. A large body of police were on duty in the vicinity of the Rotunda to preserve order. It was expected that Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., and Mr. George Henry Moore, M.P., would have been present (their names having been announced), but owing to other important engagements those distinguished gentlemen were unable to attend.

At eight o'clock, on the motion of Mr. O'[illegible], of the *Irishman* newspaper, the chair was taken amidst loud cheers by

MR. THOMAS RYAN.

Amongst those present were P. J. Smyth, [illegible] Ferguson (Glasgow), P. Egan, Dr. Abraham, P. D. [illegible] O'Byrne (*Irishman*), — Reilly, P. L. G., [illegible] Cormack, G. Ruddick, F. Falkiner, James [illegible], John Murray, W. A. Lyons, J. Smyth, [illegible] T. Fleming, J. Nolan, M. H. Carey, T. [illegible] O'Connor, W. Stack, J. A. Mowat, J. [illegible]

[illegible]

...telegram from Mr. George H. Moore, apologising for his absence. He concluded amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Smyth then read the following letters:

"LONGFORD, March 31,

"DEAR SIR—I regret very much that my professional engagements here make it impossible for me to be present at the meeting intended to be held in Dublin to-morrow evening to protest against the Coercion Bill.

"In the very worst of times no measure was ever proposed to Parliament more subversive of every principle of liberty. It is for Ireland, not the suspension of the constitution, but the abrogation and repeal of its most essential principles.

"It is a measure founded upon false pretences. It professes to be intended to suppress that which is called agrarian crime. Under this pretext it is in reality aimed at the destruction of political freedom.

"To protect against such legislation is plainly the duty of every Irishman who loves his country, of every man, indeed, who has any regard for the principles of freedom.

Our protest, as far as the passing of the bill, may be an unavailing one, but it is due to our country that we should not permit such a measure [illegible]

[illegible]

May I ask you to convey to the meeting the reason of the regret that I cannot be present? [illegible]

[illegible]

...can say that our case is fairly before you—that you ought no longer regard violent writing; but if this bad bill be the means of suppressing one national newspaper, I hope men will be found to step into the breach, and if one paper is suppressed two will fill the breach.

A voice—Cheers for A. M. Sullivan. (Cheers.)

Another Voice—Cheers for Richard Pigott. (Cheers.)

Mr. Smyth—This bill, in order to be met with effect, must be met practically and faced with a practical spirit. Why are we not a united people? (Hear, hear.) I have been lately through the country, and [illegible] that the Prot[illegible] of the country [illegible]

[illegible] solve them. (Cheers.) In the [illegible] let all little differences banish, and let all sections of the people contribute to construct a platform [illegible]

[illegible] regard and tolerance amongst [illegible] —that spirit of self-denying patriotism— [illegible] that the worst day that England ever saw [illegible] that her Majesty puts her hand to that Bill. (Great cheering.) So long as personal Government existed in France, England might venture on th[illegible]

[illegible]

...her finances and jurisprudence, should go forward in the path of prosperity and progress—not, as at present, under the absolute control of Great Britain, but as independent of England as New York was of Massachusetts. England, Ireland, and Scotland, he believed, were intended by the Almighty to join together in friendship and independence. He regretted to say that under the present order of things the English press had more to do with the government of Ireland than Irish opinion, and yet in Ireland they were accused of inflammatory writings when they attempted to reply to the exasperating tone of journals at the other side, and for doing so they were threatened with the police and seizure and confiscation. (Groans.) Mr. Gladstone [illegible] Lancashire [illegible], and said there was [illegible] good measures for Ireland [illegible] English mind was not prepared to [illegible]. He said the depth and intensity of the [illegible] movement made the English mind ripe for [illegible] of the Church [illegible]. What was that [illegible]

[illegible]

The meeting then terminated, and the people separated quietly and orderly.—*Irish Times, April 2.*

THE LATE J. J. GEARY.

[illegible]

The Raffle for John O'Cavanagh.

[illegible]

MICHAEL KAVANAGH.

TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES PARE MCGEHEAN.

Happy, thrice happy child, to leave so soon
This earth, with all its cares and all its woes,
And with angelic lands thy harp attune
To notes of joy through never-ending years.
The world was deep, and bitter did our heart,
When thou wert snatched from our embraces away.
Oh! 'twas a grievous thing with thee to part,
And long to weep over thy loss every day.

When thou wert laid beneath the chilly sod,
To slumber coldly in the repose [illegible]
But, 'twas for a time, and we knew that
Who lives in the heart, was in good spirits [illegible]
Was gone to fresh, as when it came from Heaven
Ere sin had dimmed its lustre, and [illegible]
It need's away to claim the promise given,
That such as thee may dwell in endless light.

Then, let us rejoice! it means thee, beloved! No,
Though deep grief when came to the land
Which saw thy lings in death's embrace laid low,
We would not call thee back but for the pain
But in our heart of hearts we treasure thee,
And ever will mourn thy loss! or thy fate!
Thy half-lost words of innocence and of love
Will ever mind come gushing fresh and warm.

Farewell, beloved and treasured one, farewell,
Thy memory shall be faithfully and long,
Fond thoughts of thee we'll cherish in memory dear;
And as the cribe loves some home lonely rose,
Which bloom in vain for e'er the lonely one,
And brings to mind the forms his soul doth prize—
Then, grass and flowers, will we cherish thee
Till we shall meet in mansions of the skies.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1870. J. D. M.

Longford Election Petition.

STRANGE DISCLOSURES

Bribery and Corruption.

LONDON, Monday, March 28

The hearing of the election petition presented by the Messrs. Francis Braddock, Michael Lyons, Alexander Lyons, and Edward Duggan, against the return of the Hon. Gerald-Stanley Sugden as member for this county, was commenced at Greenock to-day in the County Courthouse before Mr. Justice Lawson and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Considerable interest was manifested in reference to the proceedings, and when the courthouse was opened it soon became fully occupied.

Mr. Rose, Q.C.; and Mr. Exham, Q.C.; and Mr. Mansur, instructed by Mr. Joseph Healy, appeared in support of the petition.

Mr. Sergeant Armstrong and Mr. Wm. McLaughlin, instructed by Mr. C. Reynolds, were for the Hon. Reginald Gerald Sugden, who occupied a seat beside his counsel.

Mr. Rose said, Q.C., opened the case. He said it devolves upon me now to open the case of the petitioners. It is related in the petition that the writ issued on the 31st December, and was duly served by the High Sheriff of the county, and that the notice of holding the election until the 11th December, which is fixed in the Parliamentary Act, the petitioners allege that that was not a sufficient compliance with the Act of Parliament. The petitioners asserted that more than one day elapsed between the issue of the writ and the day of holding public notice of the election, the same was not published in the county, and that the notice in question is very technical and is not of as great importance as if the proclamation had been good.

Judge Fitzgerald said that at present his opinion was adverse to Mr Rose's view. He would consider the question, and if he saw anything in the point he would mention it again.

Mr. Rose then proceeded to open the substantial case of the petition. Counsel described the opponent—Captain Sugden—as a gentleman of the month of November or the beginning of December had been elected the end of the month of March, it became publicly known that in all probability the Conservatives would be defeated, that information coming to the Rev. James Reynolds, whose name was very frequently in connection with recent transactions, that which was not merely a bribery conspiracy, but which was a conspiracy against the peace of the country, which, if it had not had a perfect right to be called a conspiracy against the peace of the country, it would at once communicate with him (Mr Rose) and offer to supply the information which was necessary, and if it be eligible one, must for the representation of the county. It was at a time when the Conservatives of the county, and communications, had been continued in the Rev. Mr Reynolds, at a meeting which was held at St. Mary's, and which was conducted by the Marquis of Ormond, Lord Castlerosse. It would appear that present member Mr. Lyons had canvassed, and was supported by Mr. Reynolds and others. Coming now to the contest, there is no doubt that the Conservative clergy had taken a very active part in the contest. It was after that some gentlemen of the county, in obedience to the wishes of the Marquis of Ormond, and Lord Castlerosse, had waited on the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, and, acting, after some hesitation, he, and Mr. Mervin, Commissioner, and Mr. Mervin, became known a second meeting of the clergy was held. The first was in December, and the second about a fortnight subsequently, when Mr. Reynolds was elected chairman. He (Mr. Rose) was instructed to return Mr. Mervin, and on the pass that he had very extensive canvass, and that he was the gentleman over at St. Mary's, the clergy marched in a body to the polling booth, and that the Conservatives had succeeded in the contest. He was a gentleman of great influence in secure the return of his friend. Mr. Mervin was here during the greater portion of the interval between December and January, and during that time he had the assistance of a very large amount of money, for soon a very lavish system of expenditure was inaugurated—the fund of all instructions are correct—being furnished by him. The expenditure which was carried on by many agents, among whom I regret to say were persons of the Catholic creed, was carried on, not because a portion in the carrying of large sums, which he (Mr. Rose) was in a position to prove, Mr. Mervin contributed to the contest amounted to [illegible] Mr. Mervin, the gentleman who was the Conservative candidate, was a Protestant—Mr. Mervin—was actually a Protestant—and he (Mr. Rose) was instructed to say that he was not friendly. Some words were uttered against the Irish and Roman Catholic clergy, and Mr. Mervin, when called upon to do so, he (Mr. Rose) was instructed to say that he was not a friend of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Mr. Mervin, called upon to do so, he (Mr. Rose) was instructed to say that he was not a friend of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Mervin, called upon to do so, he (Mr. Rose) was instructed to say that he was not a friend of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy. Mr

THE IRISH PEOPLE;
A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.
Devoted to the Cause of Irish Nationality, and to the Interests of the American Citizens, Exclusively Human Liberty.
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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS MAY RELY ATTACH THEIR NAMES TO their communications, for publication, at our discretion. Anonymous communications are of no value to us, but we pledge ourselves that they shall be treated with the same respect as others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our readers will learn with regret that Mr O Mahony, the editor of this journal, has gone abroad on a mission of a character which will prevent attack of communications upon him, and which, we hope, to be able, in the course of time, to make this city of refuge in the coming week. Meantime quite a large pile of private and other letters has on his desk awaiting his attention, and we know we need simply ask for him the forbearance of his correspondents under the circumstances.

MR O'LEARY WILL ATTEND TO PRIVATE QUESTIONS and his office business generally, and we trust he will be have to every one. Anything he has been proposed until Saturday next, April 23.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, April 19, 1870.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN ENGLISH PRISONS

THE House of Representatives as our readers are aware, passed a resolution on the 22nd February last requesting the President to communicate to the House, "if not incompatible with the public interest, any information which may have come to his knowledge concerning American citizens, whether native or naturalized, who may be at the time of such inquiry in jails or prisons of Great Britain for political offences, and any facts in relation to the treatment of such prisoners which he may deem at liberty to communicate." We placed before our readers the eloquent speeches made in the House by Messrs. Cox, Ganassaga, Wood Strann, Wilkinson, Cullum, Eldridge, Stiles, Kilong, Mayham, Morgan, Mungen, Jones, of Kentucky, and other representatives, with regard to American citizens in British dungeons, which preceded the passage of the resolution calling upon the President for information in his possession. We have now placed before our readers the President's Message, dated February 21, and the documents received from the Secretary of State, including the following papers, viz: Correspondence between the Department of State and the diplomatic representatives of the United States at London—letters addressed to the President by Savage Fallon from the Her Majesty's Prison, &c.

There is no better way to give our readers a clear idea of the contents of this message than by extracts from the letter of Mr. Fish, the American citizens than by quoting the synopsis of papers contained in the letter of Mr. Fish, President's message, which we subjoin:

SYNOPTICAL LIST OF PAPERS.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Johnson—April 7, 1869—Asking report of number of American citizens in behalf of Henry Halpin, if cannot be complied with, Prussian Minister instructed to make enquiries elsewhere towards those persons.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward—Feb. 25, 1869—Incloses copy of Warren and Costello. Believes it will soon be followed by discharge of Halpin.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward—Feb. 28, 1869—Portrays other Fenians released, and says he has made no gift shown by American government in behalf of prisoners and conversation with Senator.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward—March 1, 1869—Acknowledges Mr Seward's letter, Government would prefer official application, but will endeavor to obtain the release of discharged Fenians.

Mr. Johnson to Mr Seward—April 1, 1869—Incloses extracts from Lord Clarendon, thanking the United States government for its action in the matter of Mr. Rogers, stating that Mr. Rogers's government, Lord Clarendon, expressed great pleasure at the release of Fenian prisoners, set at liberty.

Mr. Washburne to Mr. Johnson—March 19, 1869—Acknowledging Mr Johnson's letter. Thanks such a gratifying.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Seward—March 19, 1869—Incloses copy of Mr. Fish's telegram to Mr. Seward and Costello. Discharge of the United States.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Washburne—March 19, 1869—The conduct of Warren and Costello, after their release, so improper, that Mr. Johnson desires weather, Office discharges will be made.

Mr. Fish, to Mr. Johnson—April 23, 1869—Inclosing of Mr. Johnson's letter. Expression of Her Majesty's government in behalf for Colonel Halpin.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish—April 26, 1869—Inclosing correspondence with Lord Clarendon, in which he declares, on behalf of the government, to recommend the Queen to exercise the royal clemency on behalf of the Fenians. Informs him of same. Where are to be released.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish—April 26, 1869—Acknowledges Mr. Fish's letter. Fears the royal clemency will not be extended.

Mr. Johnson to Mr. Fish—April 26, 1869—Inclosing correspondence with Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Johnson—June 1, 1869—Case of Donald O'Leary. His release to be asked for.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—June 17, 1869—Lord Clarendon—no grounds for interfering on behalf of William Mayne.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—June 17, 1869—Case of Robert E. Lynch. Lord Clarendon's letter enclosed.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—July 8, 1869—Forwards a letter from Captain Record (U.S. Navy).

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—July 8, 1869—Release of Robert E. Lynch.

Mr. Davis to Mr. Bradley—July 27, 1869—Inclosing a money in the case of William A. McClure, in view of his death.

Mr. Fish to Mr. Motley—August 19, 1869—Wishes general and deep feeling that pardon prisoners would be extended to American citizens. Wishes to ascertain if such has been the case. Wishes to be informed of the number of American citizens in prison, and the nature of the offence for which they are imprisoned. Wishes to be informed of the number of American citizens in prison, and the nature of the offence for which they are imprisoned.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—August 20, 1869—Correspondence with Lord Clarendon and Sir Stafford Northcote. Mr. Motley's letter to Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—September 10, 1869—Forwarding correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Motley.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—September 10, 1869—Forwarding correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Motley, and Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Motley.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—October 1, 1869—Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Motley, and Mr. Motley's letter to Mr. Fish's letter. Northcote's correspondence as yet. In case Mr. Motley's letter to Lord Clarendon of Mr. Motley's letter to Mr. Fish's letter.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—October 1, 1869—Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Motley, and Mr. Motley's letter to Mr. Fish's letter. Northcote's correspondence as yet. In case Mr. Motley's letter to Lord Clarendon of Mr. Motley's letter to Mr. Fish's letter.

Mr. Motley to Mr. Fish—October 19, 1869—Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Motley's letter, asking release of Irish prisoners. The serious representations of the terms of the release have received careful attention. Impossible to overlook the fact that some of the persons for whom the application is made are American citizens, who, having fled to the mainland, and, in consequence, fled to continental Europe, to escape being in the office of the Queen's Bench, in the whole of the American citizens, who, in consequence,

A REGRET.

I BLAME not that your courage failed,
That prudence over love prevailed,
It seemed that we must walk together
Rough ways through wild and stormy weather,
And you must have smooth paths to tread,
And skies all cloudless overhead.

Wise was your choice the world will say,
That sees you fresh and fair to-day
As in the spring time of your years,
Those hazel eyes undimmed with tears,
That forehead unalloyed with care,
Nor streaked with gray that chestnut hair

Yet if you could have dared to lay
Unfaltering hands in mine, and say,
"I trust you still, nor count the cost!"
Something I should not, you had lost,
Yet found when all was told remain
To you and me [illegible] gain

[illegible]

IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, March [illegible] moved the second reading of a [illegible] the Party Pro[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy [illegible]

The Case of Richard Burke [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish Magistrates [illegible]

The Militia and the New Regulations [illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

The [illegible] of Cushendun, County Antrim [illegible]

young men of the day would be so polite to their grandfathers."

THE HARBISON MEMORIAL.—We learn with extreme pleasure that the project for a memorial to this humble but honorable martyr in the cause of nationality is assuming dimensions that are commensurate with its worth, and that the memory of an humble minded and unassuming patriot will be preserved after the grave has closed over him. It is proposed to erect in memory of William Harbison a column some twenty feet high, of Dungannon stone, of obelisk shape. The base will present four slabs, one containing a suitable inscription, one a round tower and Irish cross, one an Irish wolf dog, and one the Irish harp encircled by shamrocks.—*Belfast Northern Star*

INQUEST.—On yesterday evening at half past five o'clock, Dr. D[illegible], borough coroner, held an inquest in the General Hospital on the body of Hugh McAleese, aged seventy two, who had been attending the assizes as a crown witness. By some means or other, or for some reason unknown, he got on the top of the Central Railway Bridge, Ballymacarrett, on Saturday evening at eight o'clock, from which he fell a distance of eleven feet. His head received severe injuries, which caused his death in the General Hospital on Sunday morning, at six o'clock. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Belfast Northern Star*, March 22.

ARMAGH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MASTER DRAPER.—We learn from the *Ulster Gazette* that a few mornings since Joseph Preston, a young man thirty three years of age, who had for years carried on the business of draper, general grocer, and timber merchant, in Newtownhamilton, died in Armagh Jail under melancholy and distressing circumstances. At the inquest which was held in the jail, the jury returned the following verdict:—"Joseph Preston, of Newtownhamilton, [illegible] [illegible] Armagh, upon the [illegible] day of March, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CAVAN.

[illegible]

CLARE

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

DERRY

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

DEATH OF J. B. F[illegible], Esq.—We recorded yesterday the death of John B. F[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

upon the arrival of the "Countess of Arran" steamship in the afternoon. A smaller barrel was discovered in which, upon its being forced open, a large number of revolvers, with ammunition to suit, were found. All the arms were taken possession of by the detectives, who assert that every inquiry will be made with respect to the identity of the senders and the complicity of the consignees. It is stated that this method of sending arms under the guise of soft goods has become the general practice, and that some information is to hand regarding the advent of rifles concealed in bales of cotton. The police do not know whether or not the port of Dublin has been chosen for all the consignments.—*Dublin Evening Post*, April 4.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY.—The Executive has organized a detective force, having its headquarters in Dublin, and with local auxiliaries all over the country, especially in the criminal districts. The direction of this new system of *espionage* has been entrusted to a most efficient sub-inspector, Mr. Rodolphus Harvey—who has a peculiar aptitude for a position requiring a clear head and keen perception.—*Dublin Evening Standard.* (How many will he catch?)

DOWN

APPREHENDED [illegible].—A force of about fifty constabulary were drafted on Friday, March 25th, from different stations in the County Armagh, to [illegible], near [illegible] Wood, to assist in preserving the peace during a threatened demonstration by the Ribbonmen of that district. About twelve o'clock a band of [illegible], numbering not less than one hundred, assembled with drums, but, as far as we can learn, no disturbance of any kind occurred.—*Newry Reporter.*

KERRY.

A SPORTING HARE.—The *Cork Daily Herald* tells of a game puss which was put up by the Kilcolemman harriers, county Kerry, and led through as fine a country as the most ardent could wish for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "done up," and began to look for refuge. She made for the house of Mr. Daniel J. O'Connell, J.P., [illegible], and gained the kitchen, but [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

LEITRIM.

THE MAGISTRACY OF LEITRIM.—Bernard Maguire, Esq., [illegible] [illegible]

LIMERICK.

THE MAGISTRACY AT CLONLARA.—The *Limerick Southern Chronicle* says: [illegible]

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—On Wednesday, March 30, an attempt was made to upset a train on the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Several planks were placed across the track [illegible] [illegible] the engine-driver noticed the obstruction, and succeeded in stopping the train in time to prevent injuries.

MEATH

ALLEGED "OUTRAGE" IN WESTMEATH.—On Thursday night, March 24, a party of armed men called at the house of a man named Loughry, near Multifarnham, tenant to Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., of Donore. They placed him on his knees, and two of them, producing pistols, warned him on pain of their future displeasure, not to pay his landlord a certain sum of £20. The sum, it appears, Loughry says he has no right to pay, but his landlord insists on his doing so. Loughry has given very little information leading towards the detection of the perpetrators of this strange "outrage."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Monday from Ballivor, says: "Several outrages have been reported to the police to-day as having occurred on Saturday night. Incendiary fires are alleged to have taken place on the properties of three gentlemen, amongst the rest on that of Mr. Michael Saurin, where a rick of hay is reported to have been burned. Mr. Saurin's name will be remembered in connection with the celebrated Convent case of Saurin v. Starr. An out house belonging to Mr. Kelly, J.P., Weston, Duleek, is also alleged to have been burned. Mr. Reilly, of Kartha, near Kells, County Meath, was fired at whilst sitting in his parlor, and was wounded in the head. Another outrage of a similar nature is reported to have been committed on a Mr. Crawford, at Kildalkin, near Crossakiel, who was fired at, and is so dangerously wounded that recovery is despaired of."—*Belfast News-Letter*, March 29.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—D[illegible], Wednesday Night, March [illegible].—The [illegible] has been shot in the County Westmeath. On Tuesday he went to visit his property between [illegible] Pass and Killeggan and to increase the rents. Great dissatisfaction was caused by this.

On his return to Tyrrell's Pass [illegible] was fired at and wounded in the shoulder. He tried to follow, and another shot was fired at him. No one was arrested.

MAYO.

ANOTHER "OUTRAGE" IN MAYO.—CASTLEBAR, March 27.—On Friday night a shot was fired through the window of the room where Mr. and Mrs. Nielson, servants and caretakers to Mr. P. [illegible] Browne, J.P., of [illegible], near Newport, were residing with their [illegible] [illegible]

ROSCOMMON

[illegible]

SLIGO.

STRANGE IMPORTATION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

A meeting of the Tipperary Tenant League on Tuesday, March 29 [illegible]

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITION.—[illegible]

RESIGNATION OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—[illegible]

COMMITTAL FOR ILLEGAL DRILLING.—At the Tipperary Petty Sessions [illegible]

charged with illegal drilling near Emly, on the 21st of February. The constable at Emly deposed that at about two o'clock in the morning, he found parties drilling. English, who was a militiaman, acted as drill inspector. The witness heard distinctly the words of command "Fall in," "Close up," and "Break off." Corroborative evidence having been given, the prisoners were committed for trial, bail being accepted.

PREMATURE PRACTICE.—At the Clonmel Borough Petty Sessions, held on Wednesday, March 23, before the Right Worshipful Alderman [illegible] (Mayor), Alderman Byrne, Alderman Hackett, Jerome J. [illegible], and J. F. Burke, a member of the Royal force, who, notwithstanding lengthened and faithful service, is still unfortunate enough to have the prefix "[illegible]" attached to his name, lodged up before their worships, a man who gave his name as John McGrath, and who, defendant stated, could not by any means give a satisfactory account of his [illegible], former whereabouts, mode of [illegible] [illegible].

The Mayor—What is your charge against [illegible]?

[illegible]

Prisoner—Your laws and your country are getting too hot for us [illegible] altogether, and I will at once get away.

[illegible] he was discharged.

TYRONE.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

The Present Administration of London[derry] in Its Dealings with Ireland.

The following admirable letter addressed to the *Irish Times* will be read with interest:

DUBLIN, March 26, 1870.

[illegible]

THE RELEASED FENIAN PRISONER.

[illegible]

efforts in obtaining the release of the poor prisoners, aided, as I hope and trust you will be, by every true Irishman in Canada, in restoring them to their country, their families and friends, where if not better men.

Let me again renew my thanks and the ever lasting obligations I am under to you, and be assured my fervent prayers will be offered for your welfare and happiness.

Believe me, Dear Sir, your gratefully obliged, humble servant,
WILLIAM H. SLEVIN,
Late Fenian prisoner, K. P.

A Seditious Lord Lieutenant.—With hair on end, the *Nation* calls attention to the subjoined letter, written by Lord Chesterfield, once Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Protestant Bishop of Waterford:

"October 1st, 1764.

"I see that you are in fear again of your Whiteboys, and have destroyed a good many of them; but I believe if the military force had *killed half as many landlords*, it would have contributed more effectually to restore quiet. The poor people in Ireland are used worse than negroes by their lords and masters, and their deputies of deputies. For there is a sentiment in every human breast that asserts man's natural right to liberty, and that will, and ought to, rebel when provoked to a certain degree."

The *Saturday Review* thinks that the proposal of the Government for the suppression of the seditious press demands very serious reflection. The Irish seditious press is so hateful that it is very distasteful to have to hesitate about any measure proposed to suppress it, but the writer confesses that to permit the Executive to seize on the plant of a newspaper, and then violently put an end to its existence, seems to him a much more serious departure from the constitution than a suspension of the Habeas Corpus would be.

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NOTE

The issue for April 30, 1870 (Vol.9, No.224) is not available for filming.

THE BEECH OF FASSAROE!

Oh! the Beech of Fassaroe is a stately tree to-day,
As it stands alone and towering in the midst of the highway—
In the midst of dell and valley—in the midst of stream and glen—
With the hill side for its rampart, and the dense woods for its men—
And the mountains for its sentinels, in sunset all aglow,
There's no such tree in Wicklow as the Beech of Fassaroe!!

There's the cypress in the shadows, and the oak upon the lea,
And the yew-tree on the border, peeping, yearning to the sea—
And the pine-trees perched on pinnacles of rocky point and steep,
And the barried rowan crimsoning the silver torrent's leap—
And the birch tree, like the moonlight in its whitely shining glow,
But the tree of trees in Wicklow is the Beech of Fassaroe!

For, beneath its verdant foliage in the year of '98,
The wild deer sought its shelter in the summer's scorching heat—
And in the moonlight, gentle, the poor peasant stole there, too,
Thro' the brushwood and the coppice, and the secret briars thro',
A banned "United Irishman," a criminal to know—
His bed was safe in Wicklow, 'neath the Beech of Fassaroe!!

That Beech was O'Dwyer's, and his merry mountain men,
When he was King of Wicklow, and its every stream and glen—
When he scared the cursed yeomen and the hybrid coward crew,
Who, on the heart of Ireland, like a vile excrescence grew—
But, in their midnight rambles, they were never known to go
Within an ample acre of the Beech of Fassaroe!!

Oh! the Beech of Fassaroe is a stately tree to day,
As it stands alone and towering in the midst of the highway,
And the rills sing sweet around it and the mountain winds agree,
And Bray river chimes a tenor as it serpents to the sea—
With all the mountain torrents in its loving mother flow—
Oh! they worship, amid Wicklow, the proud Beech of Fassaroe!!

NOTE.—It is exactly in the strain, and pride, and spirit of the foregoing ballad that the Wicklow mountaineers were wont to speak and sing of the solitary tree, which tradition still points out as the tryste of Irish calvalry in the memorable year of 1798—that ever noted year which has caught such a hold on the Irish heart as to have every circumstance, event, and casualty in any way connected with it, prized, treasured, and commented upon, either in a glorious noon day boast, or a most acceptable fire-side story.—*Irishman.*

Important from Ireland.

THE BRITISH WAR ON THE PRESS OF THE NATION.

Attempt to Strangle Free Speech in The Island.

The People of Ireland Appeal to the Freemen of America.

COMING TO AN ISSUE WITH BRITAIN.

England's War upon the Press.

NATION OFFICE, DUBLIN, April 15, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:

On Monday, the 4th of April, the royal assent was given in London to an act of Parliament which may well excite the amazement of the civilized world. On the British statute book this measure is mildly entitled the "Peace Preservation act." Outside of the Westminster legislative buildings it is better known as the "Irish Coercion Bill." In Ireland it is called "The Message of War."

When Great Britain, far into the nineteenth century, has passed such a law as that whose veritable terms I shall quote for your readers, it is a matter startling and full of grave and sad significance for ...

...

... moment. It is hardly necessary to say that such a rule as this Gladstone Coercion bill imposes upon our country would not be attempted unless the people were completely helpless and defenceless. But it is well that the false mask of conciliation should be dropped by our rulers, and English rule stand revealed in all its naked hideousness. There can no longer be any deceit: it is abundantly obvious that the whole tendency of English rule is to crush or exterminate the Irish race.

In this, her supreme hour of suffering, Ireland asks for sympathy to all free peoples. Ireland is the mere shuttlecock of English parties, and her condition must only become worse under such treatment. It is not consistent with any people to be dependents upon the humors of another. You must judge us as you would judge yourselves, and estimate our feelings by what your own would be under like circumstances. We object to a bureaucratic centralization pushed to its extreme while other realms have seen its folly. Ireland surely has stronger claims to enjoy the right of making its own laws than any State in your glorious Union. It is the occidental gate of this continent, through which American ideas enter Europe, and it suffers now because it is the battle-ground of the ideas of the New World and the Old. Which shall triumph? Believe me, sir, the countrymen of Carroll, of Carrollton, of Burke, Grattan, Sheridan, O'Connell, and Moore do not require the Roebucks of England to do their thinking for them. We are able, willing, and resolved to do it for ourselves.

I am, sir, faithfully yours,

RICHARD PIGOTT.

MASTER OF THE IRISH NATION.

"Excelsior," said Mr. Gladstone, "has been the motto of the Irish people." By aspiring after higher things this nation has arisen out of the Slough of Despond, in which it was never content to remain. He confesses that our cause has been one of justice, so far, and became one of justice therefore one of power. But he seemed to insinuate that we had now arrived at a halting-place, where both would fail us, and whence our cause no more could advance.

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JOHN O'MAHONY,

Editor.

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G. H. S., (New York.)—Your communication is quite too lengthy, and is not altogether suitable for the columns of a journal like ours.

T. C., (Pennsylvania, N. Y.)—Spirit of your letter is good but demand by your friends for publication is unreasonable.

T. F., (Charlestown, S. C.)—Your letter received and filed for the party to whom you wish it delivered.

T. W., (Ireland.)—Your financial production is a good effort, and shows forth the Irishman in the very pretty light. It contains some objectionable passages which we endeavored to suppress, but find that the attempt would injure the whole piece.

Extensive correspondence, &c., &c., held over this week in consequence of the space devoted to the benefit of Messrs Pigott and McCafferty, of the *Irishman* and *Flaherty* newspapers. The importance of the trials should not be lessened by a careful perusal of the contents

The Irish People.

Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

ENGLAND'S DOWNFALL

THE RED CAP RAISED—PULSATIONS FROM THE ENGLISH HEART—LESSONS FOR STATESMEN AND OTHERS.

It is now pretty well known that in the centre of London there exists what does not exist in any country, viz. Great destitution and misery.

London is perhaps the richest and the poorest city in the world. Many causes operate to produce this strange paradox. It is not our present intention to minutely investigate those causes; however, there can be no harm in giving our readers a glance at recent proceedings in that Babylon in order that they may see for themselves how far Fenianism has effected others who look not for the extinction of their country from the oppressive rule of another, but only ask for bread that they may live.

A meeting of what is termed the "Law and Labor League"—a right good title by the way—was held in London on Good Friday—the better day, the better deed.

From accounts furnished by the London *Times*—the truculent enemy at every poor man's door of every Irishman in particular—we learn that this great demonstration commenced its proceeding on Clerkenwell Green (!!!) where, in the afternoon, two bands, with banners, arrived, the banner-bearers and others with them wearing broad scarlet sashes, not over the shoulder, but round the waist, in the exact pattern current among the leaders of the *sans culottes* of the first French revolution, and, in further imitation of that class, surrounded by a fringe of the emblematical caps of liberty. These were linen, too, bearing the favorite Republican emblems of those who surrounded with little red caps. Several of the flags were of the same flaming colors, but other banners belonged to trades-union societies, and such like distinct organizations.

The chairman, we are told, was Mr Hen ensey, President of the Labor League, and we are told, *only as Irishmen*. That is a very great pity certainly, for Irishmen have a shocking habit of being able to speak, and write, to an Englishman's ears truths spoken by an Irishman have a most unpleasant effect, and are not generally intended to promote digestion, a thing most dear to an Englishman.

Let us hear this Irishman, and then judge of him.

"He commenced by saying that the Land and Labor League were there to call the attention of the working classes to the miserable condition in which they existed, and to show that there was no reason whatever for any one man being short of employment in this country. There were millions of acres of land lying waste, and they were kept lying waste and out of cultivation, that the country might be able to raise the price of people's food. The people were kept on the verge of starvation that the classes above might indulge in luxury. He declared that our civilized state was more than a savage state, for savages had the right of enjoyment given them; but in the civilized community of England, enough provision was made for paupers and for criminals, there was none made whereby an honest man could earn his living. He regretted that the people could not starve under a good government of the country, but still the people did starve, and therefore the government was not good. It was true that the present was the most intelligent, the most liberal, and the most enlightened government which has been in this country; and it was also true that out of a large surplus which had been found on the year's working not a penny had gone for the working classes. The *Standard* told the people that they cost £9,000,000 a year, and urged them to emigrate; but, no matter how good the country might be, they could not go to "look it." That was the position taken by the "upper classes"—that the workingman had no place in this country. Now, who were the upper classes? He meant to make a fortune, no matter how, honestly at any rate, was that one reason why his son should be supported in idleness by the sweat of another man who had plenty, a return for everything he had received in the world. Well, that was the distinction between capital and labor as to political economy, why, the workmen had had a political economy of their own, for those who were the men here where it pleased God they were proceeding to assert the principles of their political economy."

Now, this demonstration took place, an announcement was made that a correspondence with Mr Gladstone would be read, and although little was looked for from that quarter, it was felt not to be finally true, and sorry we are that, as we write, we have not the correspondence to hand to give our readers the sensation the announcement was read. It consisted of two letters from the League asking Mr. Gladstone to receive a deputation, and the answers were that Mr Gladstone was too much engaged to receive a deputation, but that he was ready to consider any written statement which might be sent to him.

The officiating Chairman then stated that no communication had been sent to the Ministers who had found time to see publicans and parsons whose motives were to make the condition of the people worse, and that he, Mr. Hendy, proposed that a memorial to the government should be passed, and if the meeting agreed, a deputation should be sent to Downing street to drop the paper into the Minister's letter box.

The next speaker was Mr. Willson, a name not familiar as a leading republican in Ireland.

That gentleman, some very naughty things, amongst others he commenced by—the people had as much right to the land as they had to the air, and those who excluded the people from one and from the other, were thieves of life were murderers. The rascals, he went on to say, who were prating of justice to Ireland were doing all that another, and that they were real criminal classes, for they possessed that which the people required for their support. He declared, however, that it was in vain for them to take the land with the knife, but it remedy the wrong by moral means. He held that by meeting there on Good Friday the people were being done in pointing out the way the people were to be delivered from the pressing accession of the times, and he had come down to speak of Mr Gladstone, of whom he confessed he never had much opinion, for he was "never wrapped up in him," and whom, in his view, "Coercion Bill," and the author of the Peace Preservation Act. This speaker propounded the following resolution.

"That the distress so general among the industrial classes call for, and ought to receive, the most earnest attention by the legislative and executive measures. That the steady decrease of industrial opportunities should be arrested in the interest of humanity, and employment found for all who are willing to work, for when perhaps the State should take into its consideration the means and resources in the United Kingdom, paying the owners the market value, and so avoid the charge of confiscation, and, when improved, let them, in reasonable quantities, to workingmen, in association or otherwise, on the rent fixed by the existing valuation, or, if the rent be too high, paying the stipulated rent to the State—but only proper landed estates can be disturbed in possession from any other cause."

The motion was seconded by Mr Riddel, who said that the public attention to the royal residences of the country were sufficient to afford a living to 1,700,000 persons. He warned the landowners that they had better come to terms at once, for he said he would not guarantee that the offer of the market value of the lands would again be made.

The following remarkable memorial was unanimously adopted

"That human measures of working men out of employ and others, in public meeting assembled, showeth that there is no hope, great, and general distress pervading the industrious classes, for remedy is needed at once, speedy and efficient. That various measures have been tried, which, being but of a palliative character, have not done good to those they failed to cure. That no of many men find employment, and that, in consequence, many from the country of their birth, whose laws exempt their homesteads, and leave it in the possession of the foreigning class, who, with many and nothing else, none the standard of our industry, without caring to enhance the documents which, if possessed, shall, imagining that the first right in the soil belongs to the people, and that, if the State, for protection made liters of those who are willing to work, and when matters has proceeded with the appropriation of land, and the consequent distress, the philosophy of the distress among the poor That the abolitionist of Ireland have tried emigration as a cure for distress, and found it a lamentable failure. As the population decreased accession increased, so the land fell into the hands of a few, and so did the price of necessaries of life increase (which can cry the market), so, in fine, with every chance of employment, the artisans and labourers have to pay more for their food. That the Irish people did not fall into the error of the English, and believe they would an emigrating whose from the labor's wrongs for any one man better off—as for a long period to improve the condition of the industrious classes of Ireland, it would be just as true in the extreme to put the industrious classes of the United Kingdom through a similar fatal course of disposition. That as the cultivation of the land is the object of the employment, and security in the fruit of his industry his hope, both may be mutually obtained at home, by honest and good government than in America or the colonies. That there is abundant land at home unused, some ready for tillage, some forest, fowlsdown, marshes, bogs, &c., and therefore the government was not good, it was true that the present was the most intelligent, the most liberal, and the most enlightened government which has been in this country, and it was also true that out of a large surplus which had been found on the year's working not a penny had gone for the working classes. The *Standard* told the people that they cost £9,000,000 a year, and urged them to emigrate; but, no matter how good the country might be, they could not go to "look it." That was the position taken by the "upper classes"—that the workingman had no place in this country. Now, who were the upper classes? He meant to make a fortune, no matter how, honestly at any rate, was that one reason why his son should be supported in idleness by the sweat of another man who had plenty, a return for everything he had received in the world. Well, that was the distinction between capital and labor as to political economy, why, the workmen had had a political economy of their own, for those who were the men here where it pleased God they were proceeding to assert the principles of their political economy."

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Oh, Sogarth aroon, sure I know life is fleeting—
Soon, soon in the strange earth my poor bones will lie,
I have said my last prayer and received my last blessing,
And, if the Lord's willing, I'm ready to die:
But, Sogarth aroon, can I never again see
The valleys and hills of my dear native land—
When my soul takes its flight from this dark world of sorrow,
Will it pass through old Ireland to join the blessed band?

Oh, Sogarth aroon, sure I know that in Heaven
The loved ones are waiting and watching for me;
And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them,
In those realms of joy 'mid souls pure and free
Yet, Sogarth, I pray, ere you leave me forever,
Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul,
Whose hope, next to God, is to know that when leaving
'Twill pass through old Ireland on the way to its goal!

Oh, Sogarth aroon, I have kept through all changes
The thrice-blessed shamrock to lay o'er my clay;
And oh, it has minded me often and often
[illegible]

—*The Emerald.*

IRELAND.

The Longford Priests.—[illegible]

The English Press on Ireland and Irishmen.—[illegible]

Nuptials.—[illegible]

[illegible] the language [illegible] how Kirwin was [illegible] at Ireland's Eye by [illegible] sentence was remitted [illegible] as he thought the proof [illegible]

Then they wind up by [illegible]

"This mitigation of [illegible] exemplifies a way of [illegible] ments were to proceed [illegible] doubt be in general [illegible]

Mark—not merely the [illegible] characteristics here. [illegible] stupidly proves want of [illegible] Viceroy, while trying to [illegible] Brown, where we are told "their acts would be [illegible] stupid, and wry-mouthed [illegible] the fool and mark the [illegible]

Light Calendars.—[illegible]

The Brehon Law Commissioners have employed Professor O'Mahoney to [illegible] "The Ancient Laws and Institutes of Ireland." [illegible]

The Truth—The Whole Truth, etc.—[illegible]

Lord Dufferin.—[illegible]

The Peace Preservation Bill.—[illegible]

The Irish Viceroyalty—Imminent Resignation of Earl Spencer.—[illegible]

leave Ireland after Easter. There is a strong rumor that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin; but, if a stop-gap can be found between Easter and the passing of the Land Bill, Mr. Fortescue will take the Viceroyalty, with an English Peerage.—*Correspondent of Evening Mail.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN BELFAST.—BELFAST, SUNDAY, APRIL 10.—On the arrival of the Fleetwood steamer yesterday morning, the detectives seized a large box, containing rifles, pikes, and a large quantity of ammunition. The box was addressed to a man in Belfast, who claims it. The police are making inquiries about the matter.—*Express.*

ULSTER FARMERS AND THE LAND BILL.—BELFAST, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.—A conference of the deputies of the different Tenant Leagues in the North of Ireland is being summoned to take place at Ballymoney to consider the Irish Land Bill in its present relation to the Ulster tenantry, and the different amendments which have been introduced by the committee of the House of Commons.—*Freeman.*

CLARE.

ARRESTS FOR SEDITIOUS PRACTICES IN ENNIS.—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night, April 9, the police arrested a man named Malony, a chandler, and John Collins, a storeman, who, with others, paraded the streets singing seditious songs. When the constabulary interfered they were abused and set at defiance, treasonable language was used, and Acting Constable Keough and the patrol were threatened. Both prisoners were to-day brought before Captain Hamilton, Resident Magistrate, who remanded them for a fortnight, and refused to accept bail. Their associates are known, and will be summoned to next petty sessions.—*Saunders.*

CORK.

SEDITIOUS PORTRAITS.—The *Cork Daily Herald* has the following. A curious case, and one which [illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

DONEGAL.

[illegible]

FERMANAGH.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

LOUTH.

[illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

TYRONE.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

UNION AMONG IRISHMEN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ON LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

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lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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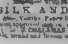

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8TH.—[illegible]

9TH.—[illegible]

10TH.—[illegible]

11TH.—[illegible]

12TH.—[illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Vol. 9—No. 226. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

HOME.

Homeward from my work returning,
Lo! a lamp with steady ray
In my distant window burning,
Welcomed me at close of day;
O'er the darkening fields it gleamed,
And of rest the symbol seemed.

Thankfully I saw that token—
Shining on me from afar—
Of domestic peace unbroken;
And I hailed it as the star
Which through all my life had shed
Cheering radiance on my head.

Oh! the joy of fireside blessings,
Children's voices, smile of wife,
Bliss of infantile caressings,
Heart-refreshing wine of life—
Purple glow of Paradise
Lingering still about our skies.

On the wall the firelight dances
As joy dances in our hearts;
Interchange of kindly glances
Mutual happiness imparts;
Heavenly watchers from above
Hover o'er that scene of love.

Now the long day's labor ended
Under our own vine we rest,
And the brow of Care, unbended,
By love's hand is smoothed and blest.
One such hour may well repay
Hardest toil of longest day.

Blessed be the God of Heaven—
God of all earth's families—
Who to weary men has given
Homes of rest—sweet oases,
Wells and palm trees, smile and song,
As to Heaven they march along.

THE W-VOLUNTEERS.

When Samuel Weller, junior, brought before court as a witness in a celebrated case, was asked how he spelled his name, the husky but affectionate voice of his parent interrupted the proceedings by the admonition "Spell it with a wee, Samivel, spell it with a wee." The English Volunteers, who spell [illegible]

"The appearance of the artillery was not creditable to the Government, or, we may say, to the Volunteers either" (it spells the word with a "wee"). The country artillery corps are only supplied with obsolete and utterly useless guns, of the date of George III. or George IV., which are mounted on the oldest and most cumbrous carriages of the pattern of that period. . . . The roughest and most ill-kempt horse that ever drew a market-cart, and with traces to match, were used with many of the guns, and to make all en suite, plow-boys and cow-herds, in their every-day costume, and with their long wagoners whips, bestrode the animals and drove. These amateur drivers were probably necessary—because Dobbin would not 'gee up' without them."

How the bronzed veterans of France would have fled at Waterloo—if they had had such a sight to encounter. Cambronne would never have said, "The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders," once Wellington had bidden these, "Up, cow boys, and at them." And the artfulness displayed—the military skill—the strategic foresight of the maneuvers are positively alarming to those who read of the quantity of disease arising from mental strain. Why, to accomplish what it has done, the Volunteer mind must not merely have been strained—but dislocated. If Shakspeare said the "times are out of joint," Tupper may sing of the Volunteers that [illegible]

[illegible] one to her welfare, we have more than abundant evidence. First look to our public buildings. Our Parliament House, the fit representative of any people, and that might vie with the proudest architecture of Ancient Greece or Rome, also now converted into a banking house. Look at our Custom House, a model of beauty, worthy of any country, now turned into a poor-house. I remember it the depository of trade, filled with officials, the long-room busy with brokers, but this would not answer the cupidity of England. A commission of inquiry was formed, its establishment put an end to, and its officers transferred either to London or Liverpool, and a ferry trade, by means of steamers, carried out between this country and England. Next look at our Four Courts. What country can exhibit such a building? and that would have found the same fate as the Custom House had not Irishmen been unanimous in opposition to the measure contemplated in Lord Clarendon's vice-royalty, when that office was also attempted to be extinguished. We have also our Post-office ready, a fit receptacle for the letters of any nation. Let us next behold the residences of our nobility in the city of Dublin. First, a standing proof of what the Union has done for Dublin in the palace of the Duke of Leinster, now turned for the most part into a cow-shed. I remember myself the Marquis of Waterford's mansion in Marlborough street, now occupied by the [illegible]

Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!!

Soggarth Aroon.

FENIAN SCARE IN LONDON.

(From the Herald Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 25, 1870.

We have had a double excitement in London during the past forty-eight hours; the one caused unhappily by a real and mournful tragedy, and the other partaking of the character of a serio-comic farce. The latter came in the character of a Fenian scare, and threw that noble animal, the British lion, into a state of nervous excitement from which he has not yet fully recovered. On Friday last quite a large number of rifles and revolvers, with a good supply of ammunition and a few hand grenades, were seized at Manchester and Newcastle under circumstances so suspicious as to leave no doubt that they were destined for some secret Fenian arsenal, for every revolutionary movement in England is, justly or unjustly, attributed to Fenianism nowadays. The authorities of those cities were naturally greatly exercised at the discovery of this unpleasant evidence of treason in their midst, and they immediately enrolled a strong force of special constables for any sudden emergency and despatched a request to the Home Department for a supply of military or police from London to aid in suppressing the anticipated "rising." On Saturday afternoon Colonel Henderson, the head of the Metropolitan Police, received a report through the detective department that a plot had been discovered for a general Fenian "rising," to commence in London and spread into the provinces, the signal for which was to be the blowing up of two newspaper offices—the London Times and the Pall Mall Gazette. Now, incredible as it may appear, this absurd story was well told, and seemed to [illegible]

[illegible] his share in the suspicious transaction? That must indeed be a dangerous organization which, while sending arms and ammunition broadcast over the country, baffles all the efforts of a well trained police and defies detection. Then, again, how does it happen, if this really can be called Fenianism, that the weapons go into districts crowded with starving English workmen, and not with Irishmen exclusively? These certainly are serious questions, and it is not surprising that many persons should be already predicting that many months will not elapse before some at least of the provisions of the Irish Coercion bill will have to be extended over England.

To-day a mysterious silence reigns in Scotland Yard. The authorities when questioned gaze into vacancy and know nothing; but there is a rumor that definite information of the plans of the revolutionists has been obtained, and that some arrests are likely to be made in London, [illegible] Newcastle.

Peaceful Vote Throughout the French Empire.

A Large Majority Against the Plebiscitum in Paris.

Military Precautions for the Preservation of Order.

THE PLEBISCITUM.

THE VOTE IN FRANCE—MILITARY PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE ORDER—PROSECUTIONS AND ARRESTS—THE VOTE OF PARIS 54,000 AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, May 8, 1870—Noon.

The Prefect of Police issued this morning the following proclamation:

"Rumors, alarming for the public peace, circulate in several parts of the capital, and disorders are predicted as sure to follow the counting of the vote. The Prefect of Police, therefore, deems it his duty to warn the citizens that the most efficacious measures have been taken to repress with energy and promptitude every attempt at sedition. The Prefect invites all good citizens to keep away from places where criminal attempts may be made, and thus aid those specially charged with insuring respect for persons and property."

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE.

[illegible]

A Correction.

[illegible]

O'Neill Daunt on the Repeal Question.

OUR distinguished countryman, W. J. O'Neill Daunt, has recently been pleading the cause of Repeal in the columns of the *Limerick Chronicle*, a Protestant journal, which has dealt with his arguments in a very temperate and conciliatory spirit. The following abbreviation of one of Mr. Daunt's letters is of such general importance that we wish to see it very widely circulated:

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle;

KILCASCAN, 9th April, 1870.

SIR—Accept my thanks for your insertion of my recent letter. Your editorial commentary on it is so far gratifying as that it admits the great benefit to Ireland which would result from a well-constructed domestic legislature. And you say that you welcome each new effort to subdue those difficulties in the way of self-government which may occur to the minds of either Protestants or Roman Catholics.

I do not write to you in a disputatious spirit, but from the depth and fullness of my life-long conviction that self legislation is absolutely indispensable to the welfare of our country. I desire to place before your readers a few thoughts on what seem to occur to yourself as difficulties in our path to the enjoyment of that national right. I have not a more ardent wish on this side of the grave than that Irishmen, without distinction of creed, should legislate together in their own parliament for the benefit of their common country. You express the same wish, provided that the grand result could be obtained without imperilling the freedom and safety of Protestantism under an Irish constitution. Your fears induce you to ask whether Irish Protestants "would run the risk of having their religion obliterated on the very soil where their forefathers poured out their life-blood to preserve it from pollution?"

I am not aware of any historical occurrences in Ireland from the reign of Mary Tudor to the reign of Anne inclusive, which are correctly described by the language I have quoted from your article. But, with reference to the apprehended obliteration of the Protestant religion in the event of Repeal, I would ask you to consider whether such a fear is justified either by the practice of continental nations, or by the past career of the Irish Catholics? Do the Catholics of France, with their vast numerical preponderance, oppress the French Protestants, or interfere in the slightest degree with their full rights of citizenship? Did the Protestantism of Guizot exclude him from the highest position in the French Administration? Do you really think that if you became a resident of Paris, or any other part of France, you would not enjoy as free an exercise of your religion as in Limerick? Do you imagine that the Belgian Government or people deprive Belgian Protestants of civil or religious liberty? Do the Austrian or Hungarian Catholics oppress their Protestant brethren? With respect to these last-named countries I am happy to refer you to the evidence of Protestant witnesses. The Rev G. R. Gleig, an English Protestant clergyman, wrote a work entitled "Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, visited in 1837." Speaking of Hungary, Mr Gleig says: "From the Catholics, though the dominant party in the State, the Protestants receive no annoyance. The most perfect harmony, on the contrary, prevails. . . . . The spirit of tolerance is more conspicuous among the Romanists than among their rivals."—(Vol. III. pp. 111, 112.)

And again:

"They (the Hungarian Protestants) would be very unreasonable, indeed, did they complain that the slightest violence is offered to their conscience."—*Ibid.*, p. 159.)

From a book entitled "Austria," by Peter Evan Turnbull, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., published by Murray in 1840, I take the following passage:—

"In all the German possessions of the Crown, after the dread of Protestant supremacy or rivalry had passed away, general toleration was gradually introduced, and finally established by Joseph II.; so that at this moment, every form of religion may in them be equally professed and exercised. At Vienna are, at present, consistorial congregations of Lutherans and Calvanists, Jewish Synagogues, and churches of Oriental Greeks; but persons of every shade of religious creed are admissible to all stations of the army, law, and the civil government indifferently. Neither is this, as may be the case in some countries, a mere legal and not a practical right.—(Vol. II., p. 77).

Mr. Turnbull traveled in company with his brother, a Church of England clergyman, who performed the Protestant service for the English at Carlsbad, the chief magistrate assuring him that his desire to officiate was "in entire accordance with the laws and wishes of the Emperor."—(Vol. I., p. 60.

Certainly the Catholic nations and governments I have named do not furnish any grounds for the fear that a Catholic majority in Ireland would use their political power to obliterate the Protestant religion. But it may be pertinently asked, whether similar evidences of a tolerant spirit on the part of our Catholic countrymen can be produced? The Protestant Wm. Parnell, in his "Historical Apology for the Irish Catholics," gives a brief review of certain public transactions illustrative of the national character in this particular, after which he exclaims:—

"The Irish Roman Catholic bigots? The Irish Roman Catholics are the only sect that ever resumed power without exercising vengeance. Show a brighter instance, if you can, in the whole page of history. Was this the conduct of Knox or Calvin? or of the brutal council of Edward VI., who signed its bloody warrants with tears? Has this been the conduct of Irish Protestants?"—(Parnell's Historical Apology, p. 87).

And another candid Protestant historian, W. C. Taylor, in his "History of the Civil Wars of Ireland," says:—

"It is but justice to this maligned body" (the Irish Catholics) "to add, that on three occasions of their obtaining the upper hand, they never injured a single person in life or limb for professing a religion different from their own. They had suffered persecution and learned mercy, as they showed in the reign of Mary, in the wars from 1641 to 1648, and during the brief triumph of James II."—(Vol. I, p. 160)

The apprehensions of danger to the Protestant religion which you entertain, were urged against every concession of political power to Catholics. It was said that the admission of Catholic judges to the Bench would be followed by peril to the interests of every Protestant litigant whose adversary in the suit was a Catholic. And now that for several years the majority of Irish judges have been Catholics, can you point to so much as one solitary case in which the decision of the Catholic judge was unfairly influenced by his religious prepossessions?

You fear that the electoral influence of the Catholic priests would decide, "as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it now decides, who should sit in parliament and who should not." I would ask you to remember that a considerable majority of Irish representatives, who, you say, owe their seats in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred to priestly influence, are, nevertheless, Protestants. In your own city the Protestant Spaight was returned to parliament in 1858 by the influence, chiefly, which five energetic priests exerted in his favor against the Catholic candidate, Ball; because those priests and their flocks liked the politics just then professed by Mr. Spaight better than the political programme announced by his Catholic antagonist. Again, we saw the Catholic Waldron opposed by the Tipperary priests, who gave their support to the Protestant candidate White, and procured his return. Again, at two contested elections in the county of Cork, the Catholic candidate, Mr. Vincent Scully, was rejected by large Catholic majorities; the first time in favor of the present member, Mr. Leader, a Protestant; the second time in favor of the present member, Mr. Smith Barry, another Protestant.

These thoughts lead me to a passage in the closing paragraph of your commentary on my former letter. It is this: "How, we ask, can the Roman Catholic promise to the Protestant immunity from coercion, when he himself consents to be coerced almost without repining? How can he stipulate perfect freedom of thought and discussion, when in the matter of both he continues to remain helplessly fettered?"

These questions refer to clerical influence exerted at elections. Now, in the great majority of cases in which priests have taken part in elections, their influence has been exerted to stimulate the electors to vote in accordance with their own principles and feelings, and to resist the powerful agencies that would coerce them to support some candidate hostile to the popular sentiment. Here, assuredly, the priests did not practice coercion. On the contrary, they encouraged the voters to resist coercion. Sprung from the people, they shared the political views of the people. When a rustic voter obeys his priest's behest to support a candidate of whom they both approve, it cannot be truly said that the voter is "helplessly fettered" by the priest. In such a case the priest does no more than urge him to give free effect to his own political preferences at the hustings.

But I grieve to admit that there have been some exceptions to this general rule. In Longford, recently, the priests were recreant to the holy cause of Irish nationality, and resorted to scandalous practices to intimidate and corrupt the constituency. The shameful details are so notorious that I need not give myself the pain of repeating them. I trust, for the honor of my Church, that there are few priests in Ireland capable of following the evil example of their Longford brethren, whose outrages on decency were perpetrated in the interest of the English government, and in opposition to a man who, for twenty-five years, has been the honest and unwavering advocate of home-rule for Ireland. The length to which the reverend gentlemen deemed it needful to carry their furious partisanship, afford proof that the majority of voters, if left to themselves, would have given their suffrages to Martin, the Nationalist. Public opinion condemns the Longford priests. But, pray, sir, by whom was their misconduct exposed before the public? By Catholics. By whom was a scathing judgment solemnly pronounced against them? By a Catholic judge. And I fervently trust that whenever Irish priests shall degrade their sacred character by becoming the gutter agents of the English government; whenever (as in another constituency) episcopal influence shall be prostituted to electioneering purposes in the service of an English Whig administration—I trust, sir, that whenever such scandals shall occur, the delinquents may receive from Catholic hands the same meed of public shame which has deservedly overwhelmed the reverend heroes of the Longford infamy. But melancholy and disgraceful as is the Longford affair, it is not without its use. It refutes your assertion that Catholics will submit to be coerced without repining.

I am a Catholic myself, and am fervently attached to my Church. I revere the great body of the Irish priesthood, but in proportion to my love for the Church and for her worthy priests, do I feel indignation at any of the clerical body who bring shame on their order and evil to their country by deserting the cause of her home rule, and debauching constituencies in the interest of the English Whigs.

THE LATE G. H. MOORE.

DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY IN DUBLIN

A LARGELY attended meeting of citizens, including representatives of the trade societies, &c., was held recently in the Mechanic's Institute, Dublin, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public demonstration of the national sorrow for the loss of the lamented patriot, G. H. Moore, M. P. Mr. Butt, Q. C., occupied the chair.

Telegrams from Moore Hall were read which announced that in compliance with the wish of the deceased, his remains would be interred in the old burial ground of his fathers, situate at Ballintubber, on the property of the Moore family. The idea of giving the remains a public funeral through Dublin and interment in Glasnevin was therefore abandoned by the meeting.

It was agreed, however, that a public meeting to express the grief of the people for the decease of their gifted and beloved countryman should be held in the city; and as no building could be had large enough to accomodate the crowds who would desire to participate in the demonstration, it was resolved, after the suitability of various other sites had been fully considered, that the meeting be held on April 25, on Harold's-cross Green, at the hour of half past two o'clock, P. M. Committees were then appointed to make all such suitable and necessary arrangements for the meeting as can be made within the brief time at their disposal, and the meeting separated.

It is understood that the trade societies, with their banners draped in mourning, will all be present on the melancholy occasion, and that various other arrangements of an interesting character will be carried out.

Mr Butt will preside at the meeting.

Mourning emblems, it is expected, will be worn by the people—as well they may, for many a year has passed since Ireland, with all her sorrows, has had such weighty cause to mourn.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. MOORE.

MOORE HALL, Friday.

THE remains of the late gifted member for Mayo will be interred on to-morrow (Saturday), at the family burial place, near Moore Hall. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated in the first place at twelve o'clock, after which the funeral procession, which is expected to be a very imposing demonstration, will be formed.

The following address, influentially and numerously signed, has been forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Lavelle.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, are anxious to convey to the family of the late George Henry Moore the wishes entertained by a large number of the citizens of Dublin, that his remains should be interred in the cemetery which holds those of O'Connell and Curran, and that the people of Ireland should have the opportunity of honoring his memory by the mournful tribute of a public funeral.

Unwilling to intrude upon the sacredness of their sorrow by any public appeal, we convey to his family our sincere and heartfelt expression of sympathy and condolence, and our earnest request that they will permit us to take the necessary arrangements for giving effect to the wishes of the Irish people in offering to his memory the grateful and sorrowing tribute of National respect.—*Nation, April 23.*

THE DEATH OF A PATRIOT.

Two great emotions possess our minds—one of profound regret for the loss our land has suffered—one of deep thankfulness that the future of Ireland no longer depends on the life of one man, or on the lives of a hundred leaders.

Were our country now as it was in O'Connell's day, the death of George Henry Moore would have stricken it with paralysis. From head to foot there would have been no sound place in her. In her desolation she would have been forlorn of soul, hopeless of heart: her tears alone would have shown that she lived.

We mourn him in a manlier mood; a virile nation we sorrow for a man, not for a master, for the first amongst his equals, a stainless, steadfast, and dauntless patriot. If such a tribute of manly grief be worthier than what our people gave of old, he to whom it is given from the depths of the nation's heart, merits it doubly, for he helped to render it worthy of himself.

From the day when the scales which concealed the true state of his native land fell from his eyes, he loved her. With him the patriot's love was no sentimental feeling, but a deep, devouring passion, which burned up all selfish aims, all private profits, and saw nothing good which did not redound to the good of all. From the day he knew Ireland, labor and love for Ireland were synonymous to him. The nation has only known him by his public utterances, and by them it has judged him rightly, as a noble and devoted Irishman. But those who knew him in private knew that he was for ever thinking, for ever laboring to lift Ireland to her lost dignity of Nationhood.

His chief fault in the eyes of many is that he was an honest man. He was not made of the stuff of slaves and sycophants. He had the power of sacred wrath against injustice, the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn. The servile herd who bowed to the hand that smote them, he abhorred with a true man's disdain; and none in England dare speak to Moore of his country with contumely, or of himself with disrespect. He knew himself to be the equal of any in honor, the superior to most in mind, the advocate of a cause where disgrace lay on the opponents, the citizen of a land which ought to be and which by right is: "the peer of England, the equal of any country upon the earth."

He entered Irish national politics when there was promise of a parliamentary party, strong in numbers and integrity, resolved to stand by their principles to the last. He led it, with intense zeal and admirable eloquence up the steep and rugged path to triumph. The hand of corruption flung the golden apple of discord amongst the party—he detected the flagitious fraud. He denounced the shameless traffic in a nation's miseries. He stigmatized the crime. He branded the criminals, and when he found that there were money-changers in the Temple he lifted up his Master's lash and scourged them into shame. Sadlier's comrogues in corruption trembled before him—for he spared none. "There are some," he cried in the diocese of that bishop whom O'Connell called the Dove of Elphin—"there are some who dip their hands in the same dish with the people who betray the people; the money changers have invaded the Temple, and there are men who sell doves."

Duffy, dismayed at the treachery, dispirited at the corruption, left Ireland "a corpse upon the dissecting table." Moore remained, for his faith was not wholly dependent on a London parliament, nor to be shaken by domestic traitors. He had other hopes which time will tell of—he had a spirit of self reliance not to be broken by the falsity of others. So he survived the interspace of seeming deadness, knowing well how strongly still the forces that remained and how the strenuous current would flow, more strongly, vigorously, and vehemently, purged from the taint of unsoundness. And he was not amongst that astounded crowd who wondered to behold Ireland arise, from the midst of dead corruption, with stronger frame and more abounding life than ever.

What is the lesson of his life? His first vote, as a Conservative, was on a Coercion Bill; his first experience as a parliamentary oppositionist, was of the corruption of members, his last struggle was against a Coercion Bill, and his last speech a defiance of such legislation. What, then, is the lesson of his life? It is contained in that notice of motion which still stands in his name on the chronicle of the Commons—as a cry from the Dead to the Living.

It is, that Ireland has gained nothing but suffered grievously by the Union, and that those who would serve her must labor for Home-rule. To perfect that lesson, to make it the final and great one, to do this was he laboring when he died.

"If the Coercion Bill shall pass," he said, "an Irishman has no business in this house. I trust our constituents will call us home!" He would never have entered it again, save to place on record his country's claim for self government, whereby such bills should be for ever obviated.

This is the lesson of life, and its crown in this world is the deep, ardent, and devoted love of this whole nation, which, in the national mourning manifestations of Sunday shall be universally displayed. Corruption will look on and stupify, treachery will gasp and turn upon itself; corruption and treachery flung into dishonored graves, will find in their deeps a lower deep, whilst the spirit of the patriot brave, pure, unstained, intercedes on high for a nation that venerates honor, truth and fidelity.

A spark of His celestial fire,
The God of freemen struck from thee,
Made thee to spurn each low desire,
Nor bend the uncompromising knee;
Made thee to vow thy life to rive
With ceaseless tug the oppressor's chain,
With voice, with pen, with hand to strive
For thy dear land—nor strive in vain.

In vain—no, never! O'er thy grave
Thy spirit dwelleth in the air,
Thy passionate love, thy purpose brave,
Thy hope assured, thy promise fair;
Generous and wise, farewell!—forego
Tears for the glorious dead and gone,
His tears, if tears be *his*, still flow
For slaves and cowards living on
—*Irishman.*

IS IRELAND IRRECONCILABLE?

THAT is the question which has been proposed in London, by a writer in an English Review. The answer depends upon the definition of the question, and the author has omitted to define it. The main point has been forgotten.

Is Ireland irreconcilable?—to what?

Is Ireland reconcilable?—to what?

If the author lived in Ireland he would feel *how* much depended on a clear appreciation of these questions. Fortunately for himself he does not. He is an honest man and a lover of Ireland, his native land, but he is not a resident among us. Ignorant of what we know—not seeing what we daily see—he can indulge in enviable optimist dreams. Were he a resident amongst us, he would feel the force of Griffin's verses: "For in our knowledge there is woe, and in our wisdom care." Instead of optimist visions he would be confronted by stern reality, and know how it racks the heart to hear of brave Irishmen driven to madness or death in prison, to labor against inhumanity almost despairingly, to suffer with a suffering land, tormented with the torture of Tantalus. Then, also, would he recognise that when conscious of laboring in a sacred cause, with no selfish aim, misrepresentations, censures, condemnations discourage not, for Providence strengthens whom it guides—and who dare say that Providence has not guided this faithful Irish nation?

Therefore, remembering that Ireland has been "irreconcilable" under the penal code, we ask, under the coercion code, is Ireland irreconcilable—to what? To Government by coercion—or what?

He praises the founders of the Young Ireland party, he praises Davis; "him whose name those who knew him can still hardly name without tears." He shows how they resisted the "mob's dictation" as well as "arbitrary power." And he praises the Gladstone Bright ministry—will he venture to add that their erection of "arbitrary power" in Ireland was not a concession to "mob dictation" in England? Did they not concede Coercion to the howl of the English scribes?—fellows like W. R. Greg, the Government clerk—whilst they had refused concession to the unanimous solemn voice of the Irish nation? It is we who have resisted that mob clamoring for unrighteous things, and the countenance of instant tyranny. There is no rabble in Ireland now as in his day—there is a People. The "mob" is on his side of the Channel—who resisted it?

He quotes a verse from Davis's poem of "Self Reliance," it is the one which *follows* this one which he omitted to include in his quotation:

Oh, see your quailing tyrant run
To courteous lies and Roman agents,
His terror, lest Dungannon's sun
Should rise again with riper radiance;
Oh, hark the freeman's welcome cheer,
And hark, your brother sufferers sobbing,
Oh, mark the universe grow clear,
And mark your spirit's royal throbbing,
'Tis freedom's God that sends such signs
As pledges of His blest alliance,
He gives bright hopes to brave designs
And lends His bolts to Self reliance.

Evidently Davis and his admirer diverge in their views. This becomes more manifest towards the conclusion of the article. The writer, who quotes with approbation the poem "Self-reliance," invites us to rely upon two strangers, Messrs. Bright and Gladstone, invites Ireland to wait in reliance on the London legislature until it readjusts the poor law, trims up the education question, takes up our railways and makes them as unbusiness-like as our telegraphs, keeps our rivers in order, takes tribute from our bogs, and teaches our fishermen at last how to catch Irish fish.

Is this really his idea of self-reliance—this, and nothing more? Do such words correspond to the throbbings of a royal spirit?

Why, it is the old tale a thousand times told to Irish tenants. "You have a good landlord now, depend upon his honor and be self-reliant." As we said in a previous article, we in Ireland require *security of tenure for the Constitution in Ireland.* We require that the "custom of the country," in making laws for itself in College green be recognised. We require an acknowledgment of the Ulster custom of Conventions, as illustrated at Dungannon.

Is Ireland Irreconcilable? If that means, will the Irish nation never be contented with the dependent and rightless position of a tenant-at-will—we answer never.

Is Ireland Reconcilable? If that means will the Irish nation agree to the sealing as lease for ever of a Constitution on Magna Charta principles, recognising the old customs of the country, modelled on a Federative plan—the reply will not be never.—*Irishman.*

THE COERCION BILL IN KERRY.

KILLARNEY, SATURDAY, April 16.

Within the present week the magistrates and the police of the county have availed themselves of the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, by compelling parties to give evidence in cases in which the delinquents were not amenable, and in searching for seditious documents. A few days since the first summary evidence investigation took place before the magistrates at the petty sessions at Causeway, in which a gentleman named Thomas D. O'Connor received a threatening letter, signed "A Revolver," which conveyed some threats to be put into execution on the event of a man named Dissett, a tenant to Mr. O'Connor, who had been served with a notice to quit, been evicted. Though Dissett was a person threatened with eviction, he, strange to say, also received another threatening letter the day before that on which Mr. O'Connor received his missive, and in which he (Dissett) was also threatened with some punishment in case he gave up possession of his land until compelled to do so. As the handwriting of the document could not be traced to any particular person, three men living in the locality, and having a thorough knowledge of it, were summoned to give evidence. Each witness, who was examined separately with closed doors, denied positively all knowledge of the unknown writer, or the author of the documents.

Acting on information, which was supposed to be trustworthy, four police belonging to Kilorglin, under the charge of the head-constable, proceeded to Glerbeyh, which comprises the estate of the Hon. Rowland Wynne, brother of Lord Headley, and having been joined by four other policemen, they made a general search through the house and premises of a resident in the district, for "seditious documents," which may lead to a clue of the authors of the threatening missives recently received by one or two gentlemen resident in this county. After a lengthened and vigilant examination of all the papers and manuscripts in the house, their efforts were unsuccessful. About an hour or two after a similar search was made in the residence of a nephew of the person whose house was originally searched, and who resides in the same locality, but with a like effect.—*Saunders' News Letter.*

Rumored Fenian Plot.

LONDON, April 22.—The frustration of a supposed Fenian plot at Newcastle, announced in this morning's papers, is thus referred to in last evening's edition of the *Northern Daily Express*, published at Newcastle:

"The movements of the Fenian sympathisers in this district have aroused the suspicions of the authorities, who have been on the alert for some time; and their suspicions are confirmed by the arrival in Newcastle of a quantity of firearms, addressed to the keeper of a public house in the lower part of the town, who is supposed to have Fenian proclivities. The police, we understand, have seized the consignment, which came from Birmingham, and of the despatch of which, no doubt, there was some information. About 200 rifles were found among the articles seized, and orders have been issued for the police authorities to keep a strict watch upon the proceedings of the discontented Irish in this district. There is every reason to fear that some movement, either in Newcastle or elsewhere, has been contemplated, but the activity of the police may frustrate the designs of the misguided men."

A large seizure of suspected Fenian arms is said to have been made in Manchester yesterday afternoon by Inspector Henderson of the city detective force. The Inspector went with a number of police to a beerhouse in the neighborhood of Oldham road—a locality well known as a resort of Fenians and seized a number of revolvers and Snider rifles and 2,000 lb. of ball cartridge. It is stated that no one has yet been apprehended.

To-day's *Manchester Examiner* says:—"The seizure was made by a detective attached to the Manchester police force, who found a deposit of, it is said, 2,000 cartridges and several revolvers in a beerhouse in Bengal street, Oldham-road. The information in possession of the police was not sufficient to enable them to make any arrests."—*Globe*

FATHER LAVELLE ON THE LONGFORD PRIESTS.

To the Editor of the Irish Times:

CONG, April 11, 1870.

SIR. As I see that my name has turned up in the Longford Election Petition case, I request you will give me space for a word or two in explanation.

It is true I was invited by Mr. Martin's friends to go to the Ballymahon meeting, but it is equally true that I declined going for two reasons:

1st. My parochial duties of necessity required my presence at home about the time; and, 2nd, apart altogether from that, a feeling of delicacy in interfering by my presence outside my own county, and in opposition to the majority of the clergy of the county contested, would prevent my personal [illegible]

At the same time I feel bound to repudiate any authority on the part of any ecclesiastic in Ireland, except my own venerated archbishop, to interfere with me in the exercise of my social or political privileges.

What the nature of the "order" was which the Rev. Mr. Reynolds says he procured from Dean Dawson in anticipation of my arrival, I am not aware. But, for the character of the discipline of my Church, I feel bound to repel the injurious imputation that the ecclesiastical superiors of one diocese have the canonical power of gagging clergymen from other independent jurisdictions, while those under their own authority are at liberty to run riot in every excess of political language and action.

Had I gone to Longford and misdemeaned myself there by conduct unworthy of my sacred character, and calculated to give rational, not pharisaical scandal, then had I subjected myself to the censure of the local ecclesiastical authorities, according to the canonical rule, Ubi deliqueris ibi punieris, "Where you have transgressed, there you will be punished." But not otherwise.

It never shall be said of me, at all events, that either at home or abroad a sum of £3,000 to £4,000 passed through my hands for the purpose of debauching the hearts and maddening with drink the brains of venial, ignorant creatures, with the view of getting a moneyed nonentity into Parliament.

As I am an Irish priest I am sad at heart for what the *Nation*, three months ago, called the "Longford Scandal," and I fervently hope and pray that measures may be taken to prevent its repetition in any part of Ireland. I am, faithfully yours,

PATRICK LAVELLE.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

To the Editor of the Galway Vindicator.

ST. JARLATH'S COLLEGE, TUAM, Easter Monday, 1870.

DEAR SIR—Many lovers of Ireland at home and abroad, and all those who cherish the faith which St. Celestine, successor to St. Peter, sent our national apostle to preach to the children of Eire, will gladly read a letter written at Rome within the past few days by the Archbishop of Tuam. Although it regards a special subject, yet on account of the writer many of the readers of your journal will receive it as a welcome item of general news. On that account it is transmitted with the accompanying lines for insertion; and to show publicly how much the munificent offering of twenty pounds from Mr. D. J. Oliver, late of San Francisco, California, but who with his family are at present in the Eternal City, is deserving of grateful appreciation. His Grace's letter

"ROME, April 13, 1870.

"MY DEAR FATHER BOURKE—I enclose a check for twenty pounds which has been handed to me by Mr Oliver, late of California, as his contribution towards the College Buildings. It is a munificent donation, and I question much whether any of those more intimately connected with the establishment and the place will not have been left far behind by one entirely freed from any such obligation. All he desires in return is to remember him and his family in the holy sacrifice of the Mass.

"I remain your faithful servant,

"† JOHN MACHALE."

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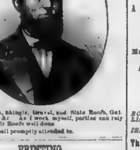
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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

EDWARD CLIFFORD (Lonaconing, Allegheny County, Md.)—We do not know the address of the gentleman you inquire about. We wish we did, for we know some parties to whom he is indebted who would like very much to hear of his whereabouts. Should you learn hereafter, please let us know.

J. O'D——, (Cleveland, Ohio.)—Your letter to Mr. McCorry received. He entirely agrees with the spirit of its contents, but considers the present time inopportune for its publication. Many correspondents have written in a similar strain, and their valuable suggestions are carefully stored for future use.

A communication reached us from General Cluseret, which is unavoidably held over.

The Irish People.

Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

NOTICE.

To the Readers of the Irish People.

THE publishing and printing office of the IRISH PEOPLE has been removed from No. 290 Pearl St. to No. 47 Beekman St., New York City. We have much pleasure in announcing that this paper will be considerably enlarged in the next issue. The steady and consistent support given to it since its commencement enables us to make this gratifying announcement, and we feel confident that the Irish public in America will accept this new arrangement as a proof of our earnest desire to meet an increasing requirement. Our enlarged space will afford us ample room to meet the wishes of a large circle of readers. The turmoil and bustle consequent on the removal of a large printing plant deprives us this week of attending to many matters which otherwise would have received prompt attention. We trust our readers will endeavor to second our efforts in making the IRISH PEOPLE what it has always claimed to be—the uncompromising advocate of Ireland's independence, and the friend of human liberty in all parts of the world.

All communications to be addressed as usual P. O. Box, 6,074.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

PUBLIC opinion in Ireland is assuming a very healthy and hopeful character, and the change in the direction of men's thoughts is precisely what we should have desired. [illegible]

The Fenian Brotherhood has always pointed to three baleful branches, or special grievances, growing from the upas stem. [illegible]

Now the great and cheering change which has taken place in Irish sentiment is this—that the mass of the people no longer trouble themselves much about the Land question, or any other of the more secondary products of English rule. [illegible]

And now, if any further illumination were needed, the hectoring Land bill and the atrocious Coercion Act have fully supplied it. [illegible]

On the 3d of May the late George Henry Moore would, if he had lived, have introduced the subject of Irish Autonomy in Parliament. [illegible]

MORE ABOUT IT.

THE telegrams tell us that on the 6th instant the famous Third Clause of the Land Bill eventually passed. [illegible]

But we all know that the clause was the gist of the bill. [illegible]

The bill has no provision for the valuation of rents. [illegible]

This is what the Third Clause means, and this is why there has been so much trouble in getting it through the Committee. Of course it was the mark for all the keenest shafts of the partisans of landlordism. [illegible]

It is curious to remark how the counting of the Tories has defeated itself. [illegible]

But during the holidays a reaction occurred in favor of the Bill. [illegible]

The Ulster custom, as it is called, has, without being defined, been legalized, and it will be applied to the whole of Ireland. [illegible]

There is one effect of the bill which will be its chief effect. [illegible]

This being the case, there is no time to be lost in providing against the inevitable. [illegible]

The most dangerous rocks which tenants have to avoid in the insidious attempts which will be made to convert them into proprietors, [illegible]

Ireland. Feudalism cannot last. The NATION is the only landlord of the soil of Ireland. [illegible]

JOHN SAVAGE.

THE Chief Executive, F. B., arrived in San Francisco on Sunday morning last. A grand meeting of the leading Fenians had been called to be addressed by Mr Savage. [illegible]

Mr Savage's mission to the West bids fair to be successful in every respect.

MILITARY RULE IN IRELAND.

[illegible]

Thirty-one Years on Trial

[illegible]

A CUBAN VICTORY.

The following extract from a letter from Santiago de Cuba, published in the Diario de la Marina of Havana, is curious, as being the very first confession of a defeat which we believe the Spaniards have admitted since the outbreak of the revolution. [illegible]

The Fenians.

A condensation of the Fenian Brotherhood was recently issued in Rome at the solicitation of Archbishop Manning, of London, and Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin. [illegible]

Victor Hugo on the Laboring Classes and the Duty of America—A Letter in Response to one from General Cluseret.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, April 22, 1870.

[illegible]

VICTOR HUGO.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 24, 1870.

Free-born Americans who live beneath the proud rustling of the Stars and Stripes can scarcely comprehend the state of gloomy despondency in which the people of Ireland appear to be at present. [illegible]

The Fenians and the U. S. Government.

We are gratified to see that the petition set in motion St. Patrick's Day—requesting the American Government to appoint a commission to examine into the charges of brutality alleged to have been inflicted by the English jailors upon O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners— [illegible]

Strange Story of the Penal Days.

We understand that Monsieur Etienne Lavalette O'Dunlevie has arrived in Dublin for the purpose of prosecuting his claims to the possession of the vast estates of his ancestors. [illegible]

in the Counties of Down and Antrim. We copy the following article from the Figaro of the 2d of February, 1869: [illegible]

RETALIATION.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

BOSTON, April 20, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People

DEAR SIR: At the regular meeting of the O'Donovan Rossa Circle, held on the 29th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted concerning the death of our much beloved Centre, William D. Cunningham, who departed this life on [illegible]

[illegible]

PATRICK D. LYNCH, Secretary pro tem.

The Mormons Arming

OGDEN, May 1, 1870.

A circular ordering the brethren to convene at the ward school houses for drill was privately circulated throughout Salt Lake Friday. [illegible]

Mr. JOHN O'DWYER, merchant tailor, of 1261 Broadway, whose advertisement appears in another column, [illegible]

THE Leader of the Fashion in Brooklyn this Spring, is Gents' Dress Silk Hats, is undoubtedly CLINTON, the Hatter, 97 Fulton street.

The J. J. Geary Fund.

We have received several subscription lists to the above fund which were too late for publication. They will appear in our next issue.

THE members of JAMES COLT CIRCLE, F. B., will please take notice that the place of meeting is changed from 76 Varick street to 79 Bank street, on Friday evening at 8 P. M., commencing on May 8th.

J. HURLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the TARA CIRCLE, F. B., have changed their time and place of meeting to Gothic Hall, Adams street, near Concord, Brooklyn, on Friday evenings, from May 1st. The Tara Guards drill on same night at same place.

PATRICK McDERMOTT, Centre.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.— [illegible] Mrs. Jane Cox, Austin, Indiana.

[illegible]

Veni, Vidi, Vici.— [illegible]

A single package of SEA MOSS FARINE, costing only 25 cents, will produce sixteen quarts of most delicious Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, &c.

Fenian Notices.

The following meetings have been announced officially by the Organizing Corps:

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]
YOUNG HYSON TEA
[illegible]
HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS
[illegible]
MOHEA OOLONG TEA
[illegible]
ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA
[illegible]
GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEA
[illegible]
THE ABOVE NAMED
TEAS
ARE OF THE
LATEST IMPORTATIONS
AND AS FINE A QUALITY AS THE MARKET AFFORDS.

CARBOLIC SALVE.
[illegible]

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INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New York, due May 1st, 1870, will be paid Monday, May 2d, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his Office in the New Court House.
The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, April 1st, 1870.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New York, March 22, 1870.
[redacted] R. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

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Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 27 East Broadway,
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SALES AT AUCTION of Merchandise, Furniture, Stores of all kinds, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Pianos, Machinery, and all kinds of Property solicited. Terms moderate. Payments prompt.
Also, Cash advances made to any amount on the above, for Sale or Storage.

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A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
Watches, Clocks, &c.
FOR OLD CUSTOMERS AND NEW COMERS.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY H. T.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO REPRESENTATION.

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Printers,
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Two doors from Church street.
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AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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N. B.—Has added to his business,
Real Estate,
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Business conducted with promptness.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN JOS. FLYNN, [illegible]

OF PAUL ROONEY, of Rock one, Parish of Kilmore, County Leitrim, Ireland, [illegible]

OF ROBERT WALLY, [illegible]

OF JOHN AND DANIEL GALLAVAN, [illegible]

OF WILLIAM LANKIE, [illegible]

OUR NATIVE VALLEYS GREEN.

A BALLAD OF THE FAMINE YEAR.

Our native land lies far away beyond the ocean foam,
And many a league of shore and sea divide us from our home,
Ay, many a weary league of sea rolls thundering between
We exiled sons of Erin and our native valleys green.

Why did we leave the land we loved to cross the stormy wave,
Why quit our childhood's home to seek in foreign lands a grave,
The sun shone fair, bright skies were there, then why with anguish keen,
For the wild howling desert quit our native valleys green?

Why fled we from our cherished isle? oh, can you ask us why,
When ruined cot and roofless home give stern though sad reply,
Gaunt famine brooded o'er the land, and corpses had we been
But that we left far, far behind our native valleys green.

'Tis true the soil gave freely, and 'tis true the skies were fair,
'Tis true that fertile meadows and rich fields of corn were there,
'Tis true that God was bountiful and smiling seemed the scene,
But still 'tis true that clouds hung o'er our native valleys green.

For strangers reaped the harvest of the seed which we had sown,
And plucked from all the laden trees the fruit that we had grown,
And those who murmured at the wrong by alien laws have been
Condemned to prison exile from their native valleys green.

For we should starve, and pine, and die, yet never lift up voice,
For famine we should offer thanks, at chains we should rejoice,
'Twas treason to expose our wrongs, to seek for right, I ween,
Was deemed the vilest crime by those who ruled our valleys green.

So we, who could not feed upon the sight of foreign swords,
Who deemed right, justice, freedom something more than idle words,
Who could not bow our necks to wrong, or smile on traitors mean,
To seek a home with strangers left our native valleys green.

But, still we hope to end our days within our mother isle,
When for our own, and them alone, her fertile vales shall smile,
When dale and hill, when stream and rill, shall bathe in golden sheen,
And grim starvation find no home in Erin's valleys green.

ARTHUR M. FORRESTER.

IRELAND.

What the French Think of Us.—English legislation for Ireland is now pretty accurately gauged in France, thanks to some of the leading [illegible]

Without Note or Comment. [illegible]

Mallow Election Petition—Mr. Munster Unseated. [illegible]

Punch's Escutcheon. [illegible]

The Late Marquis de Boissy and James Stephens. [illegible]

Government Inquiry into the Treatment of Irish Political Prisoners. [illegible]

A "Veracious" Correspondent. [illegible]

The Irish Land Bill. [illegible]

Fenianism in London. [illegible]

Extensive Seizure of Ammunition. [illegible]

The "Marseillaise" and Ireland. [illegible]

The Repeal of the Union. [illegible]

The Independent Orangemen and the Land Bill. [illegible]

An English Opinion of the Irish Land Bill. [illegible]

An Episode in the Life of Smith O'Brien. [illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

CAVAN.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

KING'S COUNTY.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

KILKENNY.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

DONEGAL.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

GALWAY.

[illegible]

LIMERICK

[illegible]

LONGFORD.

[illegible]

MAYO.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

MEATH.

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Great Bargains

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DOMESTICS, SHAWLS,

CLOAKS, LINENS,

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WHITE GOODS,

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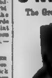

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AND

Misses'

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On the Creole Last!

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Opposite Fifth Street,

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CARBOLIC

CONSTITUTION

Renovator!

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and experiment, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute,

And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicines for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Imparting

NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,

Tone to the Stomach,

And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness, and Ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,

Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, places itself firmly in the system, [illegible] neglect or inattention becomes seated, and [illegible] temporary treatment to relinquish its [illegible] grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough exterior skin?

and debilitating ailments of the present age? The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz.: the

Fangs of Disease

AND

Hereditary Taint

ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE

Fountain of Life—The Blood.

THE

Indiscriminate Vaccination

during the late war, with diseased Lymph, has

TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD

in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women, and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A Heroic Remedy

will Eradicate it root and branch, forever. Such a Remedy is

HENRY'S

CARBOLIC

CONSTITUTION

RENOVATOR.

ON REACHING THE STOMACH, it assimilates at once with the food and liquids therein, and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in the germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty *and sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.*

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdomen, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved, and eradicated, and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are

Tonic, Purifying, and Disinfectant.

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the Victim of its virulence, as it were,

Leaps to New Life.

It Relieves the entire system of Pains and Aches, enlivens the Spirits, and imparts a

Sparkling brightness to the Eye,
A rosy glow to the Cheek,
A ruby tinge to the Lip,
A clearness to the Head,
A brightness to the Complexion,
A buoyancy to the Spirits,
And happiness on all sides.

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful healing properties.

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

Kidneys, Retention of Urine,

And Diseases of Women and Children.

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.

It extinguishes

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis.

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Prof. M. E. HENRY,

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

OF THE

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M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S.

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BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.

SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, 75 cents.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] cents. Best in market.

1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.

1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.

SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.

1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and

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GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving daily at [illegible] Vesey street choice New Teas, Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, etc., purchased for cash. Grocers, Bakers, Hotel Proprietors, and families who purchase goods for cash and wish to use economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully solicit them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can buy cheaper than at any other establishment in the city for cash, as they still adhere to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad debts which are invariably in the credit system. The subscribers flatter themselves from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage.

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Tubular Hot Air

FURNACES,

For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self Feeder.

The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States, equal to them for burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for a Circular. Manufactured by the

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Buttonhole, Overseaming

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Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Offices, 1188 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and [illegible] Broadway, New York.

The celebrated Combination Machines manufactured by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock-Stitch Machines,

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in all fabrics, and Overseaming.

No one should purchase before examining this machine, for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the best and

ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING [illegible]

The buttonhole is genuine—same stitch as by hand, but more regular and stronger. This machine is now in use by manufacturers, dressmakers, tailors, ladies, shoemakers, etc., and gives the utmost satisfaction. Send for Circular and Samples.

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DRESS SUITS $16 TO [illegible]

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OVERSACKS FROM $7 TO [illegible]

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Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at

J. CALLAHAN & CO'S. HAT DEPOSITORY,

[illegible] 140 Bowery

REQUIEM DAY IN PAGE.

Gonnar Ewert Mesto,
Died April 18, 1870.

Give him, O Lord, eternal rest;
Let light eternal shine
Upon his soul amid the blest,
Bought by Thy blood divine.

Let not his soul—nor mine—sink under
For him, our Leader, who has passed
Through this dark vale, where brightest shine
An evil death's shadows overcast.

Will he be wan that heartbeat proper,
Who for our country our sinews
Did nerve, sustained and dauntless,
With loud and hopful encouragement?

He shadow darkness o'er his name
Of outlook sun, low, lone, and poor,
Let honor, unshaken, shine upon his name
Illumes the new-made grave of Mesto.

Withdrawn for ever from our view,
He nearly from us on no more;
He sights joins the brave and true
That wait him on the eternal shore.

Will worthy to the heavens soul,
Clothed in purities, strength, and truth,
Yet much too weak unassisted to attain
The Radiant land of Immortal youth;

Hence Mesto sinks should scull now—he
Has passed to eternal joy of day—
In love and honor fearfully.
Of shape we not to mourn—we pray.

Will worthy he to join that band,
Whence memory in our hour—a sweet—
Who dead yet speaketh—shall ever stand
True Faith, bright Hope, and Love divine.

With Crosses, Crowns, Harps, Palms, Trees,
Of With Immortal Amaranth—Mesto
O'Connell, Dillon, and one area
Lane Devin, to-day—Mesto—Mesto—Mesto.

Such shadows darkle under our sight—
The very tears of our eyes—we see—
One star through blind and mere shows bright,
And brightness ever to the heat.

Pray for a Ireland, pray—Mesto lone band
Through Irish earth on more they tread
Who treasure well, and pure, and true,
The memory of her Patriot Dead.

Light be the mould upon his breast;
Let Irish hearts—Mesto—Mesto—Mesto—
Be his Mesto—Mesto—Mesto—
Mesto—Mesto—Mesto—

"God save Ireland, say we proudly.
God save Ireland, say we all."

The Death of Geo. H. Moore, M. P.—Mourning in Ennis.

IRELAND.

The New Proclamation.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ARMAGH.

CORK.

CLARE.

DONEGAL.

KILDARE.

DERRY.

DUBLIN.

LIMERICK.

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MEATH.

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NEVER DESPAIR.

"More Sand."

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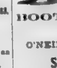
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On the Creole Last!
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BOOT and SHOE
EMPORIUM,
299 HUDSON,
One door below
SPRING ST.
No Goods
MISREPRESENTED.
We have but
ONE PRICE,
and do
Business
strictly on
TRY
US.
MONEY REFUNDED.
Shoes
EXCHANGED
within
3 Months.
ALL OUR
GOODS
ARE MANUFACTURED
expressly for a
CUSTOM TRADE,
and
WARRANTED
GOOD MATERIAL
and
HONEST WORKMANSHIP,
at
CASH PRICES
that
DEFY COMPETITION.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

OFFICE—47 Beekman street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6096, New York City

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

REV. J. B. M[illegible], Dublin, Harold's Cross.—Mr. Michael O'Brien, of Newark, [illegible] an imposition which was practised upon us some weeks ago. The letter [illegible] purporting to be from the above named gentleman was never written by that gentleman. We [illegible] accordingly, as we have obviously been made the dupes of some enemy of the reverend gentleman [illegible] pose him to civil and [illegible] likely to cause him considerable annoyance in the present state of Ireland.

The Irish People.

Saturday, May 21, 1870.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE "Irish People."

TO-DAY we present our readers with an enlarged and improved sheet, and, in so doing, have to express the confident hope that our labors will be received by the friends of this journal as a fair index of our desire to furnish them with a newspaper in no way behind the best of our Irish weeklies.

While the IRISH PEOPLE shall steadfastly pursue its fearless career in behalf of Ireland's cause, the additional space at our command will afford us an opportunity of introducing into the paper some new features of a pleasing character, such as well selected matter for family reading, and at the same time enable us to give to correspondents a fairer share of space than heretofore.

The additional space at our command is equal to twelve of the enlarged columns, which our readers will readily perceive is considerable in many respects.

If the present issue is not up to the exact standard, the confusion attendant on the removal of our publishing office and printing establishment—together with the change of size in the paper itself, must be our excuse.

We expect our readers will sufficiently appreciate our labors, and by introducing the paper to their friends, extend the sphere of our usefulness in this, the hour of our country's travail.

FENIANISM IS PRACTICAL.

OF all the movements which have been commenced with the object of relieving Ireland from the thraldom of foreign domination, Fenianism is the most practical and really successful. It ought to be so, for have not we the light of the past experiences of Irish patriotism to guide us to our haven and to warn us of the rocks and shoals?

But this is not the matter on which we would now lay emphasis. We rather desire to point out that for the first time since Ireland lost her nationality have Irishmen begun to work in true and effectual union, and have Irishmen thoroughly accepted the idea that this revolutionary conspiracy must be conducted as a pure matter of business, in a business like way, and "put through" by the same careful planning, the same hard working, and the same systematic applications of force which are used in building a railroad.

All the romance has been knocked out of the conspiracy, and no further reliance is placed on the miraculous interposition of some deus ex machina, or on the florid feats of perfervid Quixotry. We have ceased to cry to Jove to help our wagon out of the rut, and have learned the true philosophy that everything conspires to favor those who are honestly fulfilling their duty, and helps those who help themselves.

At first sight, it may seem but a mere paradox to assert that the victory of Grattan and the Volunteers was really a step to the legislative union which was soon afterwards consummated. Their success was due to a surprise, and the surprise was attempted at an opportune moment. It was a success because it was practical in its inception. It was based on a belief in the efficacy of Physical Force, and in this respect also was akin to Fenianism.

But they forgot, in the hour of exultation, that the practical means which won independence would be just as necessary to maintain it. They disbanded the Volunteers. They plunged into the delusive gardens of Romance. And in the very moment that they pronounced their vainglorious "Esto Perpetua!" the fabric of Irish independence began to perish and to fall. [illegible]

When O'Connell won Catholic Emancipation, he succeeded because he was practical. [illegible]

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FROM AN AMERICAN FENIAN.

[illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

THE ADVANCED STATE OF IRELAND

[illegible]

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

HUMANITY has done no nobler service to society than the [illegible]

[illegible]

FATHER SHEEHY'S MONUMENT

[illegible]

LETTER FROM BOYLE O'REILLY.

BOSTON, May 12, 1870

[illegible]

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY

A FENIAN SCARE.

[illegible]

J. J. GEARY FUND.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible]

The Political Prisoners.

[illegible]

Fenian News.

[illegible]

The Irish Land Bill.

[illegible]

DEATH OF MR. MACLISE, R. A.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A SPAN OF THE ELEVATED RAILWAY BREAKS DOWN.

[illegible]

More Trouble in England.

[illegible]

OUR readers will not fail to notice the inducements offered in the purchase of Teas, by the extensive establishment of Messrs. Albro and Bro., No. 136 Broome street, New York, whose advertisement will speak for itself. These gentlemen are deservedly popular, and all who deal with them enjoy satisfaction. They have lowered their prices 20 to 24 cents a pound, as will be seen by their advertisement, and their Teas are of the finest quality.

To our Brooklyn friends we can also recommend the establishment of Messrs. O'Neil & Co., 85 Myrtle avenue, near Bridge street, who have also reduced their prices to suit the times, and in the respective qualities of their Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and Spices, cannot be excelled. Read their advertisement, and purchase where your patronage will be justly appreciated.

THE Leader of the Fashion in Brooklyn this Spring, in Gent's Dress Silk Hats, is undoubtedly Clinton, the hatter, 97 Fulton Street.

A few words about S-T-1860-X., which Mrs. Partington says means "Satan turned loose in 1860 but she don't know what X means." Why, good lady, it is the national emblem—the sign over your door—the innocent Latin of PLANTATION BITTERS. Everybody and everything has a sign or name. This is our sign, which has been read by more men, women and children, and carried a blessing into more families, in every part of the habitable globe, than any sign in America. But the name is of little consequence. It is the article which is so universally applicable for that numerous class of complaints which come under the head of "Out of Sorts."

Custards, Soups, Gruels, etc. etc., made from Sea Moss Farine, can be taken by invalids at all times, and retained upon the stomach, while other preparations are rejected.

THE Hon. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON Will LECTURE ON "American Citizenship and the Fortieth Congress," Under the AUSPICES of the F. B. IN COOPER INSTITUTE, ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23 1870

A COMPLIMENTARY LECTURE To be Delivered by PETER McCORRY, Esq. Will be Tendered to PATRICK D. LYNCH, At Botanic Hall, 68 East Broadway, N. Y., On Thursday Eve'g, May 19, '70. SUBJECT—"The Lecturer's Political Experience for the Past Twenty Years." Doors open at half past 7 o'clock. Commence at half past 8. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. JOHN BOYDE, Chairman.

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[illegible]

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ALBRO & BROTHERS, 136 Bowery, Fourth Door Above Broome Street, HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF TEAS Twenty Cents a Pound. OOLONG TEA. YOUNG HYSON TEA. HYSON AND IMPERIAL TEAS. MOHEA OOLONG TEA. ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA. GREEN AND BLACK MIXED TEA. THE ABOVE NAMED TEAS ARE OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS AND AS FINE A QUALITY AS THE MARKET AFFORDS.

CARBOLIC SALVE. [illegible]

THE DISCONTENTED STAR.

One night a little twinkling star,
Grown weary of its sphere,
With foolish thoughts and fancies wild
Sighed out—"Why am I here?"
"Why am I but a little star,
With pale unsteady light,
The least among the many lamps
That light the hall of night?
I'm weary of my changeless life,
Unknowing and unknown;
I've nightly run the self same course
Where I for years have shone.
I've noted many a sister star
Bend lovingly to hear
The greeting of some mortal tongue
Where'er her smile appears.
But never has a mortal eye
Gazed wonderingly on me,
And never has a human sigh
Been wafted up to me.
But once a pair of mournful eyes
Looked up from grief and fear,
To give me but a single glance,
Then closed upon a tear.
Why was I born a worthless thing
With naught of beauty's ray?
I cannot live thus lone and idle,
No longer will I stay."
So saying did the foolish star
The path of error take,
And o'er her calm and simple life
Her wild bemoanings make.
Then turning, boldly stepped she forth
To seek a brighter sphere,
But dizzy from the heights of space,
She sank with trembling fear
To earth [illegible] appeal.
But [illegible]
The little [illegible] star burned out,
And ne'er was seen again.
How many [illegible] star
Let [illegible]
And lure them with its restless dreams
To error, [illegible]
For once they leave the path of right
And wander from their home,
They'll perish like the [illegible] star,
Abandoned and [illegible]

Slave and Hostage

An Italian Legend

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE

CHAPTER I

At a coarse, rough-hewn, small, [illegible] table, and upon chairs, or rather stools, of the worst make, were seated two men with goblets of gold before them filled with wine. The fair face, the delicate skin, the peachy cheek, and the beardless mouth of one of them showed that he was in the earliest dawn of manhood, whilst the dark locks, commingled with flakes of a snow-white hue, [illegible]

[illegible] cannot but be loved by others—but by me she is not, and she cannot, and she never could be loved. Let those praises of her beauty prove that I meant not to insult you nor her, and let this answer content you, Nantin."

"You speak in riddles, Attalus. You praise my daughter's beauty, and yet you say you cannot love her. Wherefore, again I say, wherefore?" said the angry Nantin, grasping the hilt of his sword in his right hand, and stamping with his foot.

"I pray you, do not press the question, for the subject is one on which I do not wish to speak," replied Attalus.

"What!" cried the now wholly infuriated Nantin, drawing his sword, and directing the point to the breast of Attalus. "Does your objection affect the honor of my child. Speak, youth—speak at once, or I may slay you."

"Nantin, I will speak," said the young man, resting his elbow on the table, leaning his head upon his hand, and then looking up with perfect calmness in the face of his enraged interrogator. "I will speak, not because you violate the rights of hospitality, by threatening me with your sword, but because the words I have used have been tortured by you into an unjust imputation upon your daughter. When I declared I could not love her, I intended but to say, that when one so young and fair, so gentle and so good, could not win my affections, that no other woman could. Nantin, I never will marry. It is my desire to imitate the example of my good uncle, Gregory the bishop, and to devote myself to the priesthood. Had not accident made me a hostage in your hands, I should ere now have accepted the tonsure. It is that which ambitious men and unfortunate kings regard [illegible] degradation, but that I have ever thought of, from my childhood, as the only mark of honor in this world worthy of possessing."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Nantin, his anger controlled, but not pacified, by this answer. "This may be a good excuse, or it may be but a pretext."

"I have never spoken," said Attalus, "anything but the truth all my life, and I would not now——"

Nantin paid no further heed to his observations, for there was seen galloping towards them a troop of armed men, at the head of whom was one whose helmet was adorned with feathers.

"Ha!" cried Nantin, as he looked at the soldier with feathers in his helmet, "this is a messenger from the king. What tidings, I marvel, brings he to Treves."

"Do I speak to Nantin of Treves," said the soldier, riding up to his side.

"You do," answered Nantin.

"And where is the hostage confided to you?"

"There," said Nantin pointing to Attalus, who now had covered his face with both his open hands, and who in this attitude appeared to be completely absorbed in his own thoughts.

The soldier pointed at Attalus, and the men who came with him at once rushed upon the youth, bound his hands behind his back, tore the golden bracelets from his arms, and removed the sword [illegible]

"What means this outrage?" exclaimed Attalus, struggling in vain with the men who had treated him thus rudely.

"It is the king's orders, young man," said the soldier. "The alliance which was so lately made between the royal brothers, Thierry and Childebert, and by which they bound themselves to abstain from mutual hostilities, and for which hostages on both sides had been exchanged, has been suddenly broken. You, as the son of a senator, were one of the hostages; but now, the directions have been [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

[illegible]

The Discovery of America by the Chinese.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

[illegible]

Fenian "Scare" in England.

ILLEGAL DRILLING.

SEIZURE OF FENIAN ARMAMENTS.

Seizure of Rifles and Ammunition.

There is little doubt that we are menaced with a revival of those reckless and malignant enterprises by which the Fenians distinguished themselves between two and three years ago. It is believed that a number of the members of the Fenian Organization have recently arrived in England, and that they have distributed themselves over the metropolis and the principal commercial towns of the country. As I informed you recently, the *Times* and other London journals have received warnings that attempts would be made to destroy their offices, and to-day we have intelligence of extensive seizures of firearms at Manchester and Newcastle. There can be no mistake as to what these events indicate. The Fenian Brotherhood is once more in active movement. It seems to have abandoned for the present all hope of meeting openly the military force of the country, and it apparently seeks by a few acts of audacious wickedness to create a reign of terror among the well disposed and loyal portion of the people. Fortunately, the police seem to have got on this occasion early information of the movements of the Fenians, and it is hoped that by vigor and promptness they will be able to check the designs of the Brotherhood. As yet no arrests have been made. The police, however, have pretty accurate information as to the movements of suspicious strangers, but they do not seem to have discovered anything to justify them in seizing any of these American visitors. The seizure of arms at Newcastle was considerable. In one place alone two hundred rifles and a number of cartridges were found, and in Manchester two thousand cartridges and a number of revolvers were discovered concealed in a beer-house. It is curious that this renewal of the activity of the Fenian Brotherhood in this country is contemporaneous with their threatened raid upon Canada. Notwithstanding disputes and divisions of the Brotherhood, they seem to unite in all movements offensive and [illegible]

[illegible] utterly insane as to think of one; but the same number of weapons seized will create an infinite amount of alarm. The same observation will apply to Fenian robberies of arms. Two of them took place not long since in this city. The number of weapons carried off would be utterly useless in case of a rising, while the mere fact of carrying them off would tend to defeat the project by informing the Government that a rebellion was in contemplation. Such is the game. The Coercion Bill makes it rather a dangerous one to play in Ireland, but in England it is comparatively safe, and will create infinitely more terror. It is a novel sensation for the editor of the *Times* to find himself in the position of a Tipperary magistrate who once commenced his letter to the Chief Secretary in these terms. "My dear Government, I write this letter with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other." —*Daily Express.*

We have reason to believe that the offices of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and of the *Times* are now fully guarded by detachments of police. The floors of the printing houses of the *Times* are deeply sanded to obviate the effects of a possible application of Greek fire. The threat to burn down these establishments has been attributed to the London Fenians, but we are inclined to believe that the danger, if any, arises from the operations of trade unionists. There are at present 2,000 compositors out on strike in London, and it is easy to assign to Irish Fenian menaces which originate from the English trade union system. —*Irish Times.*

THE OFFICE OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

We understand that the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have followed the example of the London *Times*, and covered the floors of their offices with a thick layer of sand, to obviate the effects of the compound known as "Greek fire." The stairs, roof, and entrance of the offices are guarded by police, and the rooms in Northumberland-street, in front of the *Pall Mall Gazette* buildings, are also occupied by police. —*Irish Times.*

MORE FENIAN ARMAMENTS.

The *Liverpool Courier* states that two men in the garb of sailors went by a path leading across some brickfields to a pit or sandhole in Happy Valley Road, Birkenhead. The men were observed to be emptying something from a large bag into the pit, and also throwing smaller bags into the water [illegible]

[illegible] he meant that men were keeping watch, and kept their place all the time after he first saw them, and gave notice to the others of his approach. When Smith or O'Neill was arrested he gave up his revolver freely, and witness had no doubt that he was the commanding officer of the party on that occasion.

Police-constable Porter deposed to the arrest of O'Neill.

Superintendent Birnie said—I was in the police-office when O'Neill was brought there in custody. He was searched, and placed in bridewell. In a few minutes afterwards the six other prisoners came near the office taking particular notice, and then went down towards the bridewell, and stood opposite to it for a few minutes, looking at the place minutely and talking to themselves. They went round to the back of the bridewell. My suspicions were aroused by their behaviour. There was no one in the office but myself at the time, but I got police-constables Moore and Roach, and had the six men brought into the office. They made no attempt to escape, nor did they say anything while I was present.

This was all the evidence, and Mr. Preston, in reply to Mr. Anderson, said there was enough evidence to justify a remand.

Mr. Anderson said he would be prepared with evidence for the defence.

They were then remanded for seven days.

The court was crowded during the examination of the prisoners. Major Greig was on the bench, with Mr. Bryan, J. P., and the Stipendiary, and Divisional Superintendent Ride and a detective from Liverpool, who said that some of the prisoners were known to be Fenians, were present.

The seven prisoners were removed to Chester Castle for greater safety. —*Liverpool Post.*

LINES TO BELLE BRITTAN.

BY J. H.

I send you flowers—wild flowers only—
Oh, touch them, take them with a reverent hand!
I gathered them for you, in woodpaths lonely,
A shrinking band.

I send you wild flowers, faded tokens,
You see the glory of their morn is gone,
Each fragile censer, filled with incense, broken,
Which flushed their dawn.

I send you violets, all wan and shrunken,
The purple wine from every chalice spilled,
Their dewy eyes, which drank the sunbeams sunken,
Their soft life stilled.

[illegible]

A New Act of Union.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS AS A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Oratorically considered, the Fenians appear to offer themselves as an irresistible figure of speech to two classes of Rhetors. Too frequently have we seen them thus adorning the barbaric eloquence of the rhetoricians who advocate coercion bills. With them they have become quite a commonplace, which, to use in or out of season, seems appropriate. We have just discovered, however, that to an opposite class of orators they present irresistible temptation, too, as a figure of speech.

It may surprise even Fenians—hardened as they ought to be against surprises now—to find that they are thus employed, as it were, on Cardinal Cullen's behalf. They did not think that they would ever be so honored, did they not? They fancied, perhaps, that like Keogne's reaper, there was "nothing but rags and green rushes" for them—nothing but dark looks and hard words. They had come to the sad conclusion, peradventure, that to name them and to [illegible] them were much the same thing.

Now, let them hearken to how the President of the National Association, which represents Cardinal Cullen and the Bishops (with some exceptions), speaks of them. It is in reference to the Convent Coercion Committee—they must not dream that it is for their own sake—nor must they delude themselves into idly imagining that these words were said to keep back or mutilate another Coercion Bill, which merely affected the Country and the Press. There were no such hot words, then—not by any means. Now, we have this glowing burst of fire and fury:

"Apart from the gross and wanton insult conveyed in this attack (on religious communities), there is manifestly on the face of it an unconstitutional outrage on the rights and liberties—of the Queen's subjects. Every honest man who has a home and a family to protect and defend, should regard an intrusion of this kind as one demanding the fullest exercise of the power of resistance, even to the shedding of the last drop of his blood."

Let us remark that this comes from an advocate of "moral force"—and go on:

"No true man can contemplate with indifference the attempt now being made to violate the adopted homes of those who have forsaken the vanities of the world to consecrate themselves to works of charity and mercy."

Observe, that this is uttered by the representative of an association, whose patron, the Cardinal, not only refused to allow the charitable and merciful work of relief for the distressed families of the State prisoners, but told them they had got enough and should go work. Henry Cromwell hails the same "go spin"—just as if these were not working, [illegible]

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."

BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
SPLENDID OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything sold to every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and [illegible]
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to [illegible] per cent. less than any other house in town.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
[illegible] & [illegible] GREENWICH STREET,
CORNER OF MURRAY.

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GROCERIES, [illegible] PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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PETER LYNCH & CO.

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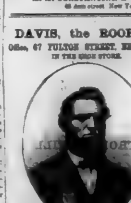
PERSIAN HEALING
OR
PINE TAR SOAP.

[illegible]

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., [illegible] New York City.

DAVIS, the ROOFER,
Office, 67 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN
[illegible]



[illegible]

AMERICAN
Buttonhole, Overseaming
AND
Sewing Machine Co.

[illegible]

Button and Eyelet Holes,

[illegible]

ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

[illegible]

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.
CLOTHING
290 & 292
[illegible]

RUPTURES CURED
Dr. J. A. Sherman,
[illegible]

O [illegible] C
The Highest Cash Prices
[illegible]

A
HEROIC REMEDY!
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
Renovator!

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and experience, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute,

And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, and [illegible] Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could charm him to life—no human skill could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness, and Ignorance of the cause which

Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,

Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary measures to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
[illegible]

Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
[illegible]
Fountain of Life—The Blood.

[illegible]

A Heroic Remedy
[illegible]

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.

[illegible]

Prof. M. E. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?
[illegible]
SILK AND FELT HATS.
[illegible]

ON THE DEATH OF GEORGE HENRY MOORE.

BY A SWINFORD MAN.

Full death has robbed our martyr-mass, in Ireland's hour of need,
Of one who with a god-like tongue uphold the nation's creed.
That idol of our land and race—that Spartan of his kind—
Has closed his counsel, high career, and left no peer behind.

That fearless heart has throbbed its last, that gifted voice is still
That thundered forth its eloquence to rouse the Native Will;
That eagle eye that pierced the soul of traitor, coward, or knave
Is closed in death, and gallant Moore lies pulseless in the grave.

Ah, well may Ireland weep to-day with all a mother's grief
Her brave, devoted, matchless son—her patriot's high chief.
Well may her scattered, exiled band, and fettered ones [illegible]
For Mayo's true, chivalrous son shall plead for them no more.

Who now shall take the Tribune's stand—who now will interpose
Between the spoiler and his prey, the victim and her foes?
Who now will beard a bastile throng in England's senate-hall,
And grapple with its haughty chief—the darkest foe of all?

Alas! that those whom Ireland prized—the zealous and the brave—
Are fettered in her tyrant's hold, or laid within the grave.
The gentle Lee sings no more, and faithful Moore is gone
But still the grand old Celtic cause of millions shall live on.

"In the Wake of Rory."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the journal which stimulated the Government by the publication of false news from Ireland and indignant comments thereon to pass the Coercion Bill, feeling, it is to be hoped, some little remorse and an anxiety to justify itself to its English readers, has sent over here, or pretends to have sent over here, a correspondent whose letters it publishes under the sensational heading, "In the Wake of Rory." These letters rehearse every story of "agrarian outrage," true or untrue, that can be fished up by diligent research from a remote past to show the present state of Ireland. As a sample of the reliability of this writer we may mention that he gravely asserts that the "Peace Preservation Act" is "positively popular" in the county of Meath. Many other outrageously improbable statements are gravely made, and the *Freeman's Journal* has taken the trouble to expose many of the unprincipled falsehoods to which this English "gentleman's" journal gives publicity. We think it not improbable that the adventurous and indefatigable individual whom the Cockney readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are supposed to believe as pursuing the terrible "Rory," and exposing his "cru[illegible]ties" and so forth, is simply a London penny-a-liner, who composes columns of sensational Irish horrors in the office of that paper itself. And he is wise. He will be as readily believed, and "Rory" is a terror to others than Irish landlords and agents. —*Flag of Ireland.*

True Foes of Ireland.

John O'Connell, the "Liberator's best beloved son," gives his opinion—in a memorable work—about the "true foes of Ireland."

"We may [illegible] as the [illegible] your Whig Irishmen—barristers, like toads in their holes, keeping themselves snug and quiet, expecting that political recruits will be in favor again—country gentlemen won over by getting admission to the outskirts of society in London, and by being condescendingly talked to by Whig leaders at Brookes'. These are the true foes of the country, and ought to be set down and marked for ever by Irish people."

This description was solemnly endorsed by Daniel O'Connell. The voting for Coercion proves he was not wrong.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
FROSTED AND DISEASED JOINTS, BAD NAILS,
Cured without pain by
DR. W. JAMES.
Dr. W. James' Extirpator for Corns, Bunions, etc. Price 25 Cents and [illegible] Box at No. 474 1-2 BROADWAY, or by mail.

PRINTING.

D. O'SULLIVAN,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
47 BEEKMAN STREET,
NEW YORK.
Cards, Circulars, Bill heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

JOHN M. TOBIN.
JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY DONE.
No. 14 Kilby Street, Corner of Doane, Boston, Mass

McBRIDE & MARRAT,
Steam, Job and Book Printers,
36 Dey Street, New York,
Two doors from Church street.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS

JAMES H. WHITFIELD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALE PUMPS,
No. 208 Water St., N. Y.,
[illegible]
Are adapted to be supported [illegible] exhibited [illegible] furnished on application.

FINANCIAL.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST (FREE OF GOV. TAX) ALLOWED.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
82 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made during any month will commence to Draw Interest on the first day of the following month.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Astor Place.
ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
BANK OPEN DAILY
FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOANE, Secretary.

RICHARD WALTERS,
SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 27 East Broadway,
Near Catharine Street, NEW YORK.
SALES AT AUCTION
Of Merchandise, Furniture, (House of all kinds,) Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Pianos, Machinery, and all kinds of Property solicited. Terms moderate. Payments prompt.
Also, Cash advances made to any amount on the above, for Sale or Storage.

CLOTHING.

SPRING CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, 138 and 140 Fulton street, New York, open the season with a splendid assortment of Suits, Spring Overcoats, and Clothing of every description, ready made and made to measure, furnishing goods, etc.

SPRING CLOTHING.
IN OVERCOATS, Meltons, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures, Tricots, and Water proofs, all the newest colorings and mixtures, from $6 to $30 the coat.
at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

SPRING CLOTHING.
IN SUITS, both Business and Dress, for all occasions and occupations, every novelty both of design and material, from $10 to $40 the suit,
at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

SPRING CLOTHING.
IN BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS, for all ages, all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials, from $5 to $30 the suit.
at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

SPRING CLOTHING.
ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and punctuality. The easy and accurate system of SELF MEASURE, introduced by FREEMAN & BURR enables them to send clothing to any part of the country, and guarantee Perfect Fitting.

SPRING CLOTHING.
RULES for SELF-MEASURE, Patterns of Goods, Price List, and Fashion Plate, illustrating the most Fashionable Styles of Gentlemen and Boys, SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
FREEMAN & BURR, Merchant Clothiers,
138 and 140 Fulton street, New York.

FURNITURE.

THOMAS HEALY,
(FORMERLY WILLIS & HEALY,)
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FURNITURE, FEATHERS & BEDDING,
241 Bowery,
(Near Stanton St.,) New York
Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall and Library Suites. Chairs of every description.
All kinds of Mattresses, Counter and Desk Stools, Patent Lounges, Spring Beds, &c.
All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge, to any part of the city.

THOMAS WILLIS,
(Successor to G. W. Sumner,)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
Feathers and Bedding,
No. 283 BOWERY,
Bet. Stanton & Houston sts., NEW YORK.
Also, a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, and Library Suits. All goods warranted and delivered free.
N. B.—Depot for Self Rocking Cradles.

Frost, Black & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in and Manufacturers of First Class
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY,
No. 89 Bowery, near Canal street, New York.
STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
Furnished at the Shortest Notice.
All goods purchased at our house guaranteed as represented.
R. W. FROST, JAMES BLACK, GEO SNYDER.

JAMES COLLINS,
Furniture and Bedding
Warerooms,
149 & 151 Chatham St.,
Cor. Roosevelt, NEW YORK
Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c.

JOHN LANGAN,
Furniture Manufacturer,
DEALER IN FEATHERS AND BEDDING,
366 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK,
Between Broome and Dominick streets
A large stock of Parlor Dining and Bed Room Furniture constantly on hand and made to order. Also Feathers and Mattresses of every description.
Dealers and others liberally dealt with.

Furniture and Carpets,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
C. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S
FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREROOMS,
155 Chatham Street, New York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co.,
98 Front Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:
COGNAC BRANDIES.
RENAULT & CO'S, OTARD, DUPUY & CO., [illegible]
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
A. SEIGNETTE, in half and fifth-pipes. Dark and Pale.
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated "CAOL ILA" brand.
HOLLAND GIN.
Celebrated CABINET and TELEGRAPH brands, in pipes, three-quarter pipes, and quarter-pipes.
RUMS.
JAMAICA.—Of direct importation; also, selected. LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor.
ST. CROIX.—Favorite brands, including the unequalled IXL brand.
WINES.
SHERRIES—Of all grades, from the well-known house of [illegible].
PORTS—Of fine quality, from [illegible].
BURGUNDY WINES—Of all grades.
MADEIRA—Of the various grades, including very fine SOUTH SIDE, genuine Wine.
Samples can be seen at our office and at the principal Brokers.

FLAGS AND BANNERS.

ANNIN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAGS AND BANNERS,
99 and 101 FULTON ST., cor. William,
Benjamin F. Annin, John Annin. NEW YORK.
Established 1847.
Silk and Bunting Flags, Staffs, Eagles, Spears, Balls, &c.,
Always on Hand.

POLITICAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 14, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at an Election to be held in this State, on the third Tuesday of May next (May 17) pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 86, Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, (passed March twenty second eighteen hundred and seventy) entitled "An Act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York" the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and
Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, whose terms of office, as provided in said Act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870, and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said Act.

Also three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York, whose terms of office as provided in said Act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors, and Canvassers of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three, four and five of Chapter 86, Laws of 1870 herewith printed, as to their duties under the said Act.

SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the Constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the persons voted for as Associate Judges, and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the Inspectors of Election shall provide a box labelled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 2. At the same election there shall be chosen by the electors of the City and County of New York three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County as required by the said sixth article of the Constitution. The names of the persons voted for shall be upon one ballot, which shall be separate from the ballot mentioned in the preceding section and shall be [illegible] "Judiciary Common Pleas." The Inspectors shall keep a box labelled "Judiciary Common Pleas," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed chosen at such election.

SEC. 3. Notice of such election shall be given and published for not less than four weeks preceding the same. As to the Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals the notice shall be given as now required by law in reference to general elections, and as to the Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas in New York, it shall be given as now required in reference to local elections in that city. No omission of notice shall invalidate any election provided for in this act.

SEC. 4. At such election the registry of voters, if any such registry of votes be required by the then existing law, prepared and used at the last preceding general or charter election, as the case may be, shall be used, but the Inspectors of Election shall meet in their several election districts on the Friday and Saturday preceding the election, to revise, correct and complete, and shall revise, correct, and complete the said registry in the manner now required by law in reference to general and charter elections, if such registry shall then be required by law.

SEC. 5. The Board of State Canvassers shall meet on the second Tuesday of June next, to canvass the votes for Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and shall thereupon proceed according to existing laws, and except as in this act otherwise provided, all the laws of this State in respect to the holding of elections, the qualifications of voters, the punishment for illegal voting, the canvassing and returning of the votes and the boards in relation to elections shall be applicable to the election hereby authorized. Any vacancy in the office of Inspector of Election, in any election district in the State, shall be filled in the manner provided by law, on or before the day of such election.

Respectfully yours, &c., H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, April 18, 1870.
I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized so to do. See chapter 400, laws of 1869. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN JOS. FLYNN, who left his father's residence in Charleston, S. C., about thirteen years ago. Was in New York about four months since. Any information of him would be thankfully received by his father, William Flynn, No. 10 [illegible] [illegible] New York. Boston Pilot please copy.

OF PAUL ROONEY, of Rosslea, Parish of Killeevan, County Leitrim, Ireland; by his brother, B. Rooney. When last heard from he was at Chattanooga, Tenn., about four years ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his brother, B. Rooney, care of [illegible] Station, Nebraska, U. P. R. R. Boston Pilot and exchange papers please copy.

OF ROBERT NALLY, FORMERLY OF SUFFER[illegible], Parish [illegible], Ireland, youngest son of the late Mr. Richard Nally, of [illegible], Parish of Mayo and County Mayo. When last heard from he was [illegible]. [illegible] brother, P. [illegible], New York. Dr. O'Brennan's please copy.

OF JOHN AND DANIEL CALLAGHAN, WHO LEFT [illegible], County Kerry, Ireland, about fifteen years ago. [illegible] State of Kentucky [illegible] will be thankfully received [illegible] and Timothy Bowen, Jobbs, Laurens County, Pa. Kentucky papers please copy.

OWN A HOME
AT
WEST FLUSHING.
LOTS ONLY $300,
PAYABLE
$10 Monthly.

A FEW REASONS WHY
EVERY ONE SHOULD
EXAMINE THIS OFFER.

1ST.—This is the same plan that nearly 1,000 persons approved of when buying lots of the undersigned at Woodside.

2D.—It is the only way by which thousands can be enabled to purchase building lots consecutively, and thus form a large community.

3D.—As an investment the value is constantly increasing, and as the case at Woodside, lots will advance 100 per cent. during the time allowed for payments.

4TH.—Because every one owes it to his wife and children to provide them [illegible].

5TH.—Because the only way to have a comfortable home is to own it.

6TH.—Because the only way to escape from the extortions of landlords, from the foul atmosphere of tenement houses, and the diseases of packed neighborhoods, is to own your home in the suburbs.

7TH.—Because West Flushing is a fine healthy locality, high land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it to be as fine a tract of land as can be seen anywhere in the United States.

8TH.—Because West Flushing is so near New York City that Mechanics can attend to their work without loss of time, and at small expense.

9TH.—To increase to New York and its unsurpassed railroad facilities will cause it to grow rapidly.

10TH.—Because it already has nearly 100 dwellings, 5 stores, and a superb Town Hall, which cost $12,000, and new buildings are constantly being erected.

11TH.—Because this plan of monthly payments (no interest charged) is within the reach of all.

12TH.—Because every person can in less than one hour visit the property and satisfy himself or herself of the truth of [illegible].

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TO WEST FLUSHING.

Via James slip Ferry.	Via 34th street Ferry.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Return to N. York.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	6.15	6.30	5.27
	7.45	8.00	6.07
	9.15	9.30	7.07
9.30	9.45	10.00	8.27
10.30	10.45	11.00	9.27
11.30	11.45	12.00	9.27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	11.07
1.00	1.15	1.30	P. M.
2.00	2.15	2.30	1.07
4.00	4.15	4.30	3.27
6.00	5.15	5.30	4.27
	6.15	6.30	4.27
6.00	7.10	7.30	5.47
7.00	8.15	8.30	6.07
	12.00	12.15	10.07

SUNDAY TRAINS.

TAKE 34th STREET FERRYBOATS ONLY.

From 34th st. Ferry, N. Y.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Return to New York.
8.15 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	7.07 A. M.
9.30 "	9.45 "	9.07 "
11.00 "	11.15 "	10.45 "
1.15 P. M.	1.30 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
5.00 "	5.15 "	4.47 "
6.45 "	7.00 "	6.45 "
7.45 "	8.00 "	

MAPS FREE,

BY CALLING UPON OR ADDRESSING
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
(MUSIC PUBLISHER,)
24 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,
OR
AT THE OFFICE,
AT WEST FLUSHING.

EMPIRE
Mutual Life Insurance
Company
OF
NEW YORK.

Office No. 139 Broadway.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New York, is authorized to grant all classes of

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES,

Assuring any sum on a single Life from $100 to $50,000.

OFFICERS.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President.
GEORGE W. SMITH, Vice-President.
SIDNEY W. CROFUT, Secretary.
LEMUEL H. WATERS, Actuary.
THOS. K. MARCY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
EVERETT CLAPP, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS.

G. HILTON SCRIBNER, President.
GEORGE W. SMITH, Vice-President.
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, No. 5 East Twentieth street, New York.
WM. P. DRAKE, Drake Bros., Bankers, No. 16 Broad street, New York.
M. B. WYNKOOP, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, No. 113 Fulton street, New York.
HENRY R. MORGAN, New York & Charleston Steamship Co., No. 26 Broadway.
RICHARD POILLON, C. & R. Poillon, Ship builders, No. 294 South street, New York.
L. W. FROST, Continental Life Insurance Co. New York.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY

AND WHY NOT?

Notice the Liberal Features!

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.

Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.

All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums.

All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.

One-third of Premium Loaned to the insured if desired and no notes required.

No accumulation of interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.

Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.

The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty-two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the paying period on all the payments, or till the sum insured shall have been accumulated.

Monetary value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity at its face equal to about six per cent. At death the amount insured PASSES UNIMPAIRED to the representative of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE,

in case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole-life policies, occurs for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000

Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

H. THORNHILL,
Watchmaker,
Has removed his business from No. 92 Bowery to
No. 23 East Broadway.
A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
Watches, Clocks, &c.
FOR OLD CUSTOMERS AND NEW COMERS.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY H. T.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO REPRESENTATIONS.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the mails
EVERY SATURDAY, AND
EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY,
From Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN [illegible] STEERAGE [illegible]
To London [illegible] To London [illegible]
To Paris [illegible] To Paris [illegible]
Passage by the Tuesday steamers, via Halifax—First Cabin, $[illegible] gold. Steerage, $[illegible], payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—First Cabin, $[illegible], payable in gold; Steerage, $[illegible], payable in currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $[illegible].
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUION LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN, GLASGOW, DERRY, AND LIVERPOOL $[illegible] FROM THESE PORTS $[illegible], BY THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing every Wednesday:
IDAHO, Captain Cutting.
NEVADA, " [illegible].
COLORADO, " Williams.
NEBRASKA, " Guard.
MANHATTAN, " Forsyth.
WISCONSIN, (Building.)
WYOMING.
Drafts payable at sight on the Royal Bank of Ireland. Ulster Banking Company, etc.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE ANCHOR LINE
STEAM TO AND FROM
GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, AND LONDONDERRY.
The favorite Clyde built passenger steamers of this line are intended to sail as follows
Anglia, May 7th. Europa, May 28th
Australia, May 14th. India June 4th.
Columbia, May 21st. Cambria, June 11.
From pier 20 North River, N. Y., at Noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency To Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, cabins, $[illegible] and $[illegible]. Intermediate, $[illegible]. Steerage, $[illegible].
Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months $[illegible].
Prepaid Certificates (steerage) from those ports to New York, $[illegible]. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office,
7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents.

Cunard Line of Mail Steamers
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
AUSTRALASIAN, ALEPPO, CHINA,
CUBA, [illegible], JAVA,
MALTA, PALMYRA, SAMARIA,
SIBERIA, TARIFA, TRIPOLI.
One of the above First Class Iron Mail Steamers are intended to sail as follows
From LIVERPOOL (calling at Cork Harbor) for NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY.
From LIVERPOOL (calling at Cork Harbor) for NEW YORK via BOSTON every TUESDAY.
From NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY (calling at Cork Harbor) and THURSDAY.
Certificates issued to bring out Passengers from any part of Europe at Lowest Rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage apply to CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
For Steerage Passage apply to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York, or to [illegible], 15 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

STEAM TO AND FROM
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool and Queenstown, every Wednesday [illegible]
From New York every Saturday to Queenstown and Liverpool, [illegible]
Children half price.
Drafts on Ireland, England and Scotland always at lowest rates.
Apply to P. SHERAHAN, 29 West st., N. Y.
REFERENCES:
Rev. Mr. [illegible], Lowell, Mass.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Agents giving Clerical References are desired, to whom the highest commission will be paid.

GEORGE KEYES,
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
Carpeting,
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
No. 351 Eighth Avenue,
Bet. 27th and 28th Streets, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

Coolest Thing Out!
BASSFORD'S
Celebrated
NONPAREIL
REFRIGERATOR!
ONLY DEPOT,
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
Cooper Institute.

P. FLOOD,
WITH
HEDGES, POWERS & CO,
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE,
69 MURRAY AND 51 WARREN STS.,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

Peter W. Neefus,
STEAMSHIP AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,
BRASS MOULDER AND FINISHER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER.
Jobbing attended to with dispatch and economy.
No. 331, WEST STREET,
NEW YORK.

BILL POSTING.
WILLIAM MAJOR,
[illegible]
N. B.—My work is my reference.

ON THE DEATH OF GEORGE HENRY MOORE.

BY A SWINFORD BAR.

Fell death has robbed our mourning isle, in Ireland's hour of need,
Of one who with a god-like tongue upheld the nation's creed.
That ideal of our land and race—that Spartan of his kind—
Has closed his eventful, high career, and left his peer behind.

That fearless heart has throbbed its last; that gifted voice is still
That thundered forth its eloquence to rouse the Native Will,
That eagle eye that pierced the soul of traitor, coward, or knave
Is closed in death, and gallant Moore lies yet there in the grave.

Ah, well may Ireland weep to-day with all a mother's grief
Her brave, devoted, matchless son—her patriot's high chief.
Well may her scattered, exiled band, and fettered ones deplore
For Mayo's true, chivalrous son shall plead for them no more.

Who now shall take the Tribune's stand—who now will interpose
Betwixt the spoiler and his prey, the victim and her foes?
Who now will hurl a hostile thong in England's Senate-hall,
And grapple with its haughty chief—the deadliest foe of all?

Alas! that those whom Ireland prized—the zealous and the brave—
Are fettered in her tyrant's hold, or laid within the grave.
The gentle Lee sings no more, and faithful Moore is gone
But still the grand old Celtic cause of millions shall live on.

"In the Wake of Rory."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the journal which stimulated the Government by the publication of false news from Ireland and indignant comments thereon to pass the Coercion Bill, feeling, it is to be hoped, some little remorse and an anxiety to justify itself to its English readers, has sent over here, or pretends to have sent over here, a correspondent whose letters it publishes under the sensational heading, "In the Wake of Rory." These letters rehearse every story of "agrarian outrage," true or untrue, that can be fished up by diligent research from a remote past to show the present state of Ireland. As a sample of the reliability of this writer we may mention that he gravely asserts that the "Peace Preservation Act" is "positively popular" in the county of Meath. Many other outrageously improbable statements are gravely made, and the *Freeman's Journal* has taken the trouble to expose many of the unprincipled falsehoods to which this English "gentleman's" journal gives publicity. We think it not improbable that the adventurous and indefatigable individual whom the Cockney readers of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are supposed to believe as pursuing the terrible "Rory," and exposing his "cruelties" and so forth, is simply a London penny a-liner, who composes columns of sensational Irish horrors in the office of that paper itself. And he is wise. He will be as readily believed, and "Rory" is a terror to others than Irish landlords and agents. —*Flag of Ireland.*

True Foes of Ireland.

John O'Connell, the "Liberator's best beloved son," gives his opinion—in a memorable work—about the "true foes of Ireland."

"We may count as the worst of these your Whig Irishmen—barristers, like toads in their holes, keeping themselves snug and quiet, expecting that political reverses will be in favor again—country gentlemen won over by getting admission to the outskirts of society in London, and by being condescendingly talked to by Whig leaders at Brookes'. These are the true foes of the country, and ought to be set down and marked for ever by Irish people."

This description was solemnly endorsed by Daniel O'Connell. The voting for Coercion proves he was not wrong.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
FROSTED AND DISEASED JOINTS, BAD NAILS,
Cured without pain by
DR. W. JAMES.
Dr. W. James' Extirpator for Corns, Bunions, etc. Price 50 Cents and $1 per Box at No. 474 1-2 BROADWAY, or by mail.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
47 BEEKMAN STREET,
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Cards, Circulars, Bill-heads, and all kinds of Job Printing executed in the best manner and at moderate rates.

JOHN M. TOBIN.
JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY DONE.
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Boston, Mass.

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Steam, Job and Book Printers,
36 Dey Street, New York,
Two doors from Church street.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES H. WHITFIELD & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALE PUMPS,
No. 306 Water St., N. Y.
[illegible]

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SIX PER CENT INTEREST (FREE OF GOV. TAX) ALLOWED.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
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Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made during any month will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Astor Place.
ESTABLISHED IN 1853.
BANK OPEN DAILY
FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
FIVE CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED
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SHERIFF'S AND GENERAL
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 27 East Broadway.
Near Catharine Street, NEW YORK.
SALES AT AUCTION
Of Merchandise, Furniture, Stores of all kinds, Houses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Pianos, Machinery, and all kinds of Property solicited. Terms reasonable. [illegible]
Also, Cash advances made to any amount on the above, for Sale or Storage.

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SPRING CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR, MERCHANT CLOTHIERS, 138 and 140 Fulton street, New York, open the season with a splendid assortment of Suits, Spring Overcoats, and Clothing of every description, ready made and made to measure, furnishing goods, etc.

SPRING CLOTHING.
IN OVERCOATS, Meltons, Tweeds, Silk Mixtures Tricots and Water-proofs, fill the newest colorings and mixtures, from $6 to $35 the coat.
at FREEMAN & BURR'S.

SPRING CLOTHING.
IN SUITS, both Business and Dress, for all occasions and occupations, every novelty both of style and material, from $10 to $50 the suit.
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IN BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS, for all ages, all the favorite designs and most [illegible] from $5 to $15 the suit.
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ORDERS BY MAIL attended to with care and precision. The easy and accurate system of SELF MEASURE (introduced by FREEMAN & BURR enables them to send Clothing to any part of the country, and guarantee Perfect Fitting.

SPRING CLOTHING.
RULES for SELF MEASURE, Patterns of Goods, Price List, and Fashion Plate, Illustrating the most Fashionable Styles [illegible] SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO
FREEMAN & BURR, Merchant Clothiers, 138 and 140 Fulton street, New York.

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THOMAS HEALY,
(FORMERLY WILLIS & HEALY,)
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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(Near Stanton St.) New York
Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room, Hall and Library Suites. Chairs of every description.
All kinds of Mattresses, Counter and Desk Stools, Patent Lounges, Spring Beds, &c.
All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free of charge, to any part of the city.

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(Successor to G. W. Seaman,)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
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Feathers and Bedding,
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Bet. Stanton & Houston sts., NEW YORK.
Also, a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, and Library Suits. All goods warranted and delivered free.
N. B.—Depot for Self Rocking Cradles.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in and Manufacturers of First Class
FURNITURE
OF EVERY VARIETY,
No. 69 Bowery, near Canal Street, New York.
STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS
Furnished at the Shortest Notice.
All goods purchased at our house guaranteed as represented
R. W. FROST, JAMES BLACK, GEO SNYDER.

JAMES COLLINS,
Furniture and Bedding Warerooms,
149 & 151 Chatham St.,
Cor Roosevelt, NEW YORK
Mattresses, Pallisses, Feather Beds, &c.

JOHN LANGAN,
Furniture Manufacturer,
DEALER IN FEATHERS AND BEDDING,
204 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK,
Between Broome and Dominick streets.
A large stock of Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Furniture constantly on hand and made to order. Also Feathers and Mattresses of every description.
Dealers and others liberally dealt with.

Furniture and Carpets,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
R. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S
FURNITURE AND CARPET WAREROOMS,
155 Chatham Street, New York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Ives, Beecher & Co.,
98 Front Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE IN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION:
COGNAC BRANDIES.
RENAULT & CO'S, OTARD, DUPUY & CO., [illegible]
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
A. SEIGNETTE, in half and fifth-pipes. Dark and Pale.
SCOTCH WHISKEY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated "CAOL ILA" brand.
HOLLAND GIN.
Celebrated CABINET and TELEGRAPH brands, in pipes, three-quarter pipes, and quarter-pipes.
RUMS.
JAMAICA.—Of direct importation; also, selected LONDON DOCK, of high proof and flavor.
ST. CROIX.—Favorite brands, including the unequalled LLL brand.
WINES.
SHERRIES—Of all grades, from the well-known house of [illegible], in Xerez.
PORTS—Of fine quality, from CLODE & BAKER, successors to GOULD, [illegible] & CO., OPORTO, in assorted packages.
BURGUNDY WINES—Of all grades.
MADEIRA—Of the various grades, including very fine SOUTH SIDE, [illegible]
Samples can be seen at our office and at the principal stores.

FLAGS AND BANNERS.

ANNIN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLAGS AND BANNERS,
99 and 101 FULTON ST., cor. William,
BENJAMIN F. ANNIN, JOHN ANNIN. NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Silk and Bunting Flags, Staffs, Eagles, Spears, Balls, &c.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

POLITICAL.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, April 14 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at an Election to be held in this State, on the third Tuesday of May next (May 17) pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 28, Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy (passed March twenty-second eighteen hundred and seventy) entitled "An Act to provide for an election of Chief Judge and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York," the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and
Six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals, whose terms of office, as provided in said Act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New York will commence on the first Monday of July 1870 and terminate as provided in the said Constitution and in the eighth section of said Act.

Also, three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New York, whose terms of office as provided in said Act, and in the sixth article of the Constitution of the State of New York, will commence on the first Monday of July, 1870.

The attention of City Election Boards, Inspectors, and Canvassers of Election, and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to sections one, two, three four and five of Chapter 28, Laws of 1870 herewith printed, as to their duties under the said Act.

SECTION 1. A Chief Judge and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be chosen by the electors of the State on the third Tuesday of May next, pursuant to the judiciary or sixth article of the Constitution. The names of all persons voted for at such election by any elector shall be upon one ballot, which shall designate the person voted for as Chief Judge and the person voted for as Associate Judges and no elector shall vote for more than the Chief Judge and four of the Associate Judges. Such ballot shall be indorsed "Judiciary," and the inspectors of Election shall provide a box labelled "Judiciary," in which the ballots shall be deposited. The person receiving the highest number of votes as Chief Judge and the six persons receiving the highest number of votes for Associate Judges shall be deemed chosen at such election.

[illegible]

Respectfully yours, &c., H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, April 16, 1870. I certify the above to be a true copy of the original election notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of newspapers will not insert this ad. unless specially authorized so to do. See chapter 466, laws of 1869.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN JOS. FLYNN, who left his father's residence in Charleston, S. C., about thirteen years ago. Was in New York about four years since. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, William Flynn, No. 16 ROOSEVELT STREET, New York. Boston Pilot please copy.

OF PAUL ROONEY, of Rathbeer, Parish of Kilmore, County Leitrim, Ireland, by his brother, B. Rooney. When last heard from he was at Chattanooga, Tenn., about four years ago. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, D. Rooney, McPherson Station, Nebraska, U P R R. Boston Pilot and exchange papers please copy.

OF ROBERT NALLY, FORMERLY OF SUFFERTOWN Castle, Ballinrobe, Ireland, youngest son of the late Mr Richard Nally, of [illegible], Parish of Mayo and County Mayo. When last heard from he was [illegible]. Information of his whereabouts will be respectfully solicited by his brother, P. Nally, P O Box 4070, New York. Dr O'Donnell's paper please copy.

OF JOHN AND DANIEL GALAVAN, WHO LEFT [illegible], County Kerry, Ireland, about sixteen years ago. When last heard from they were in the State of Kentucky. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their sister's son, John Galvin, John and Timothy Brown, [illegible], Louisiana County, Pa. Kentucky papers please copy.

OWN A HOME
AT
WEST FLUSHING.
LOTS ONLY $300,
PAYABLE
$10 Monthly.
A FEW REASONS WHY
[illegible]
EXAMINE THIS OFFER.

1ST.—This is the same plan that nearly 1,500 persons approved of when buying lots of the undersigned at Woodside.

2D.—It is the only way by which thousands can be enabled to purchase building lots consecutively, and thus form a large community.

3D.—As an investment the value is constantly increasing, and as the case at Woodside, lots will advance 100 per cent. during the time allowed for payments.

4TH.—Because every one owes it to his wife and children to provide them with a comfortable home.

5TH.—Because the only way to have a comfortable home is to own it.

6TH.—Because the only way to escape from the extortions of landlords, from the foul atmosphere of tenement houses, and the diseases of packed neighborhoods, is to own your home in the suburbs.

7TH.—Because West Flushing is a fine healthy locality, high land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it to be as fine a tract of land as can be seen anywhere in the United States.

8TH.—Because West Flushing is so near New York City that mechanics can attend to their work without loss of time, and at small expense.

9TH.—Its nearness to New York and its unsurpassed railroad facilities will cause it to grow rapidly.

10TH.—Because it already has nearly 100 dwellings, 5 stores, and a superb Town Hall, which cost $12,000, and new buildings are constantly being erected.

11TH.—Because this plan of monthly payments (no interest charged) is within the reach of all.

12TH.—Because every person can in less than one hour visit the property and satisfy himself or herself of the truth of these assertions.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TO WEST FLUSHING.

Via James slip Ferry. A. M.	Via 34th street Ferry. A. M.	Leave Hunter's Point. A. M.	Return to N. York. A. M.
	6.15	6.30	6.37
	7.45	8.00	8.07
9.30	9.45	10.00	7.07
10.00	10.15	10.30	7.37
11.30	11.45	12.00	9.37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	11.07
1.00	1.15	1.30	P. M.
2.00	2.15	3.00	1.37
4.00	4.15	4.30	2.37
5.00	5.15	5.30	4.32
	6.15	6.30	4.30
6.00	7.10	7.30	5.04
7.00	8.15	8.30	6.35
	12.00	12.15	10.07

SUNDAY TRAINS.

TAKE 34th STREET FERRYBOATS ONLY.

From 34th st. Ferry, N. Y.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Return to New York.
6.15 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	7.37 A.M.
9.30 "	9.45 "	9.07 "
11.00 "	11.15 "	10.45 "
1.15 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	12.52 P.M.
5.00 "	5.15 "	4.47 "
6.45 "	7.00 "	6.30 "
7.45 "	8.00 "	

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BY CALLING UPON OR ADDRESSING
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
(MUSIC PUBLISHER,)
24 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK,
OR
AT THE OFFICE,
AT WEST FLUSHING.

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Mutual Life Insurance Company
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NEW YORK.
Office No. 139 Broadway.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New York, is authorized to grant all classes of
LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES.
Assuring any sum on a single Life from $500 to $50,000.

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800 Policies Issued the First Four Months.

THE LARGEST COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS EVER DONE BY ANY INSURANCE COMPANY

AND WHY NOT?

Notice the Liberal Features!

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual premium.
Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments.
All Policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums.
All restrictions upon Travel and Residence removed, and No Permits Required.
One-third of Premium Loaned to the insured if desired and no notes required.
No accumulation of Interest on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and no increase of annual payment on any class of Policies.
Dividends on the Progressive Plan, and also upon the Guarantee Interest Plan.
The business of this Company is on the Mutual Plan.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.
AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE.
Number of annual Premiums limited, varying from five to twenty-two, according to age. SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST GUARANTEED from the commencement to the end of the [illegible] period on all the payments, or till the sum [illegible] shall have been accumulated.
[illegible] value of the Policy during the paying period averages more than Twelve Per Cent. Compound Interest, and subsequently, during the whole period of life, the Policy pays an annuity on its face equal to about six per cent. At death the Assured INCLUDING PREMIUMS UNEXPIRED to the representative of the deceased.

TEMPORARY INSURANCE.
In case of non-payment of Premiums on ordinary whole-life policies, secure for each premium paid an average extension of the time of insurance nearly equal to that already elapsed.

$100,000
Deposited with the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York as special security to policy-holders.

H. THORNHILL,
Watchmaker,
Has removed his business from No. 16 Bowery to
No. 23 East Broadway.
A NICE ASSORTMENT OF
Watches, Clocks, &c.
FOR OLD CUSTOMERS AND NEW COMERS.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY H. T.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO REPRESENTATIONS.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the mails
EVERY SATURDAY, AND
EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY,
From Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
[illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GUION LINE.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN, GLASGOW, DERRY, AND LIVERPOOL $28. FROM THESE PORTS $27, BY THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, NEVADA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, (Building,) WYOMING.
Drafts payable at sight on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Ulster Banking Company, etc.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE ANCHOR LINE
STEAM TO AND FROM
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDONDERRY.
[illegible]
HENDERSON BROTHERS, AGENTS.

Cunard Line of Mail Steamers
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
AUSTRALASIAN, ALEPPO, CUBA, CHINA, MALTA, JAVA, SIBERIA, PALMYRA, SAMARIA, TRIPOLI, PARTHIA.
[illegible]
Certificates issued to bring out Passengers from any part of Europe at Lowest Rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage apply to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New York.
For Steerage Passage apply to CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York, or to [illegible] 10 Broad street, Boston, Mass.

STEAM TO AND FROM
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN,
LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool and Queenstown, every Wednesday and Thursday . . . $33
From New York every Saturday to Queenstown and Liverpool, $28 . . . $28
Children half price.
Drafts on Ireland, England and Scotland cheaper at lowest rates.
Apply to P. SHEAHAN, 28 S West st, N. Y.
REFERENCES:
[illegible]

GEORGE KEYES,
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
Carpeting,
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
No. 351 Eighth Avenue,
Bet. 26th and 27th Streets, NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 10 YEARS.

Coolest Thing Out!
BASSFORD'S
Celebrated
NONPAREIL
REFRIGERATOR!
ONLY DEPOT,
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
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P. FLOOD,
WITH
HEDGES, POWERS & CO.
BOOTS & SHOES
AT WHOLESALE
87 MURRAY AND 81 WARREN STS,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

Peter W. Neefus,
STEAMSHIP AND STEAMBOAT
PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,
BRASS MOULDER AND FINISHER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER.
Jobbing attended to with dispatch and economy.
No. 331, WEST STREET,
NEW YORK.

BILL POSTING.
WILLIAM MAJOR,
[illegible]
N. B.—My work is my reference.

NOTE

The issue for May 28, 1870 (Vol 9, No. 228) is not available for filming.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 229. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE

INVASION OF CANADA.

Great Rush of Men to the Front.

Arrest of General O'Neill.

PARTICULARS OF THE RAID.

The following is an abridged account of the attack made on Canada during the past week. Nearly three-fourths of the reports supplied by the daily press consisted of numerous and extravagant announcements manufactured to catch the public ear. We have studiously avoided all attempts at the sensational in the following report, both for the sake of truth and the time and attention of our readers

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1870.

At the Cabinet meeting held to-day, the subject of the Fenian movement against Canada was considered, and it was finally decided that the government should proceed against the raiders in the usual way. Accordingly this afternoon the following proclamation was issued by the President:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry on the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the dominions of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States is at peace.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings, and I do hereby warn all persons that by committing such illegal acts they will forfeit all right to the protection of this government or to its interference in their behalf to rescue them from the consequences of their own acts; and I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent [illegible] said unlawful proceedings [illegible] to justice all persons who [illegible]

In testimony whereof I [illegible] and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth. U. S. GRANT

By the President—HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MOVEMENTS OF THE INVADING FORCES.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 24, 1870.

During the last twenty-four hours six or seven hundred men have arrived in this place (by rail) from Boston, Burlington, Troy and Albany, three-quarters of the laboring men in Burlington having quit work for the purpose of enlisting in the Fenian army. Three hundred men arrived this evening from the South. They go from here to Franklin, a town about one mile from the Canada line. At Franklin there are already five hundred men, many of whom went there in teams from the surrounding towns—Fairfield, Georgia and Fairfax—where a number of active Fenians reside. All the heavy teams in this place were engaged, and went north-east from here, and we are reliably informed that there were sixty teams employed last night hauling stores from stations south of here, on the line of the Vermont Central road, to Cook's Corners, about one and a half mile from the Canada line, where they are left. Their stores at this place cover an area one and a half mile wide.

The Canadians are very active. A train of two or three hundred militia arrived at St. Armand this evening and will be stationed at different points along the line, and more are expected during the night. Women and children are leaving their homes and coming to the States until the excitement ceases.

A Whitehall special to the Troy Times says four car loads of Fenians passed there to-day, and that from 4,000 to 5,000 would be in St. Albans to-night armed and equipped.

Excitement in the Town of Rome.

ROME, N. Y., May 24, 1870.

Three hundred Fenians left this city for Malone this morning on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Trains from the East and West are bringing in more. Two hundred are now in the city and five hundred more leave on the early train to-morrow morning. The large vacant shoe factory on John street is occupied by them to-night as a rendezvous.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 24, 1870.

About 300 Fenians have arrived here by train. A hundred or two have come in from the towns in the vicinity. These comprise the full force now on duty here. They will proceed without delay to Franklin, Vt., about fourteen miles from here, and opposite to Pigeon Hill, in Canada. They are orderly and obedient in all respects. They are evidently prepared for work and the consequences, and have an abundance of arms, ammunition and artillery. They are under command of Colonel J. J. Donnelly.

The Canadian Government has sent to Pigeon Hill this evening to confront them some fifteen cars of infantry and artillery. This force will reach its destination some time during the night. Warm times are looked for.

News from Albany.

ALBANY, May 24, 1870.

It is said some 300 more Fenians will leave this [illegible]

A Quebec special to the Troy Press says a great conflagration was raging there to-day. Over six hundred houses were burned to the ground and thousands [illegible] homeless. The Fenians had set the [illegible] and [illegible] be learned.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 24.

At half-past eleven o'clock this forenoon the Fenians, who had been for several hours previous busy in unpacking their arms, and otherwise getting ready for action at Hubbard's Corner, half a mile beyond Franklin, took up their line of March, and when they arrived near the house of Alvah Richards, about twenty rods this side of the border, they halted and General O'Neill made the following speech:

"SOLDIERS. This is the advance guard of the Irish-American Army for the liberation of Ireland from the yoke of the oppressor. For your own country you now enter that of the enemy. The eyes of your countrymen are upon you. Forward, march!"

The advance company was from Burlington, and was commanded by Captain William Cronan, of that city. At the conclusion of General O'Neill's address, he lifted his hat and replied:

"GENERAL. I am proud that Vermont has the honor of leading this advance. Ireland may depend upon us to do our duty."

THE FIGHT.

The advance was then covered by the flank in the open road, and as Captain Cronan's company passed Richard's house and were descending a little hill towards the line, they were surprised by a sharp volley from some Canadian troops, whose positions had been concealed. The fire was instantly returned by Captain Cronan's men, and quite a sharp fire was kept up for some time. The Canadians were posted behind rocks and trees, and had, of course, the advantage of the "Boys in Green." It is reported that one Fenian was killed, and Captain Cronan wounded in the thigh. The skirmish was witnessed by quite a number of citizens.

ARREST OF GENERAL O'NEILL.

United States Marshall, General George P. Foster and Deputy Marshal Tifield took a commanding position part way up the hill and were under fire all the time. At about one o'clock, when General O'Neill had gone to the right of his command, Marshal Foster had his close carriage brought to a near position, and immediately arrested General O'Neill by virtue of the President's proclamation. The General said he refused to be arrested, and had force which he would use for his protection. The United States Marshal seeing a lot of Fenians close at hand, threw open the carriage door, and, with the help of Tifield, thrust the Fenian leader into the back seat. The officials leaped into their seats, and their horses left in hot haste. The General arrived at the Welden House in this village at four o'clock. O'Neill was soon after arraigned before United States Commissioner Jacob M. Smalley for violation of the Neutrality laws. He waived an examination, and, in default of $20,000 bail was taken to Burlington this evening to be committed.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Later intelligence from the Fenians than that given above places the number of killed at two and the wounded two. One of the killed is Lieutenant Murray, of Boston, the other a Burlington man, whose name has not been obtained.

BUFFALO, May 25.

Three carloads of Fenians left this city on the 4:25 P. M. train to-day for Rome. One carload was of men from the West, and the others from Buffalo and vicinity. There are a large number of Fenians about town yet. A regiment of Canadian volunteers was expected at Fort Erie to-day, but did not arrive. Two companies of uniformed volunteers have been on duty there since last night. The report that the United States steamer Michigan was lying in the harbor of Port Colborne, Canada, to aid in protecting the Welland Canal, is true. A rumor prevailed in the city that several miles of track of the Grand Trunk Railroad had been torn up by the Fenians, but it is probably without foundation.

Interference of the American Government.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Several dispatches were received at the State Department to-day from United States Marshals along the Canadian border, giving information of the gathering of bodies of men, more or less numerous, along the United States line. But the telegrams give no detail of their intentions or of the probable place of rendezvous. Mr. Fish believes that the Fenians mean mischief, and therefore prompt measures have already been taken for the suppression of their riotous proceedings. General Sherman has ordered General McDowell to give every assistance to the United States Marshals in preventing armed men from invading Canada. The United States steamer Michigan is on the lakes, and Admiral Porter states that her commander has orders to give the civil authorities all the assistance in his power to suppress disorder and arrest offenders against the Neutrality laws.

MONTREAL, May 25.

Between two and three hundred left Portland for Island Pond this morning. Their officers were uniformed. The United States authorities have seized twenty-six packages of arms at Portland. There is a Fenian demonstration toward Huntington. From three to five hundred men have marched to Trout river, but the Canadian volunteers are ready to receive them. Other Fenian squads, with arms and ammunition, are marching on rapidly in the direction of Trout river.

The Raid from Malone.

MALONE, May 26.

General Gleason, at the head of 3,000 men, crossed into Canada near this place, and now occupies a position four miles beyond the line. He is entrenched strongly, and confident of holding his [illegible] until reinforcements arrive.

News has just been received here that, after the arrest of General O'Neill, and his incarceration in Burlington prison by the United States Marshal, General Foster, General Samuel P. Spear was appointed the Commander-in-Chief, and proceeded at once to issue his orders in the face of Marshal Foster.

[illegible] Spear will either cross the Canadian border at some point heretofore not attempted, or reinforce General Gleason, now in the enemy's country. His decision will be made known before this dispatch is read by your earliest readers. This statement is by authority.

General Gleason Crosses the Frontier.

FROST RIVER, via MALONE, May 26, 1870.

P. O'BRENAN, New York: I crossed the border at five o'clock this afternoon with 1,000 men, and will fight before daylight. GLEASON.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 26.

Three Fenians are, this morning, reported killed and 18 or 19 wounded. The killed are: [illegible] of Burlington, Company A, [illegible] Cavalry, shot through the throat. M. O'Brien, Company C, 2d Fenian Cavalry, from Norwich, New York. The other man's name is unknown.

Gen. Donnelly, in attempting to escape from Richard's house, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. He is expected in St. Albans to-day.

Lieut. Hoye of Bridgeport, Conn., wounded in the thigh, was brought to St. Albans this morning, and is quartered at the St. Albans House.

An unfounded report gained quite an extensive circulation here last evening and this morning that the person arrested was not Gen. O'Neill, but some other Fenian officer. The General could not have prevented his arrest, however much he might have been disposed to do so, for Gen. Foster was very determined, and informed O'Neill that his life would be endangered if he made any resistance or attempted to escape.

On the arrest of O'Neill, Boyle O'Reilly took the command, and he has written a private letter to Gen. O'Neill indorsed by H. S. Hart, reporter of *The Free Press*, M. B. Carpenter, reporter for *The Troy Press*, H. C. Tuttle, reporter for *The Rutland Herald*; and C. H. Tuttle, reporter for *The Boston Advertiser*, assuring the General that he need not fear that his name will sustain one iota of blemish.

Gen. O'Neill is now in the common jail in Burlington, while Gen. Spear, of former Fenian notoriety, who has just arrived in town, is quartered at the Welden House.

WAR BULLETINS FROM CANADA.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

Matters in the neighborhood of Huntington this morning are assuming a good deal of interest, General Gleason is in command of the Fenians, who are well armed. The Canadian forces are assembling, and active preparations are going on for a fight. Troops have also been ordered back to Pigeon Hill, in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontier.

Reported Attack by the Fenians.

TORONTO, May 27—10 A. M.

A dispatch this moment received says that the Fenians near Trout river commenced an attack this morning, but were rapidly driven back across the lines.

Further from Huntingdon.

TORONTO, May 27—Noon.

The Fenians at Huntingdon and Trout river got out of the way as fast as possible after the firing [illegible] General Gleason went back to New York in disgust. General Starr is assuming charge.

Particulars of the Fight.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The movement at Huntingdon began at five o'clock this morning. The Fenians constructed breastworks of rails across a field on the north bank of the Trout River. At half-past eight o'clock the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and took to their heels, being pursued to the boundary line, where their officers, displaying revolvers, attempted to form them into line, but it was fruitless. There was not a single casualty on the Canadian side. The Fenians left a few wounded and one killed on the field.

The United States troops are advancing from Malone.

Detailed accounts from Trout river all agree that the rout of the Fenians this morning was complete. Firing had hardly commenced when they all took to their heels in wild confusion, and got across the border as fast as possible. Large numbers of them have arrived at Malone, and such as have the means to get back to their homes are getting away. Not a man was wounded of the Canadian forces. The Fenian loss is not correctly ascertained as yet. A few prisoners were captured and a few were known to have been wounded.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable.

A report reached here to-night that a Fenian force was gathering on the Detroit river. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

Reinforcements at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 27, 1870.

A frigate will reach here to-morrow having on board the Seventy-eighth regiment from Halifax.

The Canadian Papers on the Fenian Raid.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The Canadian papers in treating the present Fenian raid express the following views:

In its [illegible] upon Canada Fenianism is a miserable pest, a cause of annoyance and expense, a nuisance which the country is forced to suffer from continually without reason, entailing loss of life in an ignoble cause, and disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would submit without complaint if they thought the imperial government was sufficiently considerate of their position or assumed its due share of the responsibility. They hold that the imperial government is remiss in not making proper representations at Washington and demanding of the United States Government that it shall take some steps to prevent [illegible] recurring [illegible] of their soil, the murder of brave men and waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to remonstrate with the United States Government.

Referring to the United States, they complain that Fenianism has received the countenance and support of her leading men and parties; that O'Neill and his chief confederates have been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions and raising men with the avowed purpose of invading Canada. Public demonstrations for these objects have been permitted. President Grant's proclamation, without a sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriendliness to Great Britain has steadily marked the policy of the United States Government in its treatment of Fenianism.

MALONE, May 28.

LATER.

General Meade and Staff have left. The Fenians [illegible] brought before the United States [illegible]. The United States troops are on the border to-night, taking from [illegible] Fenian arms and ammunition.

Colonel Baggott and the 60th, British, have gone to Quebec, and the Volunteers now hold the Canadian frontier.

[illegible]

A DEMENTED IDIOT.

The Alleged Outrage in Fermanagh.

D'ARCY IRVINE, who was alleged to have been fired at in his own house, at Irvinestown, has sent to the Dublin *Mail* the following statement of the facts:

"I was not exactly fired at, but there is no smoke without some fire. My butler was fired at, being mistaken for me, and I enclose copies of his informations, and those of my valet, which will explain the matter. Please allow me to explain, through you, to my family and friends, who are now uneasy, that I have now placed myself in a position to defy all the Ribbonmen in Ireland. My tenants have formed a vigilance committee of 300, a portion of whom guard the castle night and day, and all are to assemble on the ringing of the castle-bell. My castle is so built that six men command all round it, and could shoot any number of assailants without being open to any danger or risk themselves. In fact the castle was besieged before, and the defensive works are even more improved now than formerly, and by building up the windows, could stand a siege of cannon, as the walls are from ten to five feet thick, built of the most solid possible masonry. I enclose the copies of notices, which are placarded over the district of my tenants, the public, and the Ribbonmen; and I have received from the Messrs. Rigby an ample stock of the best [illegible]

"Yours truly,

"H. M. D'ARCY IRVINE."

"TO THE TENANTRY OF THE CASTLE IRVINE ESTATES.

"GENTLEMEN: The threatening notices served upon me has been followed up by an attempt to execute the threat, by two assassins. In 1641 you assisted my ancestor to defend Castle Irvine. In 1689 you rescued out of the jail of Derry a brother of my ancestor, Colonel William Irvine, who commanded you against Sir Charles Coote, the governor. In the late war the Irvinestown Yeomanry Corps did active service in the west, under the command of my grandfather, against the French, and received the thanks of the government. I have now to ask your assistance against the band of rebels and marauders who are infesting the country.

"Yours sincerely,

"HENRY MERVYN D'ARCY IRVINE."

[illegible]

"CASTLE IRVINE, IRVINESTOWN, May 2, 1870.

"In consequence of threatening letters having been received, and an attempt to put the threat into execution, undertaken by two assassins, Castle Irvine and the park have been put into a state of siege; and the public are requested and cautioned not to enter the grounds, as I have no idea of using any politeness, but intend to have the first shot.

"HENRY MERVYN D'ARCY IRVINE."

"TO THE RIBBONMEN OF IRELAND.

"CASTLE IRVINE, IRVINESTOWN, May 4, 1870.

"You have served me with a threatening notice to murder me, and immediately on serving it endeavored to carry it out, but failed through the mercy of Providence. But as God protects those who best protect themselves, I have placed myself in a position to defy you. My tenantry have enrolled themselves in a body, and my castle and park are in a state of siege, and as far as the best of weapons, handled by good men, can protect it, we will. The men you have to deal with are not unused to the same business. We're not cotton spinners, [illegible] *property we have we got by the sword, and can hold by the sword.* We are peaceable, and have no [illegible] brigands, and murderers, and plunderers. Instead of paying the government for doing it, we'll make it more sure by doing it ourselves; and as, if the opportunity offered, you would give no quarter, neither will we.

"HENRY MERVYN D'ARCY IRVINE."

Captain Butler, of Enniskillen, in response to a request of Lord Enniskillen for information, supplies the following instructive particulars:

"On the morning of the 26th of April, Mr. Lowers, Sub-Inspector of Constabulary at Kesh, was informed that Mr. D'Arcy Irvine had received a threatening letter. He at once went to Castle Irvine, and he thus describes his interview with Mr Irvine: "I was shown up to his bedroom. He showed me a threatening letter which he said he had received on the 22d. I asked for the envelope. He said he had torn it, and that it was burnt. He refused to give me the threatening letter. Besides to be allowed to take a copy, when he handed me the following written memorandum:

"April 24, 1870.

"*From Henry Mervyn D'Arcy Irvine, Castle Irvine, Irvinestown, to J. Lowers, Esq., Sub-Inspector.*

"DEAR SIR: As a matter of courtesy, I allow you to take a copy of the threatening letter sent me; but I must decline to place the matter in the hands of the Government, their police magistrates, their police officers, or their police, as I consider such a course useless, and intend to adopt my own."

"Mr. Lowers adds that he then took a copy of the letter, but could not get the original. Mr. Irvine told him he did not wish to have any more to do with him in the matter. I was most anxious to get this letter, believing it would afford a clue to the occurrences of Sunday night last, but could not succeed, and a final effort yesterday elicited the following from Mr. Irvine:

"May 6, 1870.

"TO SERGEANT M'CAFFERTY: I find that I have come to a worse misfortune than the loss of the envelope of the threatening letter. It has gone [illegible] my papers, and I cannot find it high upon low down.

"D'ARCY IRVINE."

"As Mr. Irvine says he has lost the threatening letter, nothing more can be done about it, and I will now describe as briefly as I can the occurrence of Sunday night last:

"Two of Mr. Irvine's servants—a butler and a valet, named Hannegan and White (the former had been ten years in the service)—were in a public house in Irvinestown, on Sunday night. They left it about ten o'clock, to return home. The coachman, Hannegan, was with them and another man, who turned off to his own house. Hannegan and White entered the house together, and locked the back-door. After some little time, Hannegan opened it again, and went out. When he was about seven yards from the door, a cap, either from a pistol or gun, was snapped at him. He could see the flash, but it was so dark that at ten yards it was impossible to see any one. He ran into the house, and told his fellow servants and his master, Mr. Irvine. The latter, having armed himself, got a car, and drove to Irvinestown for the police. The other servant, White, remained in the house, and nearly half an hour after his master had gone for the police, he went out on the gravel in front of the house to listen for the car coming back. He had been on the gravel some minutes when he heard a noise, and looking round, saw two men armed with guns. One was a tall man with long whiskers, the other a short man; the latter presented a gun at him, when the tall man said: 'That's not the one.' They then went away, and he went into the house, and, getting out by the back way, went to meet Mr. Irvine, and warn him that the men were still about the house. He met Mr. Irvine, and told him. Mr. Irvine waited for the police, and they all went to the house together.

"This is the whole of what [illegible] men are able to tell, and as one of them was alone at the back of the house when the cap was snapped at him, and the other alone in the front of the house when the gun was presented at him, no further evidence as to the actual occurrence is forthcoming. When Mr. Irvine reported to the constable at Irvinestown on last Sunday night that a cap was snapped at his servant, he said: 'There is no necessity for you to go down to the house.' The constable replied: 'I must go.' Mr. Irvine said: 'Well, don't go for half an hour.'

"I received the usual official report of this on Monday, and I went to Castle Irvine and made what inquiries I could, and then to Irvinestown.

"It is exceedingly to be regretted that such a false statement as that article in the *Daily Express* of the 4th should remain so long uncontradicted, and that Mr. Irvine himself should not have noticed it, but, on the contrary, he seems to adopt the position of having been fired at, and shocks the peaceable inhabitants of Fermanagh and Enniskillen, by driving about with revolvers displayed, and a rifle barrel appearing at both sides of his carriage."

THE BALLOT.

THERE is a general conviction, which is growing stronger day by day, that vote by Ballot will become the law of the land in the present session of Parliament. On Tuesday evening the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of his intention "to move on Monday next for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Mode of Conducting Parliamentary and Municipal Elections." This, of course, means the introduction of the Ballot. All that has recently occurred in connection with this subject points to the adoption of secret voting. It is well known that a large majority of the House of Commons is in favor of the change, and lately more than two hundred members signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, requesting him to proceed at once with a measure on the subject.

The Select Committee appointed at the beginning of last session and reappointed at the beginning of the present, has recommended secret voting as the only possible remedy against corrupt influences of every kind. True, some of the Conservative party, ignoring altogether the overwhelming force of the evidence in favor of the Ballot, are still of opinion that it is unsuitable. But time works wonders, and we have lately seen some indications of a change in the conviction of the Tories as a body. It is not now quite so certain, as it was some time ago, that the Ballot Bill will meet at their hands with that bitter opposition they offered to it in former years. They are, we fancy, beginning to think that their position as a party would not be materially altered if the proposed change were made, and we do not know that, if they have such thoughts, they will be altogether disappointed. But it is now quite immaterial what are or what are not the convictions of the minor section of the supporters. Its supremacy is gone for ever, in England, in Ireland, and in Scotland, the influence of the old Whigs and of the imperious Tories [illegible] only as the working mind before the sun. A majority of the House of Commons, as we have said, is in favor of the change, and, what is of more importance, the public opinion of the three kingdoms insist on it, and those who would arrest the onward march of this much-needed reform must first arrest the spread of knowledge and the course of time. The people are beginning thoroughly to understand their own position in the State, and to know that almost all the misery and poverty of the past and of the present are the fruit of aristocratic rule. They are, therefore, determined to render manhood suffrage (where they have got it) as fruitful of good as possible by throwing over it the protection that will be afforded by the ballot, and thus, for the first time in its history, to place the nation's destiny in the nation's own hands.

The effect of the adoption of the Ballot will, doubtless, be more sensibly felt in Ireland than in either Scotland or England. In Scotland, indeed, it is said that bribery is almost unknown, and that intimidation of whatever nature is rarely practised; while in England intimidation by landlords and employers was not resorted to very largely until the last general election. Bribery, however, in England, has [illegible] almost every borough, and in some boroughs has become a [illegible] But in neither England nor Scotland has anything ever been witnessed like the outrageous intimidation practised by Irish landlords. It has been the chief obstacle to freedom of election in Ireland. Nothing like that supreme right to his tenant's vote which the Irish landlord has claimed from time immemorial, and not only claimed but exercised, has ever been known in England and Scotland, and it is impossible to form an adequate conception of the extreme servility with which that right was in former times allowed to be exercised. The landlord's [illegible] in which landlords have exercised their power in this country, the terrible consequences [illegible] [illegible] to the Grand system of [illegible] all these things have contributed to render the Irish peasant-voter the veriest slave in existence. It is not too much to say that, generally speaking, an Irish county election is the greatest farce in the world. The great majority of those who possess votes in Irish counties is composed of tenants-at-will; men without security of tenure, and these, strange to say, have never elected a representative of their own views. The landlords have had it all their own way. The tenant-farmer has been compelled to vote against his conscience, the "notice to quit"—a weapon as potent as the Sword of Damocles—hanging over his head; he has been driven, like an ox, to the polling place, and there has been forced to vote for his "landlord's man," though he should be one who should re-enact in all its atrocity the Penal Code. If he should refuse to silence the promptings of his heart and conscience, and if he should vote against his landlord's wishes, the alternative that looms before him is eviction. To such a voter the protection of the Ballot would be an inestimable boon; it would raise up within him the spirit of independence, and would render that right to vote according to the dictates of his conscience a reality, and not, what it is now, a sham.

This week we do not mean to discuss the objections that have been raised to the adoption of the Ballot, for other reasons as for this one—that it is not at all improbable that many of them will not be raised again. The opponents of the Ballot have really no valid reasons to urge against it, and if the Government [illegible] any opposition at all it will not be on the general principle of the Bill, but on the details. It is true that sometimes the principle of a bill is inextricably woven into the details, and that a successful attack upon the latter is fatal to the former, but it cannot be the case in a Ballot Bill. Once it is affirmed that a system of secret voting be established, it matters little what particular machinery for carrying it into practice is adopted. Besides, the present House of Commons seems thoroughly in earnest about the matter, and it is not likely to allow a factious opposition, to the details of this much-needed reform to stand in the way of its accomplishment.—*Nation*, May 7.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION PETITION.

MR. BARON HUGHES, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and Mr Justice Morris, the Judges on the rota, sat in chamber on Monday morning, May 2, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the trial of the Tipperary election petition.

Sergeant Armstrong said that since Saturday last an affidavit was filed on behalf of the petitioners, but considering the geographical and other advantages in favor of Nenagh he wished to know if his learned friend had any serious objection to the trial of the petition in that town.

Mr. Purcell—The most serious objection.

Sergeant Armstrong then applied that the trial be had at Nenagh. He read an affidavit made by Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, solicitor, in which he stated that great intimidation existed in Clonmel at the last election. The learned sergeant read an affidavit made by Mr. [illegible] on behalf of the petitioners in which he stated that at the last election he was acting in the interest of Mr. Kickham, and denied that he or any of Mr Kickham's agents took part in the organization of mobs in Clonmel. He (deponent) believed that a trial of the petition at Nenagh would be most objectionable, that the Roman Catholic clergy in that town exercised great influence at the last election in behalf of Mr. Heron, and that the majority of the witnesses on both sides resided in the South Riding of the county. The affidavit further stated that the return of the respondent was principally due to the active exertions of the Roman Catholic clergy, and that their influence was largely exercised at Nenagh, and in the deponent's opinion a fair trial at Nenagh would be impossible. An affidavit had also been made by Mr Patrick J O'Byrne, who denied that any intimidation was exercised by mobs in the interest of Mr. Kickham, and he expressed his opinion that the last election was the most peaceably conducted of any election he was ever present at in Tipperary. After commenting on the affidavits, Sergeant Armstrong submitted that the trial could be more conveniently had in Nenagh.

Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the petitioners, argued that the trial should not take place in Nenagh, but in Clonmel, the ancient assize town of the county, on the ground of convenience, and because at the partial trial could not be had at the former place. Almost the entire of the petitioner's witnesses, as well as many of the witnesses of the respondent, resided in the South Riding, and the convenience of access was also in favor of Clonmel. He found that out of eight hundred and fifty-four votes polled at Nenagh Mr Heron received seven hundred and eighty-two, and it was also stated in the affidavits that great intimidation was exercised in Nenagh by the Catholic clergy. After referring to the statements contained in Mr. Hickey's and Mr. O'Byrne's affidavits, and controverting some of the allegations made by Mr. Fitzgerald, counsel contended that the trial should not take place in Nenagh, where the great bulk of the inhabitants were opposed to the petitioners in political sentiment, and where the influence of the Catholic clergy was so great.

Their Lordships having conferred for a short time,

Mr Justice Morris said that a question arose as to the place of trial whether it should be Nenagh or Clonmel. Antiquity was in favor of Clonmel, but he did not think that antiquity should decide the question. He had no hesitation in saying that if he were going to try the petition he would, without consulting any one, have fixed the place at Nenagh as being the most convenient in a geographical point of view. Nothing had transpired to alter that idea in his mind that the trial should take place in Nenagh. He alluded to no [illegible] whatever to the allegations of violence that had been made, because, if he were trying the petition, he would take care to make examples of some of those parties.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said he also was in favor of having the trial at Nenagh.

Mr Baron Hughes said he had come to the conclusion with his colleagues since he had visited Clonmel at the earlier, that Nenagh was the proper place for the trial, but he thought it would be only that an opportunity should be afforded to counsel to furnish affidavits, setting forth some [illegible] reasons for fixing either one place or the other. He agreed with his colleagues that Nenagh was the best place for trial, and if the convenience of the Judge were to be consulted he thought it was better that a man should sit in the court-house at Nenagh for ten days than in that of Clonmel. They would, therefore, fix Nenagh as the place, and the 27th instant as the time of trial. Costs of this motion to be costs in the cause.

NO SURRENDER.

IRELAND.

The Party Processions Act.

A New Paper.

Education in Ireland.

Bankrupts.

A London Daily Catholic Paper.

Duel Between an Irishman and Frenchman.

Wait from the Sea.

The Command of the Army in Ireland.

Ireland In Tudor Times.

The Pope and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Irish Sepulchral Monuments.

Republicanism seems to be making its way in the world.

Death of a Political Prisoner.

Numbers of Irish Protestant Gentlemen.

A Supposed Fenian Centre in Durham.

The Attempt to Shoot Capt. Lambert.

One of the most stirring things of the day.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

CORK.

DERRY.

DUBLIN.

DONEGAL.

DOWN.

KING'S COUNTY.

LIMERICK.

LOUTH.

LEITRIM.

MONAGHAN.

MEATH.

MAYO.

ROSCOMMON.

SLIGO.

TIPPERARY.

of the petition which prayed for a scrutiny, and the order was framed accordingly, directing that particulars should be furnished as to the alleged corrupt practices, including bribery, treating, and tampering with telegrams. All the charges alleging personation were also abandoned. The result of the withdrawal of these charges, and of the abandonment of that part of the petition having reference to the scrutiny, will be that the trial of the petition will be disposed of in a shorter time compared with the lengthened period which it would have occupied had the petition gone to trial in its original shape.

WEXFORD.

Transfer of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.—For some days past a rumor has prevailed here that an amended offer has been made to the directors of the above railway, on the part of the Great Southern and Western Railway proprietors, and considerable apprehension is felt lest in some way the interests of this port should be sacrificed. The sale, however, cannot be effected without such protecting clauses as would save the citizens very great loss, and ruinously reduce the trade and population to a great extent, if only those whose duty it is to take a proper care of the interests of the city. Our county and city members are looked to by the citizens, and never before were they so unanimous as they are in regarding the transfer of that line without sufficient guarantees for the protection of the trade and commerce of Waterford, as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall them; and when men of all parties are so agreed, it is utterly impossible they could be mistaken in their judgment. The citizens all declare they should not be sacrificed, and that they have a right to and will insist upon such guarantees as will afford them proper protection. Of course every member of Parliament locally connected will perform the duty required of him in this matter.—*Waterford Citizen.*

Waterford Election Petition.—Waterford, Tuesday, May 10.—The friends of Mr. P. J. Smyth held a meeting this evening in the Imperial Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the draft of a memorial to the House of Commons, praying that the conduct of Baron Hughes, who tried the Waterford Election Petition, be investigated, and also praying that the present law regulating the hearing of Election Petitions be changed. The memorial was …

WICKLOW.

THE APPLICATION FOR A CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST LORD GREVILLE.

Court of Queen's Bench.

… [redacted] which the law … there if they have … any … but a legal offence … be proved against a high individual as well as against one in as humbler position in life, by legal evidence, and there is no legal evidence here to touch Lord Greville. At the same time, I cannot say that what is alleged to have taken place has not been proved by other parties in the inquiry before my learned brother, and justice will not be denied to the party who seeks it if he has a case to bring before the Court. The whole of the report from which certain extracts furnished to us have been taken, is before Parliament, and the authority of the House of Commons can be exerted, as it has frequently been—if there be sufficient ground to warrant such a course—to direct her Majesty's Attorney-General to prosecute the individual who has violated the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, as was done, I remember, when my brother Fitzgerald was Attorney-General. In all the modern cases of this class the prosecution has … conducted by the Attorney-General. He is the proper person to conduct prosecutions of this nature, and all such cases in England in latter times have been conducted by him. Therefore, in giving our opinion that there is no case established on which we could grant criminal information, we do not at all say that there may not be facts existing which would not entitle the parties seeking these informations to the benefit of the bar.

Barney Maglone on the Albert Memorial.

TO HIS COUSIN IN AMERIKY.

Puddin' Lane, Enniskillen.

Darlin'—I'm ever so much obleeged to the Queen, the Prince an' Princess of Wales, an' the rest of the Royal Fam'ly, for the blissid an' dacent …

INQUIRY INTO THE TREATMENT OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

GROCERIES.

"EAT, Drink, and be MERRY."

THOMAS R. AGNEW, … GREENWICH STREET, CORNER OF MURRAY.

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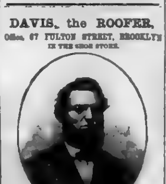

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RUPTURES CURED Dr. J. A. Sherman,

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Based on Science. Prepared with Skill,

Known in the History of Medicines for PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Imparting NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM, Tone to the Stomach,

A DYING ZOUAVE

Thousands of Precious Lives

Disease, Like a Thief,

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

Fangs of Disease AND Hereditary Taint ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE Fountain of Life—The Blood.

THE Indiscriminate Vaccination

TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD

A Heroic Remedy

HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR.

Prof. M. E. HENRY, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE BERLIN HOSPITAL,

Who is Your Hatter? SILK AND FELT HATS.

NO SURRENDER.

IRELAND.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

ACCIDENTS.—A man named Adam [illegible] was admitted into the General Hospital on Saturday, having got one of his feet injured on the Barrow steamer. A man named Henry M'Cuddy was also admitted into the same institution, having got a leg broken by falling off the kerb-stone in Henry [illegible].—*Belfast News-Letter, May 9.*

THE NEW TOWN HALL, LARNE.—This edifice may now be considered as virtually completed, and will be found one of the most splendid public buildings of the description in any country town in the province. The exterior of the edifice is grand, and the workmanship massive and magnificent, suggesting durability as well as tastefulness in design. Over the main entrance is engraved, in antique characters, the words "Erected by Charles M'Garel, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Magheramorne, and presented by him to his native town." Every section of the building set apart for the different purpose to which it is to be devoted is finished in the most painstaking and artistic manner; while the main assembly-hall itself—a very spacious room—is elaborately finished, and exhibits taste and elegance beyond anything we could have conceived in a building of the kind. The entire building is most creditable to the donor, the architect, and the people to whom it is presented. The hall is expected to be opened by some sort of public entertainment, but the time or character [illegible]

DECLARATION OF THE POLL.

MALLOW, Tuesday [illegible]

DUBLIN.

CORK.

DERRY.

DONEGAL.

KING'S COUNTY.

DOWN.

LIMERICK.

LOUTH.

LEITRIM.

ROSCOMMON.

MONAGHAN.

SLIGO.

TIPPERARY.

MEATH.

MAYO.

WATERFORD.

WICKLOW.

Barney Maglone on the Albert Memorial.

TO HIS COUSIN IN AMERIKY.

... an' them that call'd themselves the best Prodestants ever whep'd since the ellyvation of the dog fam'ly to notis, began to worship the dead Prince. Maybe this was all right; I'm not orthodocks enough to know the differ; an' Purfessor Oilman says it's "a cross-case of casuistry between common sense and conscience, flunkeyism and fashion." Maybe you know what this manes. Well, as I was tellin' you—no, indeed, I was only goin' to tell you—well, you see, sartin sort of people thought the way to plase the livin' was to worship the dead, an' St. Albert was put first in the fashinable calendher, an' over an' beyont worshippin' him they begun to build althars for him by the name of testymonyals. An' it's them same testymonyals, if they live so long as the roun' towers, an' do as well, that'll be the puzzle to generations never to be born—I mane people that's to come an' haven't come yet, an' maybe won't come at all. Well, if they ever do come, an' see St. Albert's althars, it's a mighty bother they'll give the larnt of them days to know what sort of haythen idolather bastes got them up. Howsumiver, they have been got up, here an' there, an' many's the place else. You know the manin' of these testymonyals is, guthers with cunigulled footy wee sowls, and a dale room where the brains ought to be filled up with conseate—them theyin' to puff themselves by lettin' on to puff somebody else. One of these craythers that wouldn't be worth noticin' in a full congrygation of fishcadgers sets afut a testymonyal to some one that is known, an' so he gets his crowl of a name stuck some way or other with the other name. Mr. O'Smyth, Esquare, first stharted the testymonyal to his Royal Highness, the heir apparently of his Majesty Tummyhummybob, King of the Kinnackers; or Mr. M'Jones took an active part in the testymonyal to that extinguish'd writer, Rory O'Johnston, author of "Moll in the Wad's Weddin," an' other popular stories. So Mr. O'Smyth an' Mr. M'Jones get themselves into glory an' botheration in the names of the great men. Howsumiver and so-be-it, jist exactly, an' so forth, nothin' would do lap-dog loyalty in the city of John Ren but it would have a althar to St. Albert. So they have it up with all sorts of idolathrus images an' Popish (or puppyish—I'm not sure) devyses on it—over an' above a sun-dial lit with gas by rayson of the sun har'ly ever shinin' in the dirty, stinkin' hole. Well, an' bein' reddy they ax'd the head of the Church to come over an' consycrate the althar. My blessin' on her own own four bones, the not a toe would she come! "I don't b'lieve in worshippin' dead men," says she; "an' I don't b'lieve in idolathry," says she; "Albert was a good man, an' a good father, but he was no more to you than ould Moses are to new pratis," says she. Then they ax'd the Prince of Wales, as suffragan head of the sufferin' Church, if he'd come an' tary his han' at the consycratin' of the althar; an' says he, "My mother knows more about good things than I do; an' I say with her—ditto, moreover, an' forby that."

There's now grate disappointment—weepin' an' moaning' an' clashin' the grinders—with the thrubbleation of how they'll get the sayered althar consycrated—for till that's done they can't have sarvis, an' it's no use to appoint a priest (a Ritualist, of coorse); an' flunkey holiness won't know how to save its sowl—if it has any sort of a sowl worth savin'. They forgot to ax the Church Convention (the papers called it convention, but that was wrong spellin'), or that sacredotin' body might have sent down a depytation so high church that they could get on the top of the althar an' testymonyal an' consycrate it as high as the tower of Babel, that went up so high it had no room to go farther, an' had to come down again, an' is sittin' there, says Mr. Layard, on its orthodoxin hunkers to this day—so much for climatin'. What'll become of Belfast puppy-dog loyalty, in the gloryus pathery of its mane conseate, is more than I know. If the althar's not consycrated it may come down to its own wee size, an' look after its low, mane, bastely sthreets, instead of buildin' testymonyals to people that never cared the curse of a eddyvated magpie, brought up in a daynominational school, about them.

This want of a Royal consycration sets sore on that poor, dear, ould lady, the Belfast *News-Letter*, [illegible]

THE APPLICATION FOR A CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST [illegible]

Court of Queen's Bench.

DUBLIN, Tuesday May 19.

INQUIRY INTO THE TREATMENT OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, May 6.

... case for Parliamentary inquiry, pure and simple, as well as of establishing beyond all doubt or question the fact that many of the statements which the First Minister of the Crown made to the House of Commons respecting the treatment of O'Donovan-Rossa, the condition of Underwood O'Connell, and the period when Burke's mental infirmity, terminating in insanity, first developed itself were far from being well founded.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary of the Amnesty Association to the Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce:

"AMNESTY ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, May 7, 1870.

"Sir—I have been requested by the committee of the Amnesty Association, both on their behalf and on behalf of the friends of the Irish political prisoners, to address you in relation to the proposed inquiry into their treatment. The public papers have informed us that the Government, instead of assenting to Mr. Callan's motion for a select committee, have resolved on holding an inquiry by commission. The inquiry would certainly be more satisfactory if the friends of the prisoners alleged to have been ill treated were permitted to take part in it. With this view we take the liberty of asking that the investigation of the commissioners may be attended by some person on behalf of the friends of the prisoners, who will be permitted to offer evidence and put questions to the witnesses who may be examined. We have no difficulty in assuring you that if this suggestion be adopted, the friends of the prisoners will select a person who will be unobjectionable, and whose intervention will have no other object than that of eliciting the whole truth. Requesting the honor of a reply at your earliest convenience, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. NOLAN, Honorary Secretary."

AN English convict, now under sentence of death, has such a peculiar malformation of the neck that grave doubts have arisen as to the possibility of executing him by hanging. The jail surgeon has represented to the home secretary that any attempt to hang the unfortunate man would be attended by prolonged suffering, and might cause a very un[illegible]

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DRESS SUITS $15 TO $35
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RUPTURES CURED
Dr. J. A. Sherman,
[illegible] duration of the infirmity or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. S. as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved, and many, to their great joy, restored to sound body.
None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's [illegible] and, with full knowledge of the invention, he promises greater security and comfort [illegible] in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person, or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.
Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest remedy, ever offered the afflicted. Photographic [illegible]

$2,000 CHALLENGE.
HULL'S PATENT
LIGHTNING!
HEATING STOVE,
AND
Tubular Hot Air
FURNACES,
[illegible]
UNITED STATES IRON WORKS,
[illegible]

GROCERIES.
"EAT, Drink, and be MERRY."
[illegible]
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
[illegible]
every article in the line of GROCERIES from 15 to 25 per cent. less than any other house in town.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
[illegible] & [illegible] GREENWICH STREET,
CORNER OF MURRAY.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving [illegible] purchased for cash. [illegible] and families who [illegible] for cash, and wish to use economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully solicit them to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can [illegible] other establishment in the city [illegible] adhere to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad debts which are invariably in the credit system. The subscribers flatter themselves from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash from importers and first hands, it affords them many advantages that others in the business lack, who purchase from second and third hands, each making a per centage.
PETER LYNCH & CO.
P. S.—[illegible] Goods delivered free of carriage. [illegible]

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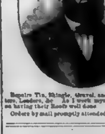
For the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, this Soap has no equal. It makes the complexion clear, removes all dandruff, keeps the hair soft and silky, and [illegible] and is "the best HAIR RENOVATOR [illegible]
It Cures chapped hands, pimples, salt rheum, frosted feet, burns, all diseases of the scalp and skin, catarrh of the head, and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.
This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.
It is Used [illegible]
Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents [illegible]
A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO.,
43 Ann street New York City.

DAVIS, the ROOFER,
Office, 67 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN
[illegible]



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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Principal Offices, 1318 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
[illegible]
by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock Stitch Machines,
Button and Eyelet Holes,
[illegible]
No one should purchase before examining this machine, for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the [illegible]
[illegible]
The buttonhole is genuine—same stitch as by hand, but more regular and stronger. This machine is now in use by manufacturers, dressmakers, tailors, ladies, [illegible]

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The Highest Cash Prices
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OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind,
OLD BLANK-BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full,
and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, [illegible] Depots, Printing-Offices, [illegible] Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, and Express Offices, &c.
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A
HEROIC REMEDY!
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
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Renovator!
[illegible] in Science.
Prepared with Skill,
and all the available ingenuity and expertness, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute,
And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most
Valuable Vegetable Juices
Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and [illegible] Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
[illegible] hurried on and left him alone. They knew the [illegible] of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.
Thousands of Precious Lives
are to-day [illegible] to an untimely end, in suffering, agony, [illegible] and Ignorance of the cause which
Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,
Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.
DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF
The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough exterior skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age? The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz.: the
Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
[illegible]
Fountain of Life—The Blood.
THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
during the late war, with diseased Lymph, has
TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD
in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women, and [illegible]
A Heroic Remedy
will Eradicate it root and branch, forever. Such a Remedy is
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.
ON REACHING THE STOMACH it [illegible] at once with the food and [illegible] it passes into the [illegible] the fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and dissipates it through the avenues of the organs with unerring certainty, and *sends new and pure Blood bounding through every artery and vein.*
The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes flourish and stud the inner coating of the abdomen, like kernels of corn, are withered, dissolved, and eradicated, and the diseased parts nourished into life. The Torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated to a healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.
Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body, and Glandular System, are
Tonic, Purifying, and Disinfectant.
At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the Victim of its violence, as it were,
Leaps to New Life.
It Relieves the entire system of Pains and Aches, enlivens the Spirits, and imparts a
Sparkling brightness to the Eye,
A rosy glow to the Cheek,
A ruby tinge to the Lip,
A clearness to the Head,
A brightness to the Complexion,
A buoyancy to the Spirits,
And happiness on all sides.
Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.
This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties
[illegible]
Kidneys, Retention of Urine,
And Diseases of Women and Children.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.
It extinguishes
Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fistula, all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis.
PREPARED BY
Prof. M. E. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
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Sold by all respectable Druggists.
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The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
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[illegible] 245 Bowery.

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OF NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY,
Editor.

OFFICE—47 Beekman street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6094, New York City.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

A FRAGMENT, (Josephus Josephs)—Your lines contain a good deal of vigorous thought and national sentiment. We have a large quantity of poetry on our file, and have to decline your "fragment."

M. B. H., (Cal.)—Your letter contains matter which we consider unfit for publication just now. We are rejoiced to hear of the success of Mr. Kain's drama. Success to him.

MICHAEL SCANLAN'S "SHAN, THE REFUTER."—Held over.

T. (Boston.)—Pressure on our columns prevents your communication appearing till next week.

A CONSTANT READER, (N. Y.)—Robert Bruce was proclaimed King of Ireland, but was never crowned as such.

The Irish People.

Saturday June 4, 1870.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.

NEUTRALITY OF THE IRISH RACE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Most of our readers are by this time aware of what has taken place in Canada during the past week. Those of them who are ignorant of such things have but to consult our columns, and although we do not pretend to give "a full, particular, and accurate account," of all the movements, reports and rewards involved in the invasion, yet we can assure our readers that they will find in our epitome all that is worth knowing or remembering concerning this last exploit of our countrymen in Canada.

It is unnecessary for us to state that we entirely disapprove of the action of those who imagine that they can benefit Ireland by a raid on or by an invasion of Canada, admitting for the moment that the latter could by any means be made successful. We have long since made known our views on this matter, and it is not necessary for us at present to go into the details of our well-known programme.

A raid on Canada ceases with the raid. The Canadians, or the invaders, or both, may be injured, but Ireland is not benefited thereby. Neither is the cause of Ireland benefited.

To injure an innocent people who never did us harm cannot benefit Ireland or Ireland's cause.

This thing is so plain that it somehow astonishes us how people can be misled in examining the questions here involved.

There is but one way of explaining this anomaly, and that way satisfies us regarding our countrymen who have taken an active part in the invasion of Canada. *The hatred of the Irish race towards England, and towards every spot of earth* (Ireland excepted) *where the flag of England floats, is simply* [illegible].

That is the exact and precise doctrine of Irishmen, and the sooner this doctrine is understood and believed in the better will it be for all concerned.

Those who went to Canada did a bad act. That is the result of our judgment. But, those who went to Canada to avenge the wrongs of their country, and to benefit Ireland, have our hearts' warmest sympathies, and shall ever command our sympathies.

Every man who went to Canada—that is, every Irishman, either by birth or intent, held his life in his hand, and to all such we tender the fullest meed of our hearts' best affections. They have failed—thank God they failed—and on that account we take them to our heart of hearts. Those who went there did their best, and the best men could do no more.

We have always endeavored to discriminate between the chivalrous and the laggart of our race, and it is our firm belief that those who went on to Canada were of the former class, anxious to prove to their "senate" the disgust in which the latter was held by them.

We anticipate a column or two of abuse on those who went to Canada, and that, too, from those who pretend to be Irish. For a certainty Judas Meehan, the author of the Fenian disruption and part originator of the Canadian scheme, which he never intended to carry out or see carried out—for, with all his villainy he knows better—is sure to abuse O'Neill and his followers, and thereby take credit to himself for foresight. He will be aided by blurting Gibbons of Philadelphia, a man who could not [illegible] and [illegible] himself from the guns of [illegible] John Mitchell, too, the cynic and [illegible] of those who [illegible] himself with [illegible]

We shall not follow in the wake of such

Our condemnation, once uttered as forcibly as we could put it, at a time when men's minds were coolly reflecting on the propriety of an invasion into Canada, suffices for our part of the business. We have no words at present but those of comfort and sympathy for our countrymen whose errors are those of the head rather than of the heart. Their hatred of English rule in Ireland is as deep as our own. Their love of the brave Old Land is as sincere as that to be found in the best, and these two traits alone—leaving wisdom aside for the present—are quite sufficient to cast a halo of glory over the heads of those who went to Canada in the hope of doing good to Ireland. Those who went and those who subscribed are worthy of sympathy. Even as regards O'Neill, with all his mishaps, we cannot say one word in his disfavor. Time will, doubtless, be his friend, and at the present moment, when his defamers are mad with exultation at his defeat, and cry forth their joy, we should be craven-hearted to any degree to join with his enemies and hurl the poisoned shaft at a suffering man.

O'Neill was driven, through his very excess of honesty, to take the steps he did and at the moment they were taken. If non-success followed those steps let the blame and the curses of our race be flung not at him or his followers, but at those cold-blooded scoundrels who preyed upon his honesty and drove the men of the rank and file precipitately on a well prepared enemy. For all such we have no mercy; and the public sentiment of Irishmen sustains us in what we write. Only a few nights ago Meehan, the traitor, was all but worried by an indignant people. This coming so closely on the heels of his attempted assassination is rather significant. It is probably his last warning, and should, on that account, be remembered. We must never forget that O'Neill and his men—and the love and confidence reposed in him may be learned from the numbers of his followers—were madly driven to adopt the course they did. That is the key to the solution of all the difficulties that followed.

We are sorry to learn (if it be true) that many of O'Neill's men speak harshly of his conduct. Such judgment, to say the least, is premature. It arises more from disappointment than from any other cause. This is not a time for recrimination among Irishmen of any degree or standing in the great band of patriots who will fight to death for Ireland. Neither is it a time for sorrow, but it is a time for glorious union, a union of hearts and souls for Ireland's cause, a time for the hand of brother in brother, a time to solace those who are suffering in English prisons, whose hearts will bound with delight at the prospect of one bond among Irishmen in America.

These are the views which we hold, and we earnestly desire to see every reader of this journal entertain the same. Two years of brotherly love, good will, and united action among the Irishmen of America will give England more cause of trouble than a thousand invasions of Canada. Let this truth be studied over, and the result will soon be apparent.

STRIKING ENGLAND AT THE HEART.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves a knowledge of the fact that there are thousands of our countrymen in England, in London, say, and in New York, and other parts of the States of America, who are burning with revenge towards England, and who would freely offer up their lives in any enterprise that might tend to the suffering or alarm of England.

We are painfully aware of the danger that lurks in even a small keg or canister of gun powder. We are also aware that at night time or in the twilight, or even in broad daylight a terrible amount of damage may be made with little if any risk to those who are maddened to the commission of retaliations. We are further aware of the fact that Fenianism in London is probably stronger than in any one town in Great Britain or Ireland.

During the trial of Richard Burke, Michael Barrett, and others, there was a body of armed men—two hundred and eighty in number—who were told off to protect the witnesses who risked everything for the sake of truth in behalf of those prisoners. We learn now that the government were aware of this, and in consequence set their own detectives to watch the witnesses, and to *protect them*, through fear of a collision between the armed body guard and the people!

This knowledge on the part of the English Government was not difficult to obtain, so that they deserve little if any credit for the possession of it. We do give the government credit, however, for its policy of protection to the witnesses, for assuredly if one hair of their heads had fallen London would have been in a blaze twenty-four hours afterward. Self protection was their only motive then—the same as at all times—and it stood them in good stead, even should that policy fall on another occasion.

That Irishmen are fretful and dissatisfied at the course of the present government in England is not to be wondered at. Promises made to be only violated has long been the game of England.

When Gladstone was elected to the head of the government for the purpose of ruling Ireland from an Irish point of view, Irishmen held their breath to see if it were possible that justice could come to their suffering country from the English Parliament. They imagined that this *last* promise might be realized. How bitterly have they been disappointed. Aye, how woefully and how bitterly! The very first thing they expected was the release of their brothers from prison—from those terrible hells where their very natures are changed. But no. The people assembled in hundreds of thousands and respectfully asked the release of their brothers. They were answered by the echoes of the scourge over O'Rossa's shoulders, and the shrieks of the maddened victims. That was their answer, and the whole nation stood aghast at the practical manner of governing Ireland from an Irish point of view.

Again, they were promised a Land Bill, and they found to their bitter experience that the only bit of freedom which the Ulster tenants [illegible]

them to have and to possess the means of living, they receive the infamous Coercion Bill of the English Parliament—the only legislation ever made for or given to Ireland with right good will by English legislators and Irish landholders. The whole world sees this piece of political jugglery and understands it thoroughly. But the whole world neither sees nor understands the terrible serf-like condition of the poor people who are treated to stones and steel rather than to bread.

With a semi-disestablished State church, the curse of the country for centuries, and the cause of murder, rapine and spoliation; with an abortive Land Bill, calculated to win tens of thousands and give benefit to none, with the Fenian prisoners still in jail, except those like Richard Burke, who have been transferred to lunatic asylums, with the heart of the Nation all but broken, is it to be wondered at that we hear murmurings from London and other parts in England on the part of those who have appointed themselves the Nemesis of their brethren, and who seem determined to have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

Surely the British Government cannot be ignorant of the fact that a few Irishmen can become the tenants of houses in any part of London. They are already in possession of dwellings by the hundred thousand. Where families exist they are easy of removal from the scene of danger, and if those outraged men take it into their heads to have an explosion in a thousand parts of the city at the same time—at the very minute on a given night—where, in the name of Heaven, will London be at 9 A. M. next morning?

The Fenians in London hold their lives cheap. The gallows has no terrors for them. They despise from their innermost hearts all the evil ingenuity of England. English statesmen know this, and they are deliberate fools to despise the warnings conveyed by their own knowledge.

The destruction of London is the annihilation of the English empire, and that which has been done, and can be done again, can take place in every large manufacturing town and district in Great Britain.

Fifty million pounds worth of shipping on the Thames, the Mersey, and the Clyde can be destroyed in *one night!*

Are the members of the English Government in the possession of their senses to continue their despotism in Ireland where crime is all but unknown, save in those exceptional instances where the wild justice of revenge nerves the arm of some poor ruined tenant farmer to deprive a local tyrant of the power of inflicting further human misery than that endured by the victim of eviction? If such be the case, then, let the government feel and suffer the consequence of its acts. And here let us prophecy. Unless the British Government speedily and peaceably grant a Federal government to Ireland, with a view to *subsequent separation*, if the Irish people desire it, *the consequences will not be measured even by the statesmen for half a century to come!*

The Fenians at home and abroad are getting impatient. We know this; and although it is our duty to counsel patience and the selection of a proper time for their determined action, yet we are aware that our power is limited, and that with our knowledge and power combined we doubt our ability to fully restrain a grieved and passionate people from following the natural course engendered by oppression and the violation of all justice in their regard.

GIVE US FAIR PLAY.

As Irishmen, we are actually pained by the news of the unfortunate *escapade* in Canada. It is charged against us as a double disgrace, as Irishmen and Fenians. We have an instant answer to this insult—which insult, by the way, no man dare utter in the face of a true Irishman. The poor but good and noble young fellows who went to the Canadian frontier, under the false guidance of rogues or fools, were brave men—or they would not have gone there. But they were not, and are not, representatives of the great Fenian Organization of which this journal, the IRISH PEOPLE, is the accepted organ. Again and again have we protested against this Canadian folly; and have not every one of our predictions been fulfilled? We therefore call upon the American newspapers which repeat the cry of "the great Fenian failure," "the Fenian *fiasco*," to give us fair play. The Canadian folly, against which we have again and again protested, has been in no way connected with the great original Fenian Organization. We write in haste to separate our reputation from a thing with which we and the true Fenian Organization have never had any connection; but, whilst we reiterate our protest against the foolish raid into Canada, we must express our indignant contempt of the scribblers who dare to charge Irishmen who have done so much, at cost of blood and life, for America, of cowardice. What has happened will not weaken the true Fenian Organization in the least: on the contrary, the whilom heretics are coming back to the true centre of Fenian faith.

THE "BLACK FLAG."

THE news of the Canadian invasion having reached England, our old enemy, the London *Times*, advises the raising of the "*Black Flag*," that is, to slaughter every Irishman found on Canadian soil. Now, while we do not approve of the action of those engaged in the invasion of Canada, we cannot sit quietly by and hear unmoved this beastly advice of a foe at a distance, without submitting more than a common remonstrance against the hellish insinuation of the *Times*. Those of our countrymen—and they are our countrymen even to a fault—who have crossed the border that divides British dominion from the United States, are chivalrous and honorable in the extreme. Their chivalry and honor are well known, and as well appreciated, even by their bitterest enemies. It is a crime of the deepest dye, therefore, to call out for the raising of the BLACK FLAG against them.

Such a challenge as this deserves to be punished by its acceptance: but we know our countrymen too well to believe that they will ever make such devils of themselves in their enemies' regard as their enemies would make of them. Let the advice of the *Times*, however, be taken and acted on, and, much as we deplore the present action in Canada, we should be the first to see the Black Flag dyed anew in the brood of those who dared to insult the sensibilities of the world by such an atrocious insinuation.

England's present attitude to Ireland is neither comforting nor assuring, and the *Times* should know as much. Even that newspaper itself and its authors are not too far removed from the friends of those men whom it desires to see shot down in cold blood. And as curses oftentimes come home to roost, the instigators of murder should beware of their acts, although they do live a few thousands of miles away.

The flag of England is black enough already without adding to its intensity; and while ten millions of the Irish nation inhabit these States, the raising of a Black Flag even in Canada would be attended with serious inconveniences to those who dared the act, and to those in whose interest that ceremony would be performed.

FENIAN LESSONS.

BY PETER M'CORRY.

SINCE the first day I commenced to give FENIAN LESSONS, and that was long before these papers began to appear in the columns of the IRISH PEOPLE newspaper, I endeavored to make them contain things which by their very nature would commend themselves to the heads and hearts of every true Irishman. I have written according to my knowledge, according to my judgment, and spoken of those things which I believed should be made known. In not one instance have I thought or written differently from what appeared to me to be genuine and unvarnished truth in whatever pertained to the spread of the principles of Fenianism, believing that Fenianism as at present existing in America is the greatest foe that England has to contend against, and that it is the greatest, most practical and devoted friend to the cause of our suffering brethren in Ireland.

True Fenianism in America, even in ideality, (although I am far from admitting it to be only such,) is the unapproachable enemy of England, and therefore the devoted friend of Ireland.

Every enemy of England is the friend of Ireland. But Fenianism is more than an enemy of England—that is, of the English oligarchy; it is the saviour of our country—its redeemer, calculated to stand by our country's cause whether that cause fail or prosper in Ireland.

If the cause of Ireland were confined to Ireland alone, England could, and would, squelch it "like an elephant trampling on a rat," as Mr. Carlyle wickedly expresses it. But the "wild geese" left Ireland to build themselves a safe home in a foreign land. They did build themselves a home, and have been hatching since they left Ireland. These "wild geese" are chiefly located in America, and in sentiment as well as in practical working they are determined lovers of Ireland, and a source of perpetual danger to England. If the "rat" were "squelched" by the foot of the "elephant" a thousand "rats" would spring on the trunk of the animal and put him beyond the power of "squelching."

England is as well aware of this as we are ourselves, and it is right and good that we should exactly understand our position as Fenians in America—enemies eternally resurgent—grasping at the throat of England, with a vow in every breath to break the power of our enemy. But for Fenianism the I. R. B. in Ireland would have suffered *deadly* opposition ere this. An insurrection would have been planned and carried out by aid of which Ireland would once again have been plunged in blood, and the national cause beaten down so as not to rear itself for half a century to come. Fenianism is beyond the power of England, and on that account England has got to restrain herself, knowing, as she does, that every act of oppression in our country but adds to its strength. If Ireland were laid waste to-morrow Fenianism would recruit the power of that country, and in one year bring it back again to its olden strength of opposition to England.

In all this we become the Nemesis of that country—the vital Nemesis, that knows no sleeping and no rest until our work be well and duly performed. Herein lies our strength. Such being the case it is at once apparent how carefully and how jealously we should guard this Fenianism and preserve it whole and intact from connection with anything and everything that would either tend to weaken it or lessen it in the regard of its devoted disciples.

There is but one danger to Fenianism—one special danger according to my knowledge, and I believe it to be my bounden duty to make known that danger in order to avoid it. *That danger consists in the subserviency of Fenianism to American politics.* Subserviency to anything would lessen the power of Fenianism, but, to drag it into the foul mire of American politics would be its death forever.

Every Fenian is entitled to exercise his political faith in whatever manner seems best to himself. He may also be the head, heart, and soul of a political organization, provided he do not attain his position by his Fenianism. If he obtain power of any kind on account of his Fenianism, then he prostitutes a NATION'S cause for a selfish purpose.

It may be alleged that political power will serve Fenianism, and should be sought for on that account. Whenever I see men seek for political power to serve Fenianism I may see fit to change my present belief. I have not seen it yet, but I *have* seen frothy babblers, whose utterances are a disgrace to our cause, raise themselves into the enjoyment of political positions in consequence of the belief of politicians that those creatures commanded power, when they could not in reality bring half a dozen voters to

benefit conferred upon our country.

I am led into these remarks to-day by the faithful communication of knowledge to me, that those high in office have established, or are about establishing, a political association—with Fenianism as its advanced guard—for some purpose as yet not publicly made known.

Brothers, I call upon you by every spark of love for Ireland that ever emanated from your breasts, to watch well my words to-day. These words apply to every Fenian, from the very highest to the very lowest in the land.

New York is sufficiently corrupt, God knows, without adding to its corruption by dragging Fenianism into its impure vortex. There are Fenians (?) in New York who, having been permitted to jog along quietly, so long as their own foibles and personal aggrandisement only were concerned, imagine that they can, with impunity, establish an organization of New York politicians, in connection with Fenianism, in our midst, using its leading members, occupying the time and attention of its paid officials, and otherwise bringing our organization into damnable disrepute; but they have reckoned without their host and the vigilant eyes of those who peer into the recesses of their souls when danger to Fenianism arises in any form.

From my intimate knowledge of the men who are members of our organization—from my knowledge of their goodness and sacrifices, and their earnest workings in Ireland's cause, I could not, under the circumstances known to me, say less than I have said to-day; and I am fortunate in having the means of making known such things through the columns of the IRISH PEOPLE, a newspaper in the hands of those who consider no sacrifice too great for Ireland—a fact which should not easily be forgotten by its readers. Anything in the shape of intrigue by Fenians, in or out of office, anything tending to divert the minds of our officers from their plain and manifest duty, must be met at the very threshold of its inception and strangled as we would strangle a monster. We have learned our LESSONS bitterly enough in all conscience to be deceived now or hereafter, and we shall not be deceived. No false sense of honor must be permitted to interfere in the clear discharge of one's duty and in the very moment when danger approaches us, or even that which assumes the appearance of danger, it is the duty of every Fenian to "squelch the rat" at once and for ever.

As an individual I do not claim, and have never claimed, to be the guide of others in anything, save that which position and knowledge enable me to judge by; and, if by position and knowledge, I manage to see breakers ahead, I have determined to make that danger known to those who *work on deck*, for we shall never desert the good old ship, come weal or woe.

I look on political organizations originated by prominent Fenians, or attempted to be originated and controlled by them, by means of Fenianism, as an act of TREASON TO IRELAND, and as such I hold myself free to caution my countrymen against all such, as well as to warn them, and even to teach them, when they are willing to accept such warnings and such teachings.

In this LESSON I have but barely and insufficiently indicated my meaning. I do so studiously in the full hope that a certain danger may not only be averted but destroyed. Those for whom this LESSON is specially intended should study its meaning and rectify their mistake. Should they see fit to disregard the warning now given, there may come a time when they may bitterly lament their perverse obliquity; for charity hath its limits while patriotism knoweth no bounds.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUBLIN, May 17, 1870.

Two times assuredly wear a very pugnacious aspect; but, nevertheless, you must not deem me an quarrelsome thoughts intent when I choose to sign at the bottom of this letter *the name or phase of* DONNYBROOK.

No, I never felt more peaceably inclined in my life, and when last Sunday I stood up and down the favorite promenade in this historic little corner, mingling with beautiful women, handsome children, fashionable young swells, doctors, lawyers, merchants, judges of the land, I felt inspired with the most philanthropic feelings towards all mankind, and did not dream of even asking Mr. Justice Keogh himself to do me the favor of "treading on the tail of my coat." In truth, there is no Donnybrook in existence; for this spot, once so famous for fun and fighting, "and all sorts of devilment," is now an integral part of the Irish metropolis, and about the most fashionable nook in the whole of this pleasant city. Yes, verily,

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS

is faded; and the antique glory of Donnybrook is departed forever. Look, for example, at these handsome semi-detached villas, with trim bright green patches and little ever-green fences in front, and pleasant gardens and conservatories behind. They are decidedly pleasant to look upon. I reside in one of them; and twenty or thirty years ago, where I sit in my bright, cheerful little study, a tent was doubtless pitched on the soft turf, and brisk feet pattered merrily on the sought of doors which were unhinged off some neighboring cabin for the occasion—pattered to the shrill notes of the violin, or the merry tones of the bagpipes. Dear me [illegible] "Like the baseless fabric of a vision," the tents and booths have all vanished; the wild bands, the bearded dancers, the amazon who lifted the blacksmith's anvil with the help of her head, the giant who was preternaturally tall and preternaturally thin, the dwarf whose age was as great as his size was small, the fat baby and the learned pig are all gone; and the once dissipated and disreputable Donnybrook has become the very centre of fashion and decorum.

Yes; to this complexion has it come at last. You see this property belonged to the late Lord Palmerston; and eight or ten years ago there sprung up a rage for building in this neighborhood. The handsome Pembroke Road (continuation of Baggot street) was already populous; and the still handsomer Waterloo Road, with its charming residences, gardens, conservatories, and rows of young trees, was already almost in rivalry, and in a happy hour [illegible]

where that festive gathering was once assembled. Can it have been where those charming lines of houses stand? Or down where the little Dodder rolls so peacefully? Or yonder where are the convent and the schools? Or, over beyond the bridge, where rises the graceful spire of the parish church, recently erected by my reverend friend, Canon O'Connell, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in all Ireland. Of a truth the glory of Donnybrook's once famous yearly saturnalia is buried in the tomb of the Capulets.

But I claim your pardon for this digression: I am sure you did not bargain for it. You are, doubtless, much more desirous of getting some news of the condition of things in Ireland just now—more anxious, in fact, to know

WHAT'S GOING ON.

Well, to this question, my answer may be given in a very comprehensive negative—nothing good. Ireland enjoys all the blessings of an Algerine bill of the latest and most improved pattern—an ingenious piece of ruffianism of which the English legislative intellect is alone capable. The people are worried almost to madness by the armed hirelings of the foreign rule, who harrass them night and day. These perjured scoundrels of a government, so base and truculent as it is mean and hypocritical, are uncommonly clever at manufacturing crime to suit the benevolent provisions of the new Coercion Act, and no honest man's life is safe in their hands. And be it known that Gladstone, whom Cardinal Cullen and his followers so greatly admire, is not going to rest content with this instrument of torture for the Irish: a new engine for the persecution of "Irish Popery" is being manufactured. Gladstone announces that he is going to open a campaign against those holy sisterhoods,

THE IRISH NUNS.

He is, as he informs us, about to introduce a bill for compulsory inquiry into the condition and management of the Irish nunneries, and the amount of their property, with a view to its ultimate confiscation, of course. Heaven help the poor sacred sisterhoods when Gladstone's English commissioners come to inquire into their affairs. They will be subjected to all sorts of annoyances, insults, and outrage. But I congratulate Cullen and his friends on this result of their traitorous alliance with the implacable enemies of their country and religion.

Of course, you do not require to be told that this unfortunate country swarms thickly with England's

RED-COATED VERMIN.

They and the "royal constabulary"—that sad disgrace of Ireland to-day—crowd on us everywhere as thick as summer flies round a barrel of molasses. Arrests of honest and unoffending men are made on the merest pretext; they are flung into prison instantly, where they are treated worse than the vilest criminals; and they may consider themselves very lucky if, at last, they (with no provable charge against them except the sin of being humble Irishmen) are suffered to go at large with no worse torture than a month or two in the felon's cell and a shower of filthy abuse from some ruffianly stipendiary of the alien government.

CURSING THE FENIANS.

It is in this charming state of things that that saintly ecclesiastical dignitary, Cardinal Cullen, pours more of his curses on the country which he labors so hard to betray to the English enemy. His eminence did us the favor of paying us a flying visit from Rome the other day. And with what object do you think? Why, to pour a shower of curses on the heads of the unfortunate Fenians, and all others who presume to think that the abominations of the English tyranny in Ireland are such as no people, no matter how down-trodden, should endure patiently. But, *à propos*, Byron's estimate of Berkeley's saying was there was "no matter what said." I opine that the curses hurled by Gladstone's scarlet-robed ally at the heads of Irish patriots are of very little account: in fact, 'tis no matter what he says; only it would be gratifying to see his curses going "home to roost." The illustrious and patriotic archbishop of Tuam did not deem it his function to come over here and fling curses at the men who devote them selves to the sacred cause of Ireland's liberation.

Let Cullen slide: his name is a stumbling block and a scandal. But let me relate to you, if the affair has not already reached you through the papers, the latest and nicest thing out in

IRISH LANDLORD ORANGEISM.

One Mr. Darcy Irvine is landlord of a property on the banks of Lough Erne, County Fermanagh. It is hardly necessary to say that he is a bad Irishman, a bad landlord, and a very vicious Orangeman. This fellow has built a mansion near the lake, which he has just converted into a hotel, for the entertainment of tourists; but his conduct has been so bad and his charges so monstrous that the hotel is deserted, especially by the gentlemen of Ireland. He is furious at this; and, after the fashion of the fox and the grapes, he publishes an advertisement that "no Irish need apply(!)" for entertainment at his hotel. The said Irish don't seem at all likely to trouble him. This wretched creature recently concocted a story that he had received a threatening letter and had been fired at; then he published a notification in the papers that it was not he but his butler who had been fired at in mistake for himself; and finally it came out that the whole cock-and-bull story was a fabrication based on a statement of one of his flunkies that he heard "the snap of a percussion cap" somewhere (not the report of a gun or pistol shot), and that he saw a flash! Of course, this fellow Irvine must be mad as well as wicked—he has armed sentinels round his house, writes defiant proclamations to Ribbonmen and Fenians, and proposes to build up the windows of his "hotel" and convert them into loopholes; but would such an insane wretch be suffered to go at large in any well-governed country?

ANOTHER INSULT TO IRELAND.

The flunkies who basely bow their object heads to the rod of English rule have erected a statue of the late Lord Carlisle (formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) in the Phœnix Park. This Carlisle was the fellow who went round the country preaching that the population was too large—after two millions had been murdered or hunted out. Ireland, he said, was only fit to be the "mother of flocks and herds" to feed the English. The erection of a statue to this man, in Dublin's splendid park, is an abominable disgrace to the country. I pray Heaven that some patriotic young Irishmen will avail themselves of the next dark night to blow it up sky-high.

DONNYBROOK.

A COURT SCENE.—"Williams, look up; tell us Wil liam who made you, do you know?" Williams who was considered a fool, screwing his face and looking thoughtful [illegible] "Moses, I s'pose"—"that will do." "Now," said Counsellor Gray, addressing the court, "Williams says he supposes Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer, more than I supposed him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of Scripture, but I submit it is not sufficient to testify his being a man as a witness qualified to give testimony." "Mr. Judge," says the fool, "may I ax the lawyer a question?" "Certainly," said the judge, "ask him any question you please." "Well, then, Mr. Lawyer, who'd you s'pose made you?" "Aaron, I s'pose," said [illegible] "Well, now, we read in the [illegible]"

An Irish Plebiscite.

ACCORDING to the best English statesmen it is the right of every nation to choose its own rulers. England has insisted on the right elsewhere. Napoleon III. has made it the guardian of the Empire. England herself acknowledges and acts upon it in England. By virtue of it the dynasty which rules the British Empire has been often changed. At its voice the white rose was changed to red, and both were blended by the Tudors. Stuart followed Plantagenet, and the house of Orange succeeded both. By its power the Brunswickers sat upon the throne, and by its success Queen Victoria reigns over the Empire of Britain. But in these times the voice of the people spoke through the smoke of the cannon, and they wrote their will with their swords. By sword and cannon England has proclaimed the right of suffering nations to build their own Temple of Liberty. In Italy they did it, and England defended the Italians with her pen. In France they did it, and England acknowledged the Revolution. In Spain they did it, and England sang songs of praise over the ruin of despotism. In Germany and in Greece they did it, and England ratified the proclamation of the people's will. In Ireland generation after generation has attempted to erect the edifice, and England has destroyed the work by crafty statesmanship and by a plentiful use of bayonets and bullets. Still in Ireland England denies what she acknowledges everywhere else in the world—the right of the people to choose their own government. Millions of her treasure, the best blood of her armies, the genius of her statesmen, have been spent and wasted in repressing the principle for which statecraft, military power, and wealth have been elsewhere employed. All have been wasted, because in the Irish soil the principle lives and grows—and grows more formidable every day. Because it is so formidable Ireland to-day is ruled by a military occupation. And the right of the people is so suppressed, because it is said by the ministers of the English crown, they have the desire and the intention to declare it in the fashion of the English themselves, by the sword. In France, the Emperor Napoleon might have said the same thing. He became ruler of France by the will of the people, wherein his right to govern differs materially from the English right to govern in Ireland. There has been revolt against his rule in France, and French discontent has, time after time, shown itself against the State, and attempted rebellion. England came to us without our will, and Irish discontent has never died. It has ever been active—it has ceaselessly protested. When discontent proclaims itself in France—when it protests against the regime of the Empire, the Emperor does not threaten fire and sword, and abolish the liberties of his people. He rules by the right of the people, and he acknowledges that right by submitting his authority to their decision. Here is an example for England to follow in Ireland. But it is an example which England will not follow. For various weighty reasons she dare not. The French Emperor has been the saviour of his people. Under his regime they have had plenty and prosperity. Under his regime the people of France have become wealthy, and France itself has become the first among European nations. The fields of France are studded with happy homesteads—her cities are thronged with busy men—her harbors are filled with argosies of flowing sail. All these things France owes to the Empire of Napoleon the Third, and therefore, on Sunday, the French people by their plebiscite declared him their chosen guide, though the thought and the progressive spirit of the nation condemn Imperialism in principle. And so it might be with England in Ireland, if the same condition existed. They do not exist. Instead of a plebiscite, we have a Coercion Bill. Instead of a proclamation of popular right, we have the reign of might. And it is because England could not win by a plebiscite that she dare not give it to Ireland. Ireland is poor, impoverished, and the land is made desolate—the people seek across the seas the sustenance which the French people find at home. Her cities are deserted, her harbors bare of ships, and the nation which helps to conduct the commerce of every nation of the earth, has no commerce of her own. Liberty has no existence, happiness is a stranger, and misery and discontent are familiar guests. Put on her trial for her government of Ireland, England has been found guilty of oppressions in the generations of the past. She dare not now ask a verdict from the Ireland of to-day, because it would only record the condemnation of seven centuries. For without the voting urn or the sword the plebiscite of the Irish people has been given, not by a large majority, but by the universal will of the people. The verdict of Ireland is as unmistakable as that of France, and it is that the people desire to govern themselves.—*Flag of Ireland.*

THE LONGFORD ELECTION.

Application for a Criminal Information Against Lord Greville.

MR. BUTT, Q. C., on behalf of Morgan Harris, one of the electors of the County of Longford who voted for Mr. Martin at the late election, moved for leave to file a criminal information against the Right Hon. Lord Greville for a breach of the Corrupt Practices Act, amounting to a misdemeanor, by remitting a large sum of money on behalf of his son, who was one of the candidates at the election, for the purposes of the election, to a person who was not the expense agent. The 3d section of the 26th and 27th Vic., chap. 29, of the Corrupt Practices Act, was as follows: "No payment, except in respect to the personal expenses of the candidate, and no advance, loan, or deposit shall be made by, or on behalf of, any candidate at an election before, or during, or after such election, on account of, or in support of, such election otherwise than through the agent or agents, whose name and address, or names and addresses, have been delivered in writing to the returning officer on or before the day of nomination, or to an agent or agents to be appointed in his or their place or places, as herein provided, and any person making any such advance, loan, or deposit otherwise than through such agent or agents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or in Scotland of an offence punishable with fine or imprisonment." The application was founded upon the affidavit of Mr. Harris, referring to the evidence given at the election petition, and the shorthand writer's notes of portions of the evidence which were identified, and from which it appeared that the Rev. James Reynolds, the priest who distributed large sums of money for corrupt treating on behalf of the Hon. Reginald Greville Nugent, and who was not the expense agent, admitted at the trial the receipt by him directly from Lord Greville of £3,000 for election purposes. The election expense agent up to the day of the nomination was Mr. John Maxwell, and from that day his son, Mr. Mr. James Maxwell, held the position. The furnishing of this money to the Rev. Mr. Reynolds had led, Mr. Butt observed, to the corrupt practices of the election for the County of Longford, which

the whole of the money, deliberately and wilfully, in violation of the Act of Parliament, and so led to all that corrupt expenditure, was to escape.

The Lord Chief Justice said the Court would take time to consider the matter, and deliver judgment in the morning.—*Express.*

THE DECISION.

The Lord Chief Justice said that on the previous day Mr. Isaac Butt sought leave to file a criminal information against Lord Greville, for an offence which, if established, Mr. Butt correctly described as a misdemeanor under the 3d section of the Corrupt Practices Act. The application was founded first upon a letter which, he thought, from the statement of Mr. Butt, would have been verified by affidavit. A copy of that letter was sent to Judge O'Brien, but there was no evidence whatever to affect Lord Greville in connection with it. The application was next grounded upon the affidavit of Harris, one of the electors of the County of Longford, but with respect to that affidavit it was only necessary to state that it had reference to the Longford election petition, and set forth that on the trial of that petition before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald it was proved that so and so took place, and such and such things were proved in evidence. Each paragraph of the affidavit commenced with the words, "And it was further proved," down to and including the 9th, but at the commencement of the 10th paragraph, which immediately touched the matter in hand, these words were—he considered ingenuously—left out, the assertion being simply made that the residue of £4,000, deducting £3,000 sent to Mr. Maxwell, conducting agent for the Hon. Mr. Nugent, was remitted to the Rev. James Reynolds for the purposes of the election. Now, upon reading this affidavit carefully, the bench were of opinion that its true meaning and effect was that it was an affidavit stating that such and such things were proved by other persons, but not giving those allegations as matter of fact within the knowledge of the deponent. That was the case presented to the court, and the first thing for the bench to ascertain was, whether it was possible for them, in granting a criminal information, to act in any other way than as their predecessors had always done. It was an established practice not to allow the filing of criminal informations, except those filed by her Majesty's Attorney-General, unless grounded upon affidavit establishing some misdemeanor, and the court would require the same evidence in support of the application as would be necessary to produce in support of an indictment. His lordship quoted several authorities in which this rule of practice was laid down, and concluded. I cannot say that what is alleged to have taken place has not been proved by other parties in the inquiry before my learned brother, and justice will not be denied to the party who seeks it if he has a case to bring before the court. The whole of the report, from which certain extracts furnished to us have been taken, is before Parliament, and the authority of the House of Commons can be exerted, as it has frequently been—if there be sufficient ground to warrant such a course—to direct her Majesty's Attorney-General to prosecute the individual who has violated the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act. Therefore, in giving our opinion that there is no case established on which we could grant a criminal information, we do not at all say that there may not be facts existing which would entitle the parties seeking these informations to the benefit of the bar.

THE MISERERE AT ROME.

THE Sistine Chapel is dimly lighted, to correspond with the gloom of the scene shadowed forth. The ceremonies commenced with the chanting of the Lamentations. Thirteen candles, in the form of an erect triangle, were lighted up in the beginning, representing the different moral lights of the ancient Church of Israel. One after another was extinguished as the chants proceeded, until the last and brightest one, at the top, representing Christ, was put out. As they, one by one, slowly disappeared in the deepening gloom, a blacker night seemed gathering over the hopes of fate and man, and the lamentation grew wilder and deeper. But as the Prophet of prophets, the Light, the Hope of the world disappeared, the lament suddenly ceased. Not a sound was heard amid the deepening gloom. The catastrophe was too awful and the shock too great to admit of speech. He who had been pouring his sorrowful notes over the good and great seemed struck suddenly dumb at this greatest woe. Stunned and stupified, he could not contemplate this mighty disaster. I never felt a heavier pressure upon my heart than at this moment. The chapel was packed in every inch of it, even out of the door, far back into the ample hall; and yet not a sound was heard. I could hear the breathing of the mighty multitude, and amid it the suppressed, half-drawn sigh. Like the chanter, each man seemed to say, "Christ is gone, we are orphans—all orphans!" The silence at length became too painful. I thought I would shriek out in agony, when suddenly a low wail, so desolate and yet so sweet, so despairing and yet so tender, like the last strain of a broken heart, stole slowly out from the distant darkness, and swelled over the throng, that the tears rushed unbidden to my eyes, and I could have wept like a child in sympathy. It then died away as if the grief were too great for the strain. Fainter and fainter, like the dying tone of a lute, it sunk away, as if the last sigh of sorrow was ended, when suddenly there burst through the arches a cry so piercing and shrill, that it seemed not the voice of song, but the language of a wounded and dying heart, in its last agonizing throb. The multitude swayed to it, like the forest to the blast. Again it ceased, and broken sobs of exhausted grief alone were heard. In a moment the whole choir joined the lament, and seemed to weep with the weeper. After a few notes they paused again, and that sweet, melancholy voice mourned on alone. Its note is still in my ear. I wanted to see the singer. It seemed as if such sounds could come from nothing but a broken heart. Oh! how unlike the triumphant anthem that swept through the same chapel on the morning that symbolized the resurrection.—*Headley.*

New Publications.

THE TWO SISTERS: A Tale of the "Good Shepherd." By Lady Herbert. P. Donahoe, Boston.

Lady Herbert's name should be sufficient to warrant a fair meed of praise to any work from her pen. The two sisters is a small work, but a valuable one of its kind, and that kind will be sure to recommend itself to every Catholic reader. The object of the work is to explain the nature of the noble charity known as the "Good Shepherd." The work is cheap, and should be in every household, and every member of the family should read it. It has our highest commendation.

THE MEN WHO ADVERTISE: American Newspaper Hole Book & Directory 1870. George P. Rowell & Co. New York.

This is quite a ponderous volume, containing [illegible]

Fenian News.

TERRA BUENA, SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

By inserting the following resolutions you will much oblige the members of this circle.

At a regular meeting of the "Fergh McHugh" Circle the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in John Savage, C. E. F. B., we recognize a true Irishman and a noble patriot; and that we consider his actions free from all political motives or personal aggrandizement, and that his highest ambition is the unity of Irishmen and the freedom of Ireland, and as such we tender him our heartfelt thanks and a "cead mille failte" to the Pacific coast.

At the same meeting it was moved and seconded that the following resolution be also presented to the Chief Executive on his arrival, and forwarded to the office of the IRISH PEOPLE for publication:

Resolved, That the members of this Circle do hereby place implicit confidence in the organizer of this Circle, Captain P. J. Kain. In him we recognize a trustworthy Irishman. Many thanks are due to him for the earnest manner in which he has worked for the cause of Ireland on the Pacific coast.

Resolved, That the secretary be requested to make out these resolutions in triplet form—one to be presented to the Chief Executive on his arrival in California, one to be forwarded to the office of the IRISH PEOPLE for publication, and the other to be entered on the minutes of the next regular meeting.

(Signed) BRYAN LEARY, Centre.
JER. O'REILLY, Chairman, C. S.
TIMOTHY HOGAN, Secretary.

MAY 15, 1870.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Organizing Corps of the District of Manhattan announce that a public meeting of the Peter O'Neill Crowley Circle will be held at their hall, in the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Duane and Centre streets, on Wednesday evening, June 1. Speakers Messrs. Sheedy McNamara and James Doyle.

P. G. DUFFY, Chairman.

T. S. MELANEY, Sec.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: As the IRISH PEOPLE being the only representative journal of the Irish race in this country, I beg leave of you to give insertion for the benefit of his many friends, both in Ireland and America, of the death of a near relative of mine, Patrick Rea, of the parish of Glenroe, County Limerick, whose death occurred under very sudden circumstances, being only a few days ill with brain fever. The deceased was an active member of the I. R. B., and was only about five months in this country. He was buried on Friday, May 13, 1870, at Flatbush Cemetery. He took an active part in the rising of 1867, and was at one time in communication with P. O'Neill Crowley. Grieved as I am at having to communicate this to you, I am still overjoyed to see, by the IRISH PEOPLE, that you are able, thank God, to resume your position as editor of a paper which is the only true exponent of the Irish race in America. Hoping that God will spare you to see the good work accomplished, for which you have sacrificed the best years of your life, the liberation of poor old Ireland, and for which you have the prayers of all true Irishmen for your welfare. May God grant you a long and happy life is the prayer of your humble servant in the same cause.

ANDREW REA MOORE,
Of the I. R. B., late of Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.

We are pained to observe the following announcement in the *Cork Examiner* of May, 14, 1870.

Died, at her residence, Strand House, Clonakilty, on the 12th inst., in the forty-sixth year of her age, after a long and trying illness, Margaret, the beloved wife of Maxwell Irwin (mother of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa), deeply and sincerely regretted by her numerous friends and acquaintances. May she rest in peace.

M'HALE CIRCLE.

THE DEATH OF A BROTHER.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, who doeth all things well, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, John William Herbert, after a lingering and painful illness; be it

Resolved, That it is a consolation to the friends of the departed that our Brother terminated an exemplary Christian life surrounded by kind friends and with all the comforts which religion can bestow, and met death with pious fortitude and the hope of a happy eternity.

Resolved, That in the decease of our Brother we have lost a steadfast friend, a judicious counsellor, a true Fenian, a most earnest and faithful fellow-worker in the grand cause of Ireland's liberation, and one whose faith in and devotion to the final triumph of that cause never wavered.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the departed in their great affliction, and partake of the grief which every friend of our lamented brother must deeply feel.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and sent to the Editor of the IRISH PEOPLE with a request that they be published.

WILLIAM O'SULLIVAN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
W. M. CURRY,
PHILIP MCMAHON,
THOMAS EGAN,
DENIS DEMPSEY,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
Committee on Resolutions.

May 24, 1870.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE IRISHMAN.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 27, 1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acquaint you of the death of a remarkable Irishman, Michael Ryan, who departed this uncertain life on the 21st instant. Deceased was the son of a '98 rebel, who was killed at the ever memorable battle of Oulart Hill. He inherited the patriotic blood of his patriot father. Six years ago that model tyrant landlord, the Duke of Leinster, ejected him from a holding wherein his patriot father drew his first breath, though an aged man, with the blossoms of three score and ten on his hoary head. His only alternative, like thousands more of our countrymen, was the emigrant ship.

His memory was surprising, being a scholar of the old school. His intellect was great. In scholarly requirements he would make graduates of the present day blush. He was likewise posted in all the ancient and modern legends of his persecuted country.

With what pathos he would relate meeting those two tried and unflinching patriots, Colonel John O'Mahony and Michael Doheny, on the mountain in '48. Deceased was well acquainted with the 60 men. In his death, Ireland has lost a true [illegible] and [illegible] a loving husband. His [illegible]

The President and the Fenians.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The President has been asked by some of the Fenians who were opposed to the recent movement to intercede in behalf of the captured Fenians now in the hands of the Canadian authorities.

The Secretary of State will probably confer with the English Minister on the subject.

The latter says that the Canadians are very much exasperated, and are disposed to let the law take its course.

Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Possessions.

MADRID, May 28.

The Minister of the Colonies read to the Cortes yesterday the draft of a law for the gradual extinction of slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The bill provides that children born of slaves since 1868 shall be free, the Government paying an indemnity of fifty dollars for each; and all those born after the promulgation of this law shall be unconditionally free. Slaves who have fought in the Spanish service, and all over sixty-five years of age are to be immediately set free.

Latest from Buffalo.

TORONTO, May 30.

Dispatches from Buffalo say that there are in that city about 1,200 Fenians who express their determination to make a raid on some locality; but being without organization, or any person capable of leading them, no attack need be feared. This opinion is from a source usually considered good.

IN London it is proposed to paint the cabs of different colors. Cabs at six-pence per mile are to be painted yellow, those at nine-pence scarlet, and those at a shilling blue. They are also to have colored lamps.

IN 1837 five soldiers were considered sufficient escort from Leavenworth into the heart of the Indian country. After forty years thirty five thousand soldiers are required to guard the settlement.

THE British Treasury accounts show the total receipts in the Exchequer from the 1st to the 18th of April, £3,288,438, against £3,765,055; the diminution of customs, £395,609; expenditure, £5,283,-080, against £5,236,134.

"MA," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?" "Pshaw! what are you talking about?" "Why, ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married—the men don't."

"SAMBO, what am your 'pinion ob rats?" "Why I tink de one dat hab de shortest tail will get in de hole de quickest."

SOMEBODY.

Somebody's knocking at the door,
Somebody's step upon the floor,
Somebody's hat's upon the stand,
Somebody's taken by the hand,
Somebody's handed to a seat,
Somebody's sitting at his feet,
Somebody's smoothing back the curls,
Somebody's saying "best of girls."

Time rolls on—and from the one,
With the year the love has gone,
Somebody's waiting now in vain,
Somebody's tapping the window-pane;
Looking listlessly into the snow
Sighing with pleasures that swiftly go,
Turning sadly to work again,
Sighing over the "might have been."

Somebody comes there now no more,
Somebody knocks at some other door,
Only one more untrue for gold,
The world grows wicked as the world grows old,
Only one more on the list "mistaken,"
Only one more forgotten, forsaken,
Somebody thinking till she grows gray,
Somebody loving her life away.

GLYCERINE.—The discovery of this remarkable substance affords a new instance of the value of chemical science. It is derived from a residuum left after the making of soap and stearine candles, and which for ages was considered of no value. The discovery is of immense importance. The medicinal properties of glycerine are of the most striking kind, but it is not valuable in pharmacy only; its antiseptic properties are marvellous. It is capable of preserving animal substances from decay: leather is preserved by it in a soft and pliable condition; wooden vessels saturated with it neither shrink nor dry up. It is used for extracting the odor of flowers, and is of great value in the process of dyeing, brewing, liquor making, and wine keeping; its power in healing sores and removing pains, such as earache, is wonderful. With nitric acid it forms nitroglycerine, a substance whose explosive force is many degrees greater than that of gunpowder.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The memory of a hero of the field of science is to be preserved by a monument. In Venice, at last, a committee has been organized for the erection of a monument to the great astronomer and mathematician, Galileo. As the site of it, the place before the entrance of the bell tower of San Marco has been chosen. It was on the top of this tower, in 1609, Galileo produced and explained before a committee of the Venetian Senate the first telescope of his invention. It was not known then in Italy that some years before a telescope had been invented and constructed in the Netherlands. It is due, however, to Galileo, that the instrument, the inventor of which he was considered, was introduced for general use into science of astronomy, and very soon, too, into navigation.

LET me whip him for his mother, he is such a naughty boy; he the baby tried to smother, and he's broken Emma's toy. Of the doll I gave to Ellen he has cut off the nose, and there really is no telling what length his mischief goes. Just last night he put a cracker 'neath Aunt Jemima's chair, and he gave me such a whacker when I asked how it came there. Then when old Mr. Toodles was just starting off by rail, quick he tied her two fat poodles fast together by the tail. O, it really is quite dreadful the way that boy goes on, putting things into one's headful, and cayenne in one's cigars. You may guess that many other boyish tricks he's daily at, so I'll whip him for his mother, as a threesome [illegible] brat.

LEOPOLD II., King of Belgium, has, it is stated, an invincible repugnance to signing a death warrant, and has thus successfully resisted appeals to hand label the sentence to the guillotine of a criminal who had murdered three cattle dealers, brothers, and secreted their bodies in his own court-yard, and had also poisoned his own wife.

TWO-THIRDS of the French bishops and priests now in Rome had requested permission to vote at the French Embassy on the *plebiscite*. The Marquis de Banneville thanked them for their patriotism, but was instructed to reply that the law did not permit such a step.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—"* * * I have a Grover & Baker sewing machine, which has been in use two years constantly. It does every variety of work with ease and facility. It has not cost me one cent for repairs. I consider it the best Machine in the world." *Thos. B. Boston, Lexington, Ky.*

FOR a Stylish and becoming Hat at a popular price call on our neighbor "Burke," of No. 138 Fulton street, near Broadway. His hats are unsurpassed for [illegible]

A "Talk" Between Two Wives.—"About a week after Thanksgiving," writes a lady who signs her name Emma D Emerson, and dates her letter "Bartlett street, Brooklyn, E. D.," "me and my friend Mrs. A. McDerm, my next-door neighbor, had a serious talk about our husbands. Mine is a lithographic printer, and her's a picture frame gilder. They had both been working over hours, and were completely broken down, rested badly, couldn't eat, and complained of sick headache. We had heard that PLANTATION BITTERS was first-rate in such cases, so we sent for two bottles, and persuaded our husbands to try the effect. It worked like a charm, and now, after taking the Bitters for four weeks, they are both, so to speak, like new men. Their strength and health are thoroughly recruited, appetites good, spirits cheerful, and say they can bear twice the fatigue without inconvenience, that they could a month ago. Thinking that the proprietors of such an excellent remedy have a right to know the good it is doing, I send you these lines."

"THE simple purity of SEA MOSS FARINE, its acknowledged healthfulness, unrivaled flavor, delicacy, great convenience, and economy, will win for it, as we believe it deserves, the foremost place among all articles intended for similar purposes."—*Sun.*

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE has been before the public now for several years, and has had a full and fair trial in innumerable households. We have had one of them in use in our family from the first day of their public sale, and it gives us great pleasure to bear testimony of their great excellence, use, and value. There is no mistake about them. They perform all the work that is claimed for them by the makers, and all who have used Doty's Machine say that they would not be without it for a thousand dollars.—*Chicago, Ill., Tribune.*

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
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City Residences, Stores, and Lots, Country Seats, and Farms, bought, sold, rented, and exchanged. Loans negotiated, Auction Sales of Furniture, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURES OF
REAL BRONZE
DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.
These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in America or abroad.
RUSSELL & ERWIN,
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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TRADESMEN'S
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1870 over $433,000 00.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.
D. B. KEELER, President.
OFFICE, No. 163 BROADWAY.

Third Grand Annual
Civil and Military
PIC-NIC,
Under the auspices of the
BROOKLYN CIRCLES OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
Will be held at
LEFFERT'S PARK,
BROOKLYN,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 23, '70,
Day and Evening
Music by McCann's Celebrated Band.
There will be a Grand Dress Parade of the L. S. P. on the above occasion.
TICKETS, - - - FIFTY CENTS.
EDWARD RYAN, Chairman.
JOHN GALLAGHER, Sec.
P. DUNNE, Treas.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DEBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Laboratory—142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.

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O'NEIL & CO.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Teas, Teas, Teas,
REDUCED TWENTY CENTS PER POUND
Five Cents Reduction on All Coffees.
TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
SPICES, Etc.
No. 85 MYRTLE AVENUE,
BROOKLYN.
The latest importations at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Sugars of every grade from the Best Refiners.
Goods sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
Wholesale and Retail.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

LELAND'S
New Columbian Hotel,
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SARATOGA, N. Y.
Terms, $3.50 Per Day.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will be open for the Reception of Guests June 1, 1870.
Parties wishing to engage rooms will please address
CHARLES E. LELAND,
Saratoga Springs,
Or DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY.

UNION HOUSE,
Congress street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The well-known Proprietor will be happy to see all his old friends and patrons during the Summer months. The house is now thoroughly fitted up, and the Bar is well supplied with the choicest Ales, Wines, Liquors, and Segars.
SIMON FLANIGAN, Proprietor.

O'ROURKE'S SHADES,
No. 113 Broadway, first door North of the American Hotel.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
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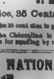
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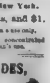
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Slave and Hostage

An Italian Legend

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE

CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED)

[illegible]

CHAPTER VI.

[illegible]

MUSIC IN IRELAND.

I.—TASTE OF THE ANCIENT IRISH FOR MUSIC. II.—PRESENT WANT OF CULTIVATION OF MUSICAL TASTE. III.—PLAN SUGGESTED FOR ITS EDUCATION.

(From the Carlow College Magazine.)

1. The taste for music, for which Ireland was so celebrated in past ages, affords in these days of ours so few signs of vitality, that one is tempted to ask: "Is it altogether dying out? If so, can anything be done to revive it, and what should be the means?"

That Ireland did possess in olden times a superior musical taste, is a fact that does not, we believe, admit of contradiction. Indeed, it is one of the very few facts connected with the ancient history of Ireland which is not called in question. Giraldus Cambrensis, who came over here as a private secretary in the royal retinue, during the first English invasion in the twelfth century, and who has never been found in his writings anything but partiality to the Irish, nevertheless, bears strong testimony to their superiority in music.

Speaking of them, he says:

"The attention of this people to instrumental music I find worthy of commendation. In which their skill is beyond all comparison superior to that of any nation I have ever seen."

It should not be forgotten that Cambrensis, with all his anti-Irish prejudices, was one of the most accomplished scholars of his time, and that, being of the royal family of the Prince of Wales, he had ample opportunities, not only in England, but also on the continent, of knowing how music was cultivated in those days.

To the same effect is the testimony of Mr. Powell, a Welsh historian, who wrote in the sixteenth century before that of Cambrensis. He relates that—[illegible]

... a second time, when it is again welcomed as a dear old acquaintance.

And still, delightful as the Irish melodies are, how near they were falling into total oblivion! It was only towards the close of the last century that a successful effort was made by some patriotic gentlemen in the North of Ireland to collect and publish the Irish airs, which were still traditionally known, and played by the last remnant of the Irish harpers. Our national poet, Moore, gives a concise and very interesting account of their proceedings:

"During the prevalence," he says, "of the Penal Code, the music of Ireland was made to share in the fate of its people. Both were alike shut out from the pale of civilized life; and seldom anywhere but in the huts of the proscribed race could the sweet voice of the songs of other days be heard. Even of that class, the itinerant harpers, among whom for a long period our ancient music had been kept alive, there remained but few to continue the precious tradition; and a great music-meeting, held at Belfast in the year 1792, at which two or three still remaining of the old race of wandering harpers assisted, exhibited the last public effort made by the lovers of Irish music to preserve to their country the only grace or ornament left to her, out of the wreck of all her liberties and hopes. Thus, what the fierce legislature of the Pale had endeavored vainly through so many centuries to effect—the utter extinction of Ireland's Minstrelsy—the deadly pressure of the Penal Laws had nearly, at the close of the eighteenth century, accomplished; and, but for the zeal and intelligent research of Mr. Bunting, at that crisis, the greater part of our musical treasures would probably have been lost to the world. It was in the year 1796 that this gentleman published his first volume; and the national spirit and hope, then awakened in Ireland by the democratic principle throughout Europe, could not but insure a most cordial reception for such a work;—flattering as it was to the fond dreams of Erin's early days, and containing in itself, indeed, remarkable testimony to the truth of her claims to an early date of civilization."

II. Since those days, to which Moore refers, what has been done in a general way to preserve throughout this country anything like a good taste for [illegible]

III. Thus, if the Board of Education [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

[illegible]

WIT AND HUMOR.

[illegible]

EPIGRAM.

[illegible]

UNPUBLISHED POEMS.

AN IDYLL.

[illegible]

SPRINGTIME AND HARVEST.

[illegible]

GENERAL MEAGHER.

His Body Found by a Pioneer and Buried Near Fort Benton.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.)

[illegible]

Therefore, Mr. Collins offers to be one of an exploring party to go up to Fort Benton and investigate the affair. He and Tobin have little doubt [illegible] General Meagher. The reasons for believing this are many.

[illegible] had heard nothing whatever of [illegible], and did not even know that Meagher was Governor of the Territory.

[illegible] whose advent was known perhaps better to millions of the Irish citizens than that of any man, living or dead.

Third, General Meagher fell overboard the Thompson after ten o'clock on the night of the drowning. [illegible] afterwards—a [illegible].

Fourth, the story can be substantiated on oath, and Tobin will accompany any committee to the scene of discovery, and point out the grave of his hapless companion, and that of the luckless Irish soldier-orator. Mr. Tobin wants no reward, and will form one of the committee from purely patriotic motives.

There is no reason why the Irish people, for whom he sacrificed his young hopes, and the American people, in whose cause the departed hero proudly battled, should not make some decent effort to recover his bones.

Truly, no greater orator survives him on this favored soil; no truer or more single-hearted patriot ever raised his voice or drew his sword in any cause; and many a delightful audience, and many a field of enduring fame, can bear splendid testimony to the matchless eloquence and undoubted valor of Thomas Francis Meagher.

There are thousands and tens of thousands in his own island that would hail with mournful joy the ship that should bear to his native shore the dust of the famous Irishman.

In Waterford, his natal city, a splendid monument is about to be erected to his memory. But neither stone nor marble can compensate Ireland for the ruins of him whose genius shall forever shine with that of Grattan, and whose bravery was not second to that of the Irish Paladin, Sarsfield.

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A Louisiana negro, somewhat advanced in years, was accosted a few days since by a former employer, with the question as to how he was getting along. "Well, sir," said he, "I'se quit work now, and am studyin' for the ministry." The gentleman, upon asking to see what work his sable attendant of former times had under his arm, was handed, with a great show of importance, an old copy of one of Webster's elementary spelling books, which the old darkey declared that the colored preacher up at the schoolhouse had told him had contained all the [illegible] that was wort picking up afore gwine in the pulpit. "Arter you gets dare," continued the old [illegible] be divine, "you's got to pound away on de [illegible] and search de Scriptures."

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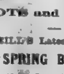
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In stock and made to order, Ale Hogsheads, Barrels and Half Barrels.
A General Assortment of New Work Constantly on Hand.
Trimming and Repairing at the shortest notice. All orders promptly attended to.
Brewers and others, in need of any of the above articles, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Steam and Gasfitter, and Coppersmith,
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HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
JOBBING NEATLY DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

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GAS AND STEAM FITTER
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
[illegible]

To Brewers and Others.

JAMES DUFFY,
COOPER,
No. 726 Sixth Street,
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Always on hand, or Made to Order, Hogsheads, Barrels, Kegs, &c., &c.
Repairing, Trimming, &c., Neatly Done, at the Shortest Notice and Cheapest Rates.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dini, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 230. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JEROMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA DOES NOT CONSIDER HIMSELF BOUND by the Decision of the Commissioners of Claims, of the 1st of May, 1869, in the case of the Estate of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, deceased, in which the Claimant was adjudged to be the Nephew and Heir-at-Law of the said Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, deceased, and he will not, on the 1st day of July, 1870, or any other day, or at any time, or place, or before any Commissioner or Commissioners, or Court, or Judge, or Jury, or Court of Law, or Court of Equity, or Court of Claims, or Court of Arbitration, or Court of Appeal, or Court of Appeal in Chancery, or Court of Appeal in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error in Error, or Court of Appeal in Error in Chancery in Ireland in Error

NORTH CLIFF.

BY DUBLANEAH.

The Cashel rock, in lonely vale,
Stands crowned with ancient splendor;
The Hill of Howth can never fail
My heart, with visions tender,
But there's a Cliff more dear to me,
Which Lee is flowing under,
And Silver Spring, and Tivoli,
Are gazing on with wonder.

For she is there, who has the air,
Arrayed in graceful neatness,
And breathes, on shadows of the hill,
The woodruff's meadowy sweetness!
No foreign airs around her wave,
To lift her midnight tresses,
But gales from Erin's cliffs blow sweet
The flutter of her dresses!

The rose of Lusitania's glade,
Or Scotia's loveliest daughter,
Or England's princess, cannot own
The grace wild Erin taught her;
And hearts from South, from East, from West,
Are waiting for the bridal,
And look with envy on the man,
And seek his lot to rival,

Who won her heart—her unworn heart,
Who loves her Queenly Erin
Who taught her art—the artist's art—
And work, no tyrant fearing
O! happy be the hour they met,
The Cliff she's living under,
The garden with sweet woodruff set
The love no time can sunder!

—*Irishman.*

IRELAND.

Fenianism has been a powerful instructor to our rulers. It has made astonishing changes in their views upon Irish questions. For example, two years ago the present Chancellor of the Exchequer was the bitterest opponent of Mr. Bright's scheme for affording State aid to the Irish tenants for the purchase of their holdings. But the "intensity of Fenianism," no doubt, opened his eyes to its many advantages, as it did to the necessity of other "concessions," and he is now the warmest supporter of the scheme. It will be instructive to compare the following sentences, quoted in the House of Commons on Tuesday, from a speech delivered by Mr. Lowe in 1868, with the same gentleman's speech upon the Irish Land Bill [illegible]

[illegible]

... lower order of Irish in London is said to be large, and to have been considerably increased within the last fortnight by consignments received from the gun-making towns of England."

The Work of Education in Ireland.—In large districts of Ireland this work of educating the people is carried on by men whose income is but 8s. a week. Occasionally there is a dwelling provided, but this only perhaps for one in every ten teachers. This is the income on which men with families are called on to employ their lives in intellectual work. It is thought sometimes that people can live on anything in parts of Connaught and Donegal, but however that may have been long ago, the spread of railways has equalized the cost of living pretty much everywhere. There are no delightful districts to be found now where an Irishman may get his breakfast for a song. Nor is even this low rate of pay the worst. Some of the men who are the State's servants at this pittance of 8s. a week are obliged to pay out of this to enable themselves to pursue their work. They have to rent rooms at their own cost to hold their schools. This would seem almost incredible, but numerous cases occur in the West of Connaught, and we believe elsewhere, in which the school rooms are either rented at the expense of the teacher, or given by his family, or built by his own exertions. These are the worst cases, but not by any means exceptional, as may be understood, when in large districts, including rural counties, the average salary of the teachers of all grades is only £20 a year.—*From No. 1. of New Ireland.*

Mr. Irvine.—And so "Irish outrages" are got up. Here we have Mr. D'Arcy Irvine telegraphically shot dead—the only wonder is that they did not burn his castle by electricity as well—next Mr. D'Arcy was not shot dead. Then he was not hit at all. After that he was not "exactly" shot at. It turns out next that it was only his butler who was shot. Then it appears that the butler was only fired at. Next that he was not fired at; that he only heard the snap of a percussion cap. Lastly (as the most probable of all) he merely fancied he was in her Majesty's service again, and was talking to the Royal Marines. And so the thing goes on pretty much like "the house that Jack built," in verbal anguish, and in ultimate result exactly like the "Three Black Crows," which came down to "two," to "one," and at last "none." It is disgraceful that such fabrications should be palmed off on the people of this country, and even on many of the less well-informed people of Ireland. There is, unfortunately, enough of Roryism in Ireland without magnifying it and glorifying it, and putting it into the heads of educated, as well as uneducated, people that Rory is lord and master in the land. It is possible that some over-clever people may fancy that the interests of a petty party cause is to be secured [illegible]

[illegible]

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act. [illegible]

A Welcome to "Zozimus." [illegible]

Irecan among the Irish M. P.'s at the Reform Club. [illegible]

A Drunken Juror—A Scene. [illegible]

Large Arrival of Fenians in London. [illegible]

... tea will be all that the most loyal subjects could desire."

Conducted in the spirit herein indicated, and with the artistic ability which is evidenced in the number before us, Zozimus will deserve, and, we heartily hope, attain to a speedy and complete success.—*Freeman.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

Funeral of the Reverend Thomas Toye.—The funeral of the Rev. Thomas Toye took place yesterday, when the remains were interred in the New Burying ground, Antrim Road. It was remarkably large, and was, like the man, marked by the strictest plainness—so marked, we believe, at his special request. The long cortege was a fitting tribute to the memory of a man who was regarded with feelings of friendship, even by men outside the circle of his own acquaintance. Mr Toye will also be regretted deeply by all to whom the unostentatious and laborious nature of his ministerial career was known, and we believe there are few in Belfast who have not, at some time or other, heard of the persevering labors of the reverend minister of Great George Street.—*Belfast News Letter, May 15.*

The Sale of Gunpowder in Belfast.—On Monday, May 16, during the sitting of the Police Court, Mr. O'Donnell said that several parties had [illegible] to him for licence to sell gunpowder. He [illegible] to say that neither he nor any other magistrate [illegible] power to grant any such licence. According to the Act of Parliament no person could sell or deal in gunpowder [illegible] had a licence [illegible] Lord Lieutenant, which licence was granted on [illegible] a certificate of character signed by two magistrates, and a certificate from the police officer in charge of the district stating that the house was suitable [illegible] fit. After receiving the licence a certificate would be required from the magistrates, stating the quantity required, and a monthly return of the [illegible] and to whom, would be required. He [illegible] would be sorry to put any obstacle in the way of fair and proper trade, and was prepared to sign the necessary certificate to the Lord Lieutenant for any respectable dealer as soon as the police would certify that the premises were fit and suitable. He might also say that no person could deal in or repair firearms, without a special licence, under penalty of a fine of £50, nor could a dealer sell to any person who had not a licence to carry arms. Pawnbrokers would require a special licence, and for those carrying revolvers a special licence was also indispensable

There is liberty in Ireland for tradesmen and others living by their labor.—[Ed. I. P.]

ARMAGH.

Sudden Death at Lurgan.—On Saturday evening, May 14, Thomas Burns, a "packer" on the Ulster Railway Company's line between Lisburn [illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

... Another Child Murder at Youghal.—Cork, Thursday Night, May 19.—A young woman named Geary, her father, mother and grandmother, have been arrested at Youghal, charged with causing the death of a newly-born infant, which was found dead this morning near an ice house, in the vicinity of the town, and is alleged to be the illegitimate offspring of the young woman. An inquest was held to-day, when evidence was given showing the woman had recently given birth to a child, and which had disappeared. The medical testimony showed that the deceased was born alive, and had perished from want of food and care. The inquest was adjourned to wait for evidence to connect parties more directly with the deceased child.

CLARE.

Presentments for Malicious Injuries.—Ennis, Saturday, May 7.—A presentment sessions was held [illegible] at the court-house, the chief applications of public interest being those by inhabitants who sought compensation for malicious injuries, and whose windows were demolished by the street mob upon the night of the return of O'Donovan Rossa as member for Tipperary, when numbers of [illegible] to obey the call of the Nationalists by [illegible] their houses. Dr. Cullinan presided, [illegible] eight other magistrates and nine associated cess-payers in attendance. The claimants all attended, and having certified to the respective amounts sought for, all were unanimously presented for without deductions, the entire sum to be levied off the parish of Drumcliffe, which embraces the town of Ennis, the claimants to be exempt from assessment in the collection of same.

CAVAN.

The Magistracy.—The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint William Leslie, Esq., manager of the Provincial Bank, Cootehill, to the commission of the peace for the County of Cavan.

DERRY.

The Lieutenancy of Londonderry.—There is a report that the Lord Lieutenancy, now vacant for some time, will be offered to Mr. Baron Martin, who has property in the county to the extent of between three and four thousand a year. The learned judge, who has been twenty years on the Bench, expressed the wish last year to retire from active judicial service. Another report asserts that the chances lie between Sir F. Heygate and Mr. Peel Dawson, M. P.—*London Correspondent of the Irish Times.*

Strabane Intelligence.—Strabane, Monday, May 16.—There has been nothing more done in the convent scandal case since I last wrote to you. Whether the very Rev. the Vicar General will be satisfied with the *Daily Express* and *Londonderry Sentinel* swallowing the bitter leek of denial, without giving up the name of the slanderer, I cannot tell. That is a matter for the very reverend gentleman and his legal advisers, and, should they rest contented at pattern stand, it is no business of [illegible]

GALWAY.

[illegible]

FERMANAGH.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

DOWN

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

... The O'Connell Bridge.—... by Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn and Lanyon ... [illegible]

DONEGAL.

Election of a Bishop for the Vacant See of Raphoe.—[illegible]

MAYO.

[illegible]

MEATH.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

LOUTH

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

TYRONE.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

Supposed Capture of Fenians in London.

[illegible]

MORE ABOUT IRVINE THE DEMENTED IDIOT.

MR. D'ARCY IRVINE'S LATEST.

[illegible]

"April 24, 1870.

[illegible]

"May 6, 1870.

[illegible]

D'Arcy Irvine.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF
REAL BRONZE
DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.
These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in [illegible]
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MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers Street.

TRADESMEN'S
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1870 over $433,000 00.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.
OFFICE, No. 163 BROADWAY.

We Speak the Truth.
One million of people in the United States are suffering from nervousness and kindred diseases, and, in consequence, cannot sleep, thus dragging out a miserable existence, who will hail with joy the great scientific fact.
CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL [illegible]
[illegible]

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LELAND'S
New Columbian Hotel,
(Op. Congress Spring Park.)
SARATOGA, N. Y.
Terms, $3.50 Per Day.

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Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
[illegible]

NEW YORK HOTEL
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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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NATIONAL SHADES,
RESTAURANT
WINE ROOM,
[illegible]

$500,000 WORTH OF GOLD PENS
[illegible]

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Price, 35 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1.
[illegible]

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$2,000 CHALLENGE.
HULL'S PATENT
LIGHTNING
HEATING STOVE,
AND
Tubular Hot Air
FURNACES,
[illegible]
UNITED STATES IRON WORKS,
[illegible]

GROCERIES.
"EAT, Drink and be MERRY."
BEST JAPAN TEA, $1.
BEST ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, $1.
[illegible] OOLONG TEA, [illegible] cents.
COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND, [illegible] cents. Best in market.
1,000 Barrels Flour, all grades.
1,000 Packages No. 1 MACKEREL.
SUGARS, all grades, at Refiners' prices. Everything used in every family cheaper than in any other store in New York.
1,000 Barrels MOLASSES, N. O. and [illegible]
Dried and Table Fruits, Wines and Provisions, and every article in the line of GROCERIES from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other house in town.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
[illegible] & 262 GREENWICH STREET,
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ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
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[illegible]
PETER LYNCH & CO.
[illegible]

WM. J. RENTOUL,
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Coffees and Spices,
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OR
PINE TAR SOAP.
[illegible]
It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents [illegible] address
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Repairs Tin [illegible] and Slate Roofs, [illegible] Leaders, &c. As I work myself, parties can rely on having their Roofs well done
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Button and Eyelet Holes,
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A
HEROIC REMEDY!
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CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
Renovator!
[illegible]
Prepared with Skill,
and all the available ingenuity and experience, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can constitute,
And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most
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Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
[illegible]
Thousands of Precious Lives
[illegible]
Disease, Like a Thief,
[illegible]
DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF
[illegible]
Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
[illegible]
Fountain of Life—The Blood.
[illegible]
A Heroic Remedy
[illegible]
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.
[illegible]
Prof. M. E. HENRY,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?
[illegible]

LOUGH MANOR.

BY [illegible]

[illegible]

A Beautiful Story

HOW GRAND IS VIRTUE.

By Arthur Lloyd, Jun., Glasgow.

CHAPTER I.

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.

[illegible]

A Relic of the Past.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1798.

BY OUTA JIMMY.

In 1798 the curious stone of the old Clibborn House, situated at the southwest corner of Nassau and Pearl streets, New York, has been the subject of this article to follow the building of elevated roads, with a history of its departed days of gaiety, grandeur, and of its occupants, who have long ago vanished, and, as is generally so possible. The Clibborn House was built, as stated, in 1797, bearing high above any other structure in the whole neighborhood, and, in fact, it was the only house for miles in Manhattan Island, the City Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar street, being the first one or so built in the neighborhood. The traveling public, both in the city in those days and those who had occasion to visit the neighborhood to strengthen, and many a rich meal and wealthy host became a fixture at the aforesaid Clibborn House, which was the most popular place in vogue for proprietors. In the evenings, after dinner, wine was brought out, and, long and genial, it was the flowed uninterruptedly. But there was one thing wanted—wine did not flow, and, as there was no fountain of beer or cascade of it, for a number of blocks distant, the supply of water, at that time, being confined through hollow logs, which, as we have said, was the source in the habit of paying calls visits in their dainty carriages with their wonderful springs in the carriages, and setting it at those prices charges could, I pay guilion.

In the year 1800, in supply this want, a cistern was constructed in the basement of the hotel. The disease was very simple, and the cistern was constructed of deep, arched over with brick, and having a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

Long, long, this custom was in use, or when the aforesaid hotel ceased to be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." Some distance, I never said, I may, she, how do you make that out?" "He saw one with one," replied the other, "and I saw one, and the whole class admitted with delight at the discovery." Good enough.

At a church fair in Kansas City, a set of bed room furniture was offered as a prize to the "with the most standing that, if she was not married in a year, the fellow who made the offer would be willing to take in new on the war path, armed with a bodkind.

A DUTCHMAN, reading an account of a monkey, said to his wife, "Vrau, dere is a monkey in Ameriga. He could not dodge the meaning of this account, so he called his wife to read it to him. "Why, Hans," said the wife, "dere is no monkey in Ameriga. "Dey must have worry hot weather, I vot an opinion of a meeting vot I read in the paper."

A MINISTER in Scotland desired his honest nerve to call one another "Mister," but when any one said "Mister" to him, he was not well pleased. One Sunday he preached a sermon on the parable of the man who was called to a place of honor. "Now, I ask, a man who was called to a place of honor—there were as big as some of the bale of Boston—what would be the consequence if he should be heard a loud whisper, "Who's that we've got a Mister?" Why, he would be ashamed to be seen." Well, Willy, what objection have you to what I ha said you?" "Why, I don't like it, because I don't know what sort of crowd they had to make those fellows Mister."

We have seen in all our exchanges how an Iowa man was bitten by a rattlesnake in the middle of a wheel. He now explained that he was not bitten by a snake in the middle of a wheel, but that he was bitten in the middle of a wheel, and horrifying name it was. We do not know what a lady about to represent Mago, her may either shiver or brough of Ireland, in a tourney application (head chosen). No, it is not a fit or proper thing that Ireland should be represented and much less so misrepresented, there is all Dame, Ireland, Dame Ireland, represented in general at home (chorus). Give no back that home to Colleagues, and a consulting lady, of gold, all her, and oppose—give so much the inestimable right of our country to manage her own affairs (applause), and, provided some of the other provinces, not to be free from representing you be repealed, I shall be only too happy to stand forward, and be the first to cross cobwed the trifling lesson of Grattan, the patriot, and the Irish Parliament, the national property of Ireland and all the rest, I shall only be too happy to accept your willingness. Until then I must down myself and all country and I and I propose for the representation with which you would now honor me, but which I must decline. Ireland represented in lower of native rule have been absent exhausted. Antecedently, and as the schools have it a present, it is clear that no country can prove equalled as well as the other can rule herself. Where is the leader in Cadiz or what prince so satisfied to hand over the management of his business to his nearest neighbor, no matter how honest or trustworthy? But were the matter to be in a measure, and, and, and, and, nations there have to the place for the man who would submit his business to the notorious pure leader? (Chorus) What grand jury—jobbing as they all are, home, home—would hand over the local business of a country to the care of a country of a country? Also? What board of superintendent would entrust the management of the ill, an system, or an indorsey to the keeping of other strangers? (Hear, hear?) So, Sir, Ireland ought to deliver to Ireland, and, and, and, and

OWN A HOME AT WEST FLUSHING.

LOTS ONLY $800, PAYABLE $10 Monthly.

A FEW REASONS WHY EVERY ONE SHOULD EXAMINE THIS OFFER.

1ST.—This is the same plan that nearly 1,000 persons approved of when buying lots of the undersigned at Woodside.

2D.—It is the only way by which thousands can be enabled to purchase building lots consecutively, and thus form a large community.

3D.—As an investment the value is constantly increasing, and as the case at Woodside, lots will advance 100 per cent. during the time allowed for payments.

4TH.—Because every one owes it to his wife and children to provide them with a comfortable home.

5TH.—Because the only way to have a comfortable home is to own it.

6TH.—Because the only way to escape from the extortions of landlords, from the foul atmosphere of tenement houses, and the diseases of packed neighborhoods, is to own your home in the suburbs.

7TH.—Because West Flushing is a fine healthy locality, high land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it [illegible]

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L. W. FROST, Continental Life Insurance Co. New York.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 231. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

MY FAREWELL.

[This touching poem was pencilled by the late J. K. Casey on the fly leaf of a book in Mountjoy Prison, after he had been informed that the government had decided on granting his release on condition of his immediately emigrating to America. A member of his family, who has forwarded it to us for publication, writes as follows:

"He was offered his release upon condition of his sailing for America. Next morning a message came that he was to be released unconditionally—perhaps because his jailers thought it might be unwise to send him to stir up his Irish American countrymen with the story of their cruelties, or it may be they felt some shame at their treatment of a man whom Count Montalembert had written to in his prison complimenting him on his efforts in the cause of country and morality. However, his health was ruined before they released their hold on him. A damp cell, scant food, and want of exercise impaired his constitution and depressed his spirit. Often, when chilled by cold in the mid hours of night, he got up from his miserable bed and tried to keep up the circulation of his blood by walking or dancing about his cell. This was an offence against the prison rules; and the consequence was he was placed in solitary confinement, with bread and water for his diet. It was thus the disease was sown in his young and vigorous frame, which so soon afterwards brought him to an early grave."

The pencilling of some lines of the following poem was partially defaced when it reached us, but the following is an accurate copy, with the exception, perhaps, of two or three words in the last verse, which were almost obliterated, and which we cannot be certain that we have made out correctly.—*Ed. Nation.*]

The night is still! Upon the open sea
The wild wind scarcely ripples. Far away
Upon the rim, the brown moon luridly
Shows half its face to woo the sleeping bay,
Like a young beauty when her lover's nigh,
And stars and wind the only witness by.

The night steals on, and I am all alone,
Gazing upon the sad and shadowy strand,
And ere another sun deserts her throne
I shall be far away from my own land—
An exile o'er the distant world to rove
From all I've loved with youth's impassioned love.

Like to the ringing of sad, solemn bells,
Dear memories now are beating 'gainst my breast,
Coming in swift and burning rushing swells—

[illegible]

And drink a parting toast to thee, dear land—

"To dear old Ireland and her nationhood,
Her gallant men, her women fair and true;
May every Irish breast feel as it should"—
No more—the toast is old, yet ever new;
And midst the spirit breath from sea to sea
I hear the nation's pulse respond to me.

which has been going on quietly and without noise as a part of the mode of making Ireland peaceful. It was adopted always by the predecessors of Mr. Gladstone, and it does not pain that heaven-born minister to say that he has not departed from its encouragement. The "elasticity of the bill" principle is one which reduced the population of Ireland from nine millions and over, to what it will be found by the next census—little beyond four millions, and, perhaps, less. But the system by which it has been done is an insensible system, and the English journals, who know best what we require, pretty clearly define how it will go on from the pleasant experience of the past. This is the mode by which the design will prosper. "The process of extinction must, of course, be made gradual, in order to prevent the hardship which would come from a sudden change, but the doom of the fifteen-acre farmer is written, and any attempt to put off the day of destruction is utterly mischievous."

Now, with all the wisdom and brilliancy of a *Telegraph* leader, "the doom of the fifteen-acre farmer" has been written a long time, and the "process of extinction" is nothing novel, for it has been going on for a long time, too.

But for one thing it may be thanked that there is no shirking about this fashion of saying that the farmer aforesaid is in the middle of his "day of destruction," and that it is regarded as "utterly mischievous" to stop its sun in its course, as the Jewish leader did once for his soldiers in battle. Mr. Saunderson knew and said, and Mr. Gladstone knew, for he heard it said that three hundred thousand Irish farmers are fifteen acre farmers, and that they are not to be Irish farmers so long as the landlord has "the elasticity of the bill" to turn them out. We know it, and all whom it may concern are aware of it now; and, so far, it is a matter of plain dealing, where it was rather cloaked and muffled up before. But in the meantime let every Irish farmer holding over fifteen acres fear "the elasticity" of the bill, too, and the Irish farmer holding under that figure may rest assured that the evils of insecurity are no more than what they were. He is as safe in his holding exactly as he was since the first eviction made-easy law was passed fifty-three years ago in an English House of Commons.

[illegible]

RAISING THE BLACK FLAG.

With Lord Palmerston the clearing off of the Irish tenantry was a consequence of "the law of level"—a law very agreeable to the landlord and the Government both. With the one it effected the confiscation of the peasant's thrift, and his toil, and his skill, and his savings laid out in improvements upon the land. With the other it was a solution of "the Irish difficulty," for there were less people in Ireland to be kept down.

"Another million of the Irish," said Sir Robert Peel, the belliseous, "must go." So they are going with a vengeance. The emigrant returns show that.

Mr. Saunderson, an Ulster member of Parliament, said a few evenings back that it would not be well to give Irish farmers fixity of tenure, for nearly one-third of the holdings in Ireland were "under fifteen acres." And Mr. Gladstone approved of Mr. Saunderson's sayings against fixity of tenure, and scouted any attempt to make it even a principle of the Government land measure by opposing it for the sake of "the elasticity of the bill." That is what he termed the continuance of measures of depopulation.

Then the English press has its say for Mr. Gladstone, and here it is: "He is the worst enemy of Ireland [that should be "England," we think] who would lift a finger to prevent such miserable holdings from being merged in larger farms." This is the line of the English policy for Ireland, and it is not to-day nor yesterday we found it out. If others make a great pother about it as if it were something new and unlike what has been taught and taught by every British statesman that has legislated us so nearly off the face of the Green Isle of our fathers. It is, and always has been very near sedition to lift a finger to write that such miserable holdings ought not "be merged in larger farms." For that merging process is a process [illegible]

Ireland. The "law of level" is still in force, after all; Sir Robert Peel's theory of a "million less" is as practicable as ever, and the Black Flag of eviction is openly uplifted over another million and a half of the Irish people, without concealment and without denial.

And this is nakedly to be known as Mr. Gladstone's policy for Ireland—this, and the most stringent of Coercion Bills—this, and the legalised destruction of the liberty of the press.—*Freeman.*

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT FAHAN POINT.

A Touching Scene.

Yesterday saw a scene enacted on the beach at Fahan Point so rare in its character as to command in a very striking manner much public attention. From its very inception to its exciting culmination yesterday, the attending circumstances, as narrated to us, were such as to carry the affair entirely beyond the ambit of ordinary occurrences. We made all the inquiry it was in our power during a brief visit to the place, and whilst the corroborative strength of very numerous witnesses bear out the story as primarily detailed to us, we will be most anxious to place our columns at the disposal of any one who may be in a position to dispute the minutest tittle of the facts we have collected. We have no desire to set aught down in malice in placing concisely before our readers what people of varied opinions, and, perhaps, diverse sympathies, all agree in stating. Our informants, or to express it more correctly, the persons from whom we extracted our information, were, as we have said, many in number, nearly all had cognizance personally of every circumstance in connection with the transaction, and in no important detail did one's statement jar with that of another. The story told is briefly this: Robert Longwill, a fisherman, son of a much respected and aged man of that name, who resides at Fahan Point, married a person of the Catholic faith, and, he being a Presbyterian in religion himself, the union, as frequently happens, brought with it much unpleasantness, and caused umbrage in various quarters. It is asserted, we do not say with what amount of correctness, that Thomas Norman, Esq., J. P., Lord of the Manor of Fahan, was not [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, appropriately engrossed, be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the IRISH PEOPLE, *Irish Republic*, *Irish News*, and *United Irishman*.

JOHN DALY,
OWEN McDONALD,
PATRICK WALSH,
Committee K. R. B.

THE CANADIAN INVASION—AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

The Canadian invasion has failed. Under the circumstances brought to bear upon it it is no wonder. The odds to contend with were overpowering and deplorable. British power was as nothing to the indomitable spirit and bravery of the invaders had they got fair play. The Republic, for which most of them had fought and helped to save from destruction, was "loyal," as the *Times* called it, to England—threw its shield of protection over monarchy, stamped out the sparks of freedom before they could be fanned into a flame, and saved its deadly enemy, and by this shameful and unworthy act aided in the oppression of its best friend—the Irish people. Ungrateful and powerful Republic, it can now afford to be unjust to its friends who saved it from itself, and, with cringing servility, be "loyal" to monarchy, even by the destruction of liberty.

That huge imposition on the American people, called neutrality law, has for a time crushed to earth the warm hearts, the fervent hopes, and the prayerful longings of the Celtic race throughout the world. Ungrateful, unthinking America, what have you to do with the thing called neutrality? A law to bind in loyalty kings to kings, and thrones and kingdoms to each other. 'Tis well for them. A "holy alliance" of kingly power and plunder against the democratic peoples who dare attempt to establish republics. Let there be neutrality law among kingly tyrants to prop up and defend their tottering thrones built upon the blood and plunder and robbery of the people, but there can be no neutrality law between a monarch, the master of enslaved "subjects," on the one hand, and the President of a free people, who own no master, on the other. It cannot be; there is no parallel, no similitude. Monarchy shrinks back in disgust from republicanism, and republicanism, in its very nature, feels an abhorrence for monarchy. As well might a law exist between virtue and vice to bind them together [illegible]

[illegible] bastic power which is rotten to the core, and which an insurrectionary outburst in her cities, with torch and dagger, would consign to everlasting ruin? If not, let us have redress for injuries inflicted on us. Are we a thinking, a grateful people? If so, why not reflect on our position, that can defy a world in arms, and "be just and fear not," and not be found the tool of monarchy, "aiding, countenancing, and abetting" the acts of tyranny over a people flesh of our flesh, who aided us with their best blood at a time when monarchy was striving its utmost to destroy us?

A '48 MAN.

GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Over Seven Thousand Buildings Burned, and Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost—The Loss Estimated at One Hundred and Twenty-five Million Dollars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, June 9, 1870.

The great fire in the Pera district has been fully subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful count over 7,000 buildings of all sorts have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city.

The loss of life by the conflagration was frightful. At some points whole families were hemmed in by the flames, and perished in full view of the spectators, who were unable to rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many who might have escaped lost all presence of mind and were unable to save themselves. Others, in despair, made no effort to fly, and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism peculiar to their race and religion, shut themselves up in their burning houses, refused assistance, and met their fate without a murmur. It has been ascertained that over 250 persons were burned to death or killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing. The remains of 150 human beings have been discovered thus far, and it is supposed this number represents about one-half of the actual loss of life.

The total loss caused by the fire is computed roughly at £25,000,000. English underwriters suffer heavy losses.

The Armenian church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged, but the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

The Empress Eugenie has sent 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The Duke de [illegible]

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

Mrs. H. A. Deming, of San Francisco, is said to have occupied a year in hunting and fitting together the following thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight distinguished poets.

LIFE.

1. Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? — *Young.*
2. Life's a short summer—man a flower. — *Dr. Johnson.*
3. By turns we catch the vital breath and die— — *Pope.*
4. The cradle and the tomb, alas! too nigh. — *Prior.*
5. To be is far better than not to be, — *Sewell.*
6. Though all man's life may seem a tragedy, — *Spenser.*
7. But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb; — *Daniel.*
8. The bottom is but shallow whence they come. — *Sir W. Raleigh.*
9. Your fate is but the common fate of all; — *Longfellow.*
10. Unmingled joys here to no man befall. — *Southwell.*
11. Nature to each allots his proper sphere, — *Congreve.*
12. Fortune makes folly her peculiar care. — *Churchill.*
13. Custom does not often reason overrule, — *Rochester.*
14. And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. — *Armstrong.*
15. Live well how long or short—permit to heaven — *Milton.*
16. They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. — *Baily.*
17. Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face; — *French.*
18. Vile intercourse where virtue has not place. — *Somerville.*
19. Then keep each passion down, however dear, — *Thompson.*
20. Thou pendulum, betwixt a smile and tear. — *Byron.*
21. Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay, — *Smollett.*
22. With craft and skill—to ruin and betray — *Crabbe.*
23. Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise, — *Massinger.*
24. We masters grow of all we despise. — *Cowley.*
25. O then remove that impious self esteem, — *Beattie.*
26. Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream. — *Cowper.*
27. Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave, — *Davenant.*
28. The paths of glory lead but to the grave. — *Gray.*
29. What is ambition? 'tis a glorious cheat! — *Willis.*
30. Only destructive to the brave and great. — *Addison.*
31. What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown— — *Dryden.*
32. The way to bliss lies not on beds of down. — *F. Quarles.*
33. How long we live not years but actions tell. — *Watkins.*
34. That man lives twice who lives the first life well. — *Herrick.*
35. Make then while yet ye may your God your friend, — *W. Mason.*
36. Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend. — *Hill.*
37. The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just, — *Dana.*
38. For, live we how we can, yet die we must. — *Shakespeare.*

IRELAND.

A Correspondent sends us from Nice a most gratifying account of a Mission given the week after Easter by the Rev. Dr O'Connor, of Killarney, on board the American flagship Franklin, which lay then at Villefranche. There were on board seven hundred men, of whom three hundred and sixty were Catholics and Irishmen, or of Irish descent. Dr. O'Connor was received with the greatest kindness by the commander, Captain Rogers, and by the Protestant chaplain, the Rev Mr. Smith—both of whom gave every facility for the carrying on of the Mission. For thirty days the good priest labored, preaching and hearing confessions; and on the concluding day of the Mission he went on shore and returned with Pere Lavigne, V. G., and some other priests, and the choir of the parish church. The captain's cutter, fully manned, received them with naval honors; the chaplain accompanied them from the quay to the ship; and the captain and officers welcomed them on board. The sailors had erected an altar on the deck, and surrounded it with flags and flowers and evergreens. Pere Lavigne celebrated Mass, and Dr. O'Connor preached a telling sermon—the captain, officers, chaplain, and the whole crew being present. More than fifty of the sailors received Holy Communion, and numbers of all denominations took the pledge—a circumstance which seemed to make a deep impression on all present. Dr. O'Connor was thanked publicly by the captain. Our correspondent informs us that the greatest delight was experienced by the Catholics on board the Franklin at seeing and hearing a priest of their own race telling them of Redemption beneath an Italian sky. Captain Rogers has given an excellent example, which other American naval officers will not be slow to follow.—*Nation.*

The Weather and the Crops in Meath and Louth.—Glowing sunshine has succeeded drenching falls of rain, and the whole face of the country in the rural districts presents a charming aspect. Saturday, May 21, was the warmest day experienced since the summer season commenced, and the effect on vegetation must be a source of much gratification to graziers and the farming class generally. Early-sown wheat never looked to more advantage at this time of year, nor is there a single complaint of the barley or oat crops. As to the meadows and pastures, from their present luxuriant appearance, there can be little doubt of an abundant return. The potato crop is all that could be desired. That planted in February and March has received a second covering, and will be in the market in the last week in June. Farmers declare that, since the year 1845, they have not seen the potato crop more forward. The sowing of turnips has commenced with much industry.

The Irish Land Bill.—The *Morning Post* says: "The Irish Land Bill has passed through [illegible]

members put in an appearance, and the President interchanged the usual courtesies with Mr. De Vere, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Brodarick, and Dr Grombow. Acting, it is to be presumed, on instructions from headquarters, the committee are to confine their investigations to present cases of political incarceration, ignoring altogether any examination of those complaints which were repeatedly made against the authorities by men who are no longer incarcerated. Political prisoners [illegible] the committee is not to deal with. The chairman suggested such a course of procedure, which was at once met by the approval of his brother Commissioners, and it is probable that when they meet again Mr. Butt may experience no difficulty in establishing a *locus standi* in the interest of those for whose liberation he has so long and constantly labored.—*Irish Times.*

The Government Bill for the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cashel was issued on Thursday. The Bill provides that, from and after the passing of the Act, the boroughs of Sligo and Cashel respectively cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament. Persons reported guilty of bribery in Sligo, are disqualified as voters for the County of Sligo, in respect of qualification arising in said borough. Persons reported guilty of bribery in Cashel are disqualified as voters of the County Tipperary, in respect of qualification arising in the said borough.

The Irish and English Association.—Birmingham, Sunday, May 22.—At the meeting of the gentlemen by whom the recent discussions upon Irish affairs at Birmingham have been conducted, it was resolved on Friday that the committee should be formed into a permanent political association, to be called "The Irish and English Association," to watch over questions affecting the interests of the people of both countries. The majority of those present were Englishmen. The most prominent member is the Rev Arthur O'Neill, who suffered imprisonment as a Chartist.

Committal of a Fenian in Liverpool.—At Liverpool, on May 21, Patrick Henley, supposed to be a Fenian, was committed for trial on the charge of shooting William Latham and Evan Young on Sunday last.

The London Correspondent of the Dublin Freeman makes the very serious announcement that "it is semi-officially declared that Mr Gladstone's Land Bill has for its main purpose the extinction of all the small farmers in Ireland, whose holdings range under fifteen or twenty acres," and it gives prominence to the line in italics—"The doom of the twenty acre men is sealed."

The "Freeman" for Repeal.—In an article in the Dublin *Freeman* upon the rejection of Sir John Gray's Supplemental Land Bill, the following passage occurs: "The commencement and the end of the discussion of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Commons have been remarkably similar, and go far to prove that that assembly is either incompetent or unwilling to comprehend Irish affairs."

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ARMAGH.

Intolerance in Armagh.—It is most difficult to account for many things which occur in every day life, and some the more puzzling arise from the obliquity of early training. The hardships which many undergo on account of their religion are not the least which our Catholic people have had to suffer in Ulster. Intolerance has assumed many forms, but the lowest and meanest is when it descends to the destruction of property, and the interfering with the means of earning a livelihood.

A correspondent sends the following as amongst the latest from the Primatial City of Armagh, where it would be imagined more of the spirit of Christianity ought to be manifested. A young man, a Catholic, opened a shop lately in one of the streets of Armagh, supposed to be essentially Protestant, if not entirely Orange. The house, which is duly licensed for the sale of drink, has been open for eight months, but no signboard was put up until Tuesday, May 24, when, by order of the excise officer, the woman complied with the strict letter of the law. On Wednesday night some miserable adherent of oppression showed his spleen by painting over the sign with black paint, thus blotting out the name, and inflicting a serious loss on the owner of the house. Of course, the police saw no one, and, therefore, no one is amenable. What renders the affair still more complex and curious is that the proprietor of the defaced sign has had a house with signboard for many years in another part of the town, and no interference has been attempted with its lettering. Perhaps the explanation is the one street is the rendezvous of turbulent Orange drumming parties, and the other is inhabited by industrious Catholics.—*Northern Star.*

ANTRIM.

Launch at Carrickfergus.—A fine three-masted schooner, about two hundred and fifty tons burthen, called the Glad Tidings, was launched on Thursday, May 19, from Mr. Johnston's dockyard at Carrickfergus. She is owned by Mr Henry Gowan, of Belfast, and will be commanded by Captain Kinney.

Fatal Accident in an Iron Ore Mine.—On Friday last, the 20th ult., a melancholy accident occurred at the iron mines belonging to the Kilwaughter Mining Company, in the neighborhood of Larne, when a young man named David Edwards, aged eighteen years, lost his life. He, with others, had been employed in the mine, which on the same morning had been inspected by Mr. Fisher, a member of the company, and a brother of the deceased (a clerk at the works); and all of the props and supports appeared to be secure, and no danger apprehended. In the afternoon, however, while the deceased was in the "drift," some of the timbers of the roof gave way suddenly, and he was buried under several tons of earth and stones. His comrade, who was working with him, and happened fortunately to be nearer the entrance of the "drift," escaped with some bruises in his limbs, part of the *debris* having fallen on him. As soon as he had extricated himself he gave the alarm, and the workmen assembled immediately and set to energetically to clear away the rubbish in which the poor fellow was buried, and after a lengthened and severe toil the body was taken out dead.

Robbery in a Church.—On May 25 a very daring case of pocket-picking occurred in St. Patrick's Church, Donegal street, Belfast, the victim being a lady, from whose pocket a purse was abstracted containing a diamond ring valued at £75; three other rings worth about £15 each, two very valuable gold sleeve buttons, ten shillings in silver, a few silver medals, and two or three keys. Yesterday, a young lad named James M'Cormick offered a ring in pledge to a pawnbroker in town, and, suspecting the ring to be part of the stolen property, the boy was detained, and information conveyed to the police. Head-Constable Foley and Sub-Constable [illegible]

CLARE.

CORK.

DERRY.

DUBLIN.

FERMANAGH.

KERRY.

LOUTH.

LIMERICK.

MEATH.

MAYO.

MONAGHAN.

ROSCOMMON.

TIPPERARY.

SLIGO.

WEXFORD.

[illegible]

the immediate cause of death was strangulation. In the coat pocket of the deceased an old stocking was found, which contained the sum of 5s. 5d. Some imagine that this was put there to divert suspicion, as it is reported the man had more money in his possession. The constable of police has forwarded the necessary reports, and an inquest will be promptly held.—*Cor. of Irish Times.*

The Protestant Nationalists.

There is no subject of deeper interest to the national cause at the present moment than that which is suggested by the words we print above. Let us write on it with the unreserved freedom which its importance demands.

There is no doubt that a spirit of "nationality" has been lately manifesting itself in a very remarkable manner among many Irish Protestants. It is no longer a secret that one of the most signal of those manifestations occurred at the meeting at the Bilton Hotel, to which so many mysterious allusions have been made. It is no secret that this meeting is likely to result in something very different from the peddling shams of a royal residence or an absentee tax. It has proved, if we are not misinformed, that several of the men most eminent in the Protestant mercantile circles of Dublin are convinced that there is no true remedy for Irish grievances except the restoration of the right of self-government to the country. Whatever shape or form of practical action these convictions may take, these convictions have, it is certain, taken deep hold upon the minds of many who have [illegible]. The manifestation of opinion was by no means confined to the representatives of Protestant mercantile influence. Men entitled by their position to act as such representatives, were cordially met by Roman Catholics of their own class, and, we may add, that this singular coalition of men hitherto divided and opposed, took place under the auspices of persons, some of whose names will be a guarantee to the public that the national cause will not be compromised in the union.

We have no wish to anticipate the result of the "quiet and unostentatious" deliberations, which we are assured will end in a national movement that will "neither be a sham nor a treason."

We believe the highly respectable and influential gentlemen who have entered on these deliberations are keeping their own counsel, and we can only say that there is in Dublin, as there is elsewhere, [illegible]

not be offended with us if we remind him that the very devices we have denounced have some plausibility to support them. If they had not, indeed, they would not be dangerous. Every right-minded man will make allowance—we will not say for distrusts—but for misgivings, which have, at all events, some excuse.

It will require time—we hope and believe not a long one—to bring to the popular mind a thorough and entire undoubting confidence in the national professions of men who have hitherto not been with the national cause. Let us not be misunderstood. Most assuredly this does not proceed from any distrust of Protestants as such. The names the Irish people place highest on the roll of Irish patriot martyrs are Protestant—Robert Emmet, Theobald Wolfe Tone and Smith O'Brien are cherished in the memory of the Irish people with an affection that is never marred by any consideration of their creed. Any misgiving that exists as to the new school of Protestant nationalists, results not from their religion but from their past politics.

It may be, indeed, that the very earnestness with which men have desired their adhesion to the national cause inspires a misgiving as to the actual realization of the wish. The Irish character, with all its hopefulness, is very susceptible of the feeling which is expressed in the old saying, "The news is too good to be true."

If we allude to these things at all, it is exactly because we are sure that the best way of putting an end to these misgivings is by boldly stating both their existence and the ground for them. They impose upon those who are inaugurating a Protestant movement for nationality, the duty of doing all in their power to impress all classes of their countrymen with the conviction of their sincerity and truth. They must do nothing to give ground for the imputation that they are "Nationalists from spite." There may, of course, be among them men influenced by such a feeling on the passing of the Church Bill. Even if we believed more largely in this motive than we do, it is not for us to scrutinize with too minute jealousy the phases of feeling which make men come to our cause. Even in relation to the Church Bill we can perfectly understand that the mode of its passing was well calculated to set honest Irishmen seriously to think of the "changes and chances" by which in an alien parliament Irish affairs are determined. For our part, we do not entertain a doubt that in the main the Protestant nationality, which is now manifesting itself, is perfectly genuine and sincere. It is plainly the duty of all true nationalists to accept it as such. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

[illegible]

Great Bargains in FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, [illegible] HOSIERY, UPHOLSTERY, &c.

The prices asked being less than at any time since 1861.

Broadway, corner Grand Street, Grand Street, corner Chrystie Street.

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Expect to move into their new store about August 1st, and are closing out the stock now at 461 to 467 BROADWAY, AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES. Broadway, Cor. Grand St.

P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.,

113, 115, 117, 119 Worth St., CORNER OF ELM STREET, First Block East of Broadway, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

A full assortment of all leading domestic dress goods, Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION [illegible]

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THROCKMORTON DIGGS & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, [illegible] HOSIERY, &c. 71 & 73 Worth Street, Between Broadway and Church St., New York.

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TRY O'NEILL & BRO'S! The Great Importer and Manufacturer of Ladies, Gents, and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

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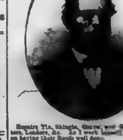

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A DYING ZOUAVE [illegible] Thousands of Precious Lives [illegible] Disease, Like a Thief, [illegible] DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF [illegible] Fangs of Disease AND Hereditary Taint ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE Fountain of Life—The Blood. [illegible] TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD [illegible] A Heroic Remedy [illegible] HENRY'S CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. [illegible] Tonic, Purifying, and Disinfectant. [illegible] Leaps to New Life. [illegible] Kidneys, Retention of Urine, [illegible] PREPARED BY Prof. M. B. HENRY, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE BERLIN HOSPITAL, [illegible] HENRY & CO., Proprietors. LABORATORY, 370 PEARL STREET, Post-office Box, 5373, New York. [illegible]

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A Voice from Nashville.

[illegible]

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LOTS ONLY $300,

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$10 Monthly.

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12TH.—Because every person can in less than one hour visit the property and satisfy himself or herself of the truth of these assertions.

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MAPS FREE,

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PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH,

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 232. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

MY OLD VIOLIN.

[illegible]

IRELAND'S MARTYRS.

[illegible]

MORAL ENGLAND.

A WEEK'S RECORD OF ENGLISH MURDERS, CRIMINAL OUTRAGES ON FEMALES, ASSAULTS, ROBBERIES, &c.

[illegible]

Life of an English Farm Servant.

[illegible]

IRELAND'S SAKE.

Give us light, O Lord! for our life is like the sailing
Through the pitchy darkness of a leaky ship—
Ashes on our forehead, and the sad, [illegible] wailing
Hanging like a black curse on our [illegible] lip!

Is there a Moses to guide the people over
Red Sea waves to the glorious Promised Land,
Where the breath of spices and the golden angels hover—
Who shall match the coming hour? who shall wield the magic wand?

Often led our wretched path over thorns tearing
Deeply through our dried flesh, cutting to the bones—
Serpents hissing round us and whitish tusks appearing,
And the loud ringing of the angry lion's tones.

Slowly wound our caravan across the desert dreary,
'Neath the grilling sunbeams and the fierce sirocco's breath,
Till we tottered on the burning sands heart-sick and weary,
Sinking 'midst the hideous grinning spectacles of death.

Far away we saw through the purple mists of morning—
Off where the sunlight fell on shining hills,
The big world's Progress nation's brows adorning,
With the golden chaplet of the overlasting hills.

Earth or sky ne'er saw the picture of a more dejected nation—
Eye balls glaring fiercely towards the sky,
And the leaders of our people in despair and desolation
Gave up their golden prospects to the bleak winds passing by

All along, and even still, the burning wrongs of ages
Sit like a shadow or a bird of evil omen,
And the deep sea caves where the sea-monster rages
Are paved through their channels with our brother's [illegible]

Night [illegible] hung o'er us and the [illegible] feeling
[illegible]

[illegible]

IRELAND.

Clerkenwell Prison Again—Alleged Fenian Plot.—[illegible]

The "Dundalk Democrat," [illegible]

Death of the only Catholic M. P. in England.—[illegible]

An English View of the "Raid."—[illegible]

The "Freeman" [illegible]

Election Petitions.—[illegible]

Tenants in Ireland.—[illegible]

On the 19th May, Cardinal Cullen spoke for two hours at the Vatican Council, in favor of the [illegible] address by [illegible] of [illegible].

Protestant Nationalism.—Under this heading, the Irish correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the meetings of the new political sect of Irish Protestant Nationalists have begun to attract attention. They are understood to be private, but their proceedings are in reality matters of public comment. They began their movement contemplating only a royal residence, the taxing of absentees, and special measures to extend Irish trade and commerce, but a Federal Parliament is now the favorite specific. They have appointed a committee of their number, who recommend that the objects of the organization shall be to obtain the "privilege of managing our own affairs," the Irish Parliament to have power, under a federal arrangement, to legislate for and regulate all matters relating to the internal affairs of the country, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing a fair proportion to imperial expenditure, the Imperial parliament retaining the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government and the defence and stability of the empire. The speeches of this movement refer in particular for their justification to the statute passed in 1867, which consolidated into one dominion the North American provinces of the British Crown. The present object of the committee is understood to be to ascertain personally the views of influential Irishmen on the subject of Repeal.

Another new comic paper is to be started in Dublin, under the title of *Blarney*. The frontispiece represents the people, who are determined to kiss the famous stone contained in Blarney Castle.

The Threatened Fenian Attack on Clerkenwell Prison.—In alluding to the contradiction by the authorities of the threatened Fenian attack on Clerkenwell House of Detention, the *Telegraph* says "There was considerable truth in the statement, as well as a report that a threatening letter from Fenians had been received by the police. It [illegible]

"A Prayer for Landlords."—[illegible]

expensive, and so unsatisfactory, was one of the greatest mistakes of Mr. Disraeli's political career. The voice of the [illegible] unanimous [illegible] continuance, and it [illegible] be hoped that [illegible] will not close without the enactment of a [illegible] for their abolition.—*[illegible] Times.*

Terrible.—Upon the authority of [illegible] *Reporter*, we have to record a gross insult which was offered to Earl Spencer during his recent visit to the North of Ireland. While staying at Castlewellan a number of men hoisted a green flag and flaunted it in his excellency's face at Lady Annesley's gate! The Lord Lieutenant was deeply chagrined by this wanton outrage upon his English feelings and vice-regal authority. This was the only occasion, he said, on which he had received an insult at the hands of the loyal inhabitants of the North of Ireland. If the *Reporter* is not "chaffing" his excellency by giving currency to a canard, we certainly sympathise with the Viceroy in being subjected to such offensive contumely. That the national flag of Ireland should be hoisted 'twixt the wind and his English nobility is an outrage which demands as a punishment the immediate application of the Coercion Act to the county in which the daring offence has been committed. Another source of annoyance to our excellent Viceroy—one which draws from us our sincerest commiseration—is the nasty nuisance of being compelled, in his travels through Ireland, to look upon so many green fields and hedge-rows. Might not nature be coaxed into changing her horrid green garments for the more pleasing English red?—*Flag of Ireland.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

The Pranks in the Orange Hall.—Yesterday another act in this play came off in the Police [illegible] Mr. John Rea made an application in usual style, and with all the variations, for summonses to compel the attendance of Lord Enniskillen and the Hon. Henry Cole, M. P., as witness in the case of M'Keuna vs Killough and others, which Mr. Rea said was adjourned till the 1st September On referring to the book, Mr O'Donnell found the case was adjourned by consent till the 6th September, which will be Sunday, a dies non in law proceedings. Mr. Rea said he would have new summonses for the [illegible]

Banks. The proceedings were most protracted, lasting nearly seven hours. The principal case [illegible] Dungarvan, against the decision of the council [illegible] him two years for writing a [illegible] letter to the Vice President, Dr. [illegible]. Mr. Williams entered into an elaborate statement on his own behalf, alleging that he had got no fair trial or notice of the charge against him, that he was insulted by the president who, in another class, sneeringly alluded to him as no [illegible] to Dungarvan, and was [illegible] after he had submitted to punishment for an offence which had been called forth by the attacks made upon him. He, therefore, prayed that the decisions of the Council be reversed. The Master of the Rolls delivered the judgment, characterising the offence of Williams as very serious. It was wrong in the Vice President to have spoken of him as he did, and the visitors considered the punishment excessive, and reduced it to six months' rustication. The announcement was received with cheers by the students.

A Strong-minded Pair of Young Irish Damsels.—A case of this unusual and necessarily interesting character came to light at Queenstown on Friday, May 27 On that evening two very fine young girls came to Queenstown with the intention of going to America, and the circumstance would have passed unnoticed but for the fact that the police had received a telegram stating that two sisters had decamped from their home in the County of Wexford, carrying with them about forty pounds of their father's money. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Tobin to inquire [illegible] and the father having arrived in Queenstown in the meantime, the runaways were [illegible]. Their name is Roche, their father [illegible] a comfortable farmer, holding land at a [illegible] called Park, in the County of Wexford. The interview that ensued between the paterfamilias and his fair offspring was of the most unedifying character. They in the first place denied him, but subsequently consented to admit that he was the author of their existence, and demanded what then. He asked them to return to their home and that he would excuse all they had done, but they steadfastly refused any conciliation. The stratagem then resorted to was to introduce them to the interior of the Queenstown Bridewell, in the hope that it would soften their inclination, but the truants were inexorable After spending the night they were brought before the magistrates on Saturday and charged with stealing [illegible] (£40 and some wearing apparel. They maintained the same firm determination not to go home. An application was then made for a warrant to transmit them to Wexford, and it was at once granted. The prisoners were then informed that they would be compelled to go in the custody of [illegible]

[illegible]

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

DOWN

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

hour they continued to pass out before you could [illegible]

The [illegible] Whig states [illegible] whatever about the correctness of the report referred to the other day, that the Prince of Wales is about to purchase Tollymore Park, the seat of the Earl of Roden, in the County Down, Ireland. [illegible]

Orange Ruffianism.—Newry, Monday, May 30. —We have to report the perpetration of another murderous Orange attack on peaceable and defenceless Catholics. The Dominican Fathers have been holding a Mission here for the last four weeks, during which time the Cathedral has been attended by large numbers of people. On last evening the closing ceremony of the Mission was carried into effect in the cemetery attached to the old chapel, when there were nearly twenty thousand persons present —a great number of whom were from the surrounding districts. Several of these, when proceeding home by the Rathfriland Road, were set upon and stoned by a party who had concealed themselves in a little planting known as "Wallace's Grove." Two sub-constables who were on special duty in plain clothes went immediately to the scene of the riot, when they were received with a volley of stones, which inflicted such injuries as to lead to serious apprehension as to the recovery of one of them at least—sub-Constable Owen Smith—who is suffering from concussion of the brain. Sub-Constable Ambrose Moriarty, though much disfigured, is not, it is hoped seriously injured. Seven of the rioters were promptly arrested, when they were brought before Mr Rother, R. M., and remanded [illegible] day at three o clock. Two more were [illegible] day, when all were brought up at the Petty Sessions Office before Messrs. Erskine, Brady, and Rory [illegible] During the hearing of the case, Mr Gallagher, S. I., Rathfriland, and Mr. Black, S. I., Newry, were present. After hearing a lengthened evidence, the following persons were identified as having been present on the occasion Joseph Carr, William Carr, John Magrath, Thomas Magrath, Joseph Gracey, Wm. Chadwick, and Robert Savage. Gracey was identified as the one who struck the policeman on the eye. A certificate from Dr Johnstone having been put in stating that Sub-Constable Smith was not out of danger, the magistrates decided on remanding all the prisoners for eight days, bail being refused in every case. The prisoners were then removed handcuffed under a strong escort.

DUBLIN.

Awfully Sudden Death.—About half past five o'clock, on June 3, a carpenter named Thomas Connolly, aged forty-four years, died suddenly while working at the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Works, Great Canal-street. A fellow-workman [illegible]

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

vault, which was immediately closed in order to [illegible] the [illegible] poor sufferer was [illegible] old was at once [illegible] so severe that it is not expected he will recover

LEITRIM.

Terrible Affair in County Leitrim.—On Saturday night, May 28, at Glenfarne, near Enniskillen, a farmer named Dolan, in a fit of jealousy, cut open the body of his wife, and killed the child of whom she was enceinte, afterwards setting fire to the house in which she lay The fire was extinguished, but the death of the woman is hourly expected. The murderer was arrested.

MEATH.

Threatening Letter Intimidation.—In connection with the conviction under the Peace Preservation Act at the Petty Sessions of Mullingar, on Saturday, May 28, where the prisoner Lamb was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, instead of being punished for the assault, in which a Mr. Murtagh was a witness, the latter received yesterday (Sunday) morning a threatening letter through the post-office of Mullingar, with the usual significant emblem of a coffin at foot, warning him that if he did not leave the country before a stated time, some day in June being, it is said, named, he would be put from again giving evidence against any one.

The Operation of the "Peace Preservation Act" in Meath.—Our correspondent, says the *Irish Times* of May 30, writing from Mullingar, on [illegible], says: The first convictions under the new Act took place this day at Petty Sessions before J. Swift, Esq., and Captain Talbot, R. M. The first was a man named Lamb, who was brought up in custody for an assault committed on a Mr Murtagh after 11 o'clock at night, on the Dublin road, and was not being able satisfactorily to account for his being out of his home at such an unseasonable hour, was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, the Act justifying six months for being abroad after sunset without business. The second case was that of a man named M'Curly, who described himself as having reached Kingstown from America on Monday last, proceeded by rail to Cork on Tuesday, back to Dublin on Wednesday, and walked from that to Mullingar on Thursday He stated that he had served four years in her majesty's 16th regiment of foot, also in the American civil war, where he received a wound from a rifle ball, and that he was on his way to see his mother in the County Roscommon. Constable Porter arrested both parties on the same road, and one very soon after the other He (the constable) produced a book of songs of a seditious character found on the prisoner, who was remanded for further examination

TYRONE.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

WEXFORD.

[illegible]

The Western Lawyer.

[illegible]

CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS OF QUEENSBURY.

BY MRS. O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

Down from the line of O'Donnell,
The princely, brave House of O'Donnell,
She gathered her blood:
But from the store of God's goodness,
Finished, without flaw or crudeness,
Her true womanhood!

Great were the deeds of her sires,
Who of the history tires
In the land of their birth?
Great were her forefathers' glories,
Dazzling and proud are the stories
Recording their worth!

But thou, most dear and true woman,
History's pages we summon
For nobler than thee!
Thou art the flower of flowers,
The pomegranate fruit of all the flowers,
Of thine ancestral tree!

Long may the nation that bore thee
Lay its heart-worship before thee—
Long may thy name
Brighten the page of our anguish,
Quicken all spirits that languish,
Put cowards to shame.

Fair are the blessing we owe thee,
Fair as the gifts that we owe thee,
Year after year;
Praises and prayers we give thee,
Blent with the rhymes that I weave thee,
Lady most dear!

Remedial Measures Versus Nationality.

From the English point of view the panacea for the ills of Ireland is the enactment of a series of "remedial measures" by the Parliament of England. From the Irish standpoint the one sole cure for all our social and political ills is to be found in the principle of self-rule. Here we are at issue. The English people, press, and Parliament affirm, that as they are disposed to legislate for Ireland as they would for a district of England, we have no just cause of complaint, and ought to be satisfied. We, on the contrary, hold that no English Parliament, even admitting it to be most favorably disposed, is competent to legislate for Ireland.

Admitting the favorable disposition of the Parliament in conceding a great deal—for no Parliament since the Union has ever even professed to legislate for Ireland in the spirit of equity—till extraneous circumstances of a very exceptional character—and which still continue to operate—forced the Prime Minister to consider the expediency of trying whether the spell of justice would not assist him in exorcising the spirit of discontent. But even he has been so attached by custom to tradition and prescription, that the justice which he prescribes halts in its mission, and half-hearted legislation compounds with privileged iniquity that the traditions and influence of a caste may be preserved while the people are deceived by a simulation of equity. This being the case under the most favorable circumstances, what is to be expected when the causes which have produced this spasmodic access of liberal profession and action no longer operate, and when a race of politicians who know not Bright will have ascended the throne of power? But waiving all doubts, and admitting in its fullest acceptation the argument advanced by Englishmen, what is it worth? What is the value to Ireland in a national or even a social sense of the legislation of the present session? Does it, or does it not, demonstrate the incompetency of an English Parliament to comprehend our requirements or even provide for our most pressing necessities? An English Parliament pledged to do justice to Ireland has supported a Ministry professedly desirous of accomplishing that end in passing a Land Bill against which Ireland unitedly remonstrated, and which has been unreservedly supported only by the Irish Secretary and the Irish Solicitor-General—the sanction of one of whom at least was simply official.

We are not now canvassing the merits of the measure, but merely citing it as a sample of the legislation which Ireland may expect from the English Parliament even under the most favorable and exceptional circumstances. It is a clear proof that Englishmen do not understand our needs, and will not accept a statement of them at the hands of those most competent to judge and to decide. The only Irish opinion that the English Parliament accepts is the opinion reflected by the Castle officials, and that opinion is but a secondary reflection of what the Minister of the hour requires. It is an argument in a circle, and a very "vicious" one [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tortuous of the bankrupt to blind the world and stave off the day of inevitable collapse. They are but false pretences to engage the confidence of the people in the interests of imperialism. They are the last refuge of a statecraft that feels the spell of its influence departing. They but deceive the English people while intending to cheat Ireland. England will be wise when she comprehends this—and Ireland happy when she sees the end of it—and this can only be accomplished when she rises to the dignity and strength of nationhood. The day is fast approaching. Men of Ireland, clasp hands in amity to secure this consummation. The hour when it is realised will be the inauguration of an era of peace and benediction to us all.—*Nation.*

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New Columbian Hotel,
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Or Delavan House, Albany.

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The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that this well known and popular Hotel is now ready for the entertainment of guests for the season of 1870. No pains or expense will be spared to make the AMERICAN a first class house in all respects. Its location is central, being directly opposite the Post Office convenient alike to the Depot and to the leading Springs, and affording the very finest view of Broadway.
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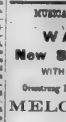
RESTAURANT
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No. 90 Ann Street,
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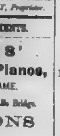
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New Scale Pianos,
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THE BEST MANUFACTURED,
Warranted for Six Years.
THE GREAT OFFER.
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The Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best.—N. Y. Evangelist.
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Horace Waters, 481 Broadway is famed for the excellence of his Pianos and Organs.—Evening Post.
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[illegible]

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CLOAKS, LINENS,
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The prices asked being less than at any time since 1861.
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Expect to move into their new store about August 1st, and are closing out the stock now at
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Business conducted with promptness.

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We have but
ONE PRICE,
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GOODS
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expressly for a
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and
HONEST WORKMANSHIP,
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CASH PRICES
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One million of people in the United States are suffering from nervousness and kindred diseases, and, in consequence, cannot sleep, thus dragging out a miserable existence, who will hail with joy the great scientific fact.
CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.
The use of the CHLORALINE invariably produces long continued and refreshing sleep, with freedom from pain, and is not followed by the bodily and mental exhaustion, headache and nausea resulting from the use of narcotics.
The action of the CHLORALINE will be especially [illegible]
Chloral is indorsed by the best medical minds of Europe and America. Read the following, selected from thousands of like importance and weight:
The sleep produced by Chloral is calm.—*Dr. Bouchardat, of the French Academy.*
Chloral possesses all the advantages of opium, and [illegible] of its disadvantages. It rarely causes nausea, [illegible] vomiting, nor does it leave behind it headache or [illegible] appetite. The sleep produced by it is gentle, and unattended with any symptoms of distress.—*Dr B. W. Richardson F R S, London Lancet.*
A calm sleep, often profound, during which there is no modification in the temperature, in the regularity of the pulse or of the respiration, ensues in 10 or 15 minutes after the digestion of Chloral, and continues for seven or eight hours. The waking is not accompanied by headache or nausea of any kind, there may be some dullness but it is soon dissipated It can be administered before or after meals, and exerts no influence upon digestion.
To sum up the experience of Dr. Worms, the [illegible] of Chloral appears to be an inoffensive agent [illegible] doses, and may render important service as a hypnotic. In fact, the property which it possesses by determining sleep almost instantly is not possessed by any other agent that can be introduced internally. It possesses great advantages over opium and its derivatives in the rapidity of its action and the subsequent freedom from torpor and disagreeable sensations.—*Dr. Jules Worms, of the French Academy.*
In the last number of the London *Lancet*, Mr A. M Adams (a celebrated authority) states that he has been treating several cases of Whooping Cough very successfully with small doses of chloral.
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Price, 35 Cents. 50 Cents, and $1.
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The Chloraline is prepared in a concentrated form for sending by mail and physician's use.

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MADE TO ORDER
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The great experience of Dr SHERMAN resulting from his long and constant devotion to the treatment and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr S., as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved, and many, to their great joy, restored to sound body
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PERSIAN HEALING
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Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap. Patented March 12th, 1867." None other genuine.
For the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, this Soap has no equal. It makes the complexion fair, removes all dandruff, keeps the hair soft and silky, and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best HAIR RENOVATOR in use."
It Cures chapped hands, pimples, salt rheum, frosted feet, burns, all diseases of the scalp and skin, catarrh of the head, and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.
This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.
It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address
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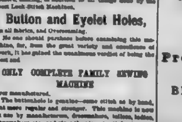
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Sewing Machine Co.
Principal Offices, 1[illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 5[illegible] Broadway, New York.
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in all fabrics, and Overseaming.
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ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
ever manufactured.
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HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
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Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,
and all the available ingenuity and experience, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute.
And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most
Valuable Vegetable Juices
Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.
Thousands of Precious Lives
are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to as untimely end, in suffering, Agony, Wretchedness, and ignorance of the cause which
Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.
Disease, Like a Thief,
Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.
DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF
The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
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The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough odorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age? The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz.: the
Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
[illegible]
Fountain of Life—The Blood.
THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
during the late war, with diseased Lymph, has
TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD
in the entire land. It has planted the germ of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women, and children on all sides, and nothing short of
A Heroic Remedy
will Eradicate it root and branch, forever. Such a Remedy is
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.
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Leaps to New Life.
It Relieves the entire system of Pains and Aches, and tones the Spirits, and imparts a
Sparkling brightness to the Eye,
A rosy glow to the Cheek,
A ruby tinge to the Lip,
A clearness to the Head,
A brightness to the Complexion,
A buoyancy to the Spirits,
And happiness on all sides.
Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.
This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic medicinal virtues, and powerful Healing properties
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
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And Diseases of Women and Children.
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.
It extinguishes
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Post-office Box, 2[illegible], New York.
CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on the receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail. Sold by all respectable Druggists.
Entered according to Act of Congress, by M. B. Henry, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

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The most SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest [illegible]
J. [illegible] & CO., Hat Emporium,
[illegible] Bowery

THE IRISH PEOPLE;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

OFFICE—[illegible] street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We can not undertake to return any rejected communications.

Thomas O'C W., Red Bank.—Many thanks for your complimentary letter. Mr McCorry desires you and others to understand that he believes in the necessity of every Fenian performing his duty. Your remarks concerning the stand he has taken are very gratifying indeed.

John J. C., Boston.—Received and will be attended to as space permits. At present our files are much crowded.

M. J. Delaney.—Your communication unavoidably laid over. Will appear in our next.

John Donovan Veale, Boston.—Your letter received with thanks. Our columns, as you will perceive, are somewhat crowded, and with letters, too, on the same subject as that on which you write.

F. Tierney, (Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York.) Your communication together with extract received. The latter is filed. Thanks.

M. Ba[illegible] Williamsbridge.—We are sorry that your communication is so lengthy as it deprives its appearance in our columns. We feel confident, however, that your efforts to get a good attendance at the grand boat [illegible] and festival, at Williamsbridge, on Independence Day, for the good purpose of raising funds to assist in building the new church will be successful.

Letters in Our Charge.—The following gentlemen are hereby informed that letters for them, directed to our care, are lying in this office: Joseph Gibbons, Thomas Ryan, Daniel Coleman, Captain P. D. Lynch, and John Tobin.

The Irish People.

Saturday June 25, 1870.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" EXPERIENCING THE BENEFITS OF IRISH GAG LAW

[illegible]

…were all flung out of the door, and the roof-tree of the old house was torn down in an instant."

In this ex-land agent, Mr Norris, so long away from Ireland that he is so ignorant as not to know that it is the practice of land agents when giving receipts for a half year's gale of rent to serve a notice to quit on *the back of the receipt*, so that virtually the poor tenant who is not protected by lease is constantly at the mercy of those land agents whose lives have been almost one unbroken series of criminal acts perpetrated on the tenantry of Ireland whose means of redress amounted literally to nothing. We want no teaching nor explanations of land tenure in Ireland from ex-land agents in free America. Mr Norris quitted Ireland in good time. The people there are about to do away with both agents and landlords and all other kinds of parasites.

A LYING WITNESS.

The following infamous inuendo against the character of our countrymen appears in the last issue of a namby-pamby newspaper known by the euphonious title of the *Montreal True Witness*. Speaking of the late raid on Canada that journal says: "We give President Grant credit for good intentions; but, under God, it was the well-handled rifles of our men, and not his proclamation, that protected our soil, and *warded off OUTRAGE from the mothers and daughters of Canada*."

The stupid and illiterate writer of this paragraph is most probably an Irishman himself, yet he scruples not to brand his countrymen with the intention of committing a deed which our most implacable enemies seldom, if ever, attribute to Irishmen.

We have denounced the late raid on Canada, [illegible]

…furnished by McCann's celebrated band. The boys of Brooklyn are prepared to meet their friends in gallant style, and they aver that there will be room for any number of pleasure-seekers in the shady groves of Leffert. The tickets of admission are only fifty cents, and we advise all who can spare a few hours to attend and enjoy themselves.

FENIAN LESSONS.

BY PETER M'CORRY.

The expression of opinion called forth by the last Fenian Lessons proves conclusively that an admixture of Fenianism and politics will not do in this country no more than in Ireland.

Fenianism is a great political question itself, but when I use the word politics, as it is commonly understood here, my meaning will be sufficiently apparent.

The admirable letters and resolutions which appeared in last week's and in to-day's issue of the Irish People are a noble answer to the vile attempt to engraft Fenianism with American politics.

No wider response could be given, although I do expect that every true Fenian will see to it that his Circle be purged pure of [illegible] according to our Constitution, and that such things will never be permitted to be even breathed in connection with Fenianism. Such a course is our only safeguard, and we must adopt it cheerfully and apply it vigilantly.

Such practical action as that followed by the Tara Circle, Brooklyn, or a portion of it even, is very creditable and should act as a powerfully good example all over the country.

Since I last appeared in these Lessons I have endeavored, as far as in my power lay, to make myself acquainted with the principles [illegible]

NOTES.

[illegible]

"IRISH DEMOCRATIC UNION."

[illegible]

THE SCANLAN TRIAL.

[illegible]

Fenian Alarms in England.

[illegible]

Fenian Notices.

THE CHARLES J. KICKHAM CIRCLE

[illegible]

CORCORAN CIRCLE.

[illegible]

THINGS IN GENERAL.

[illegible]

An Austrian Romance and Tragedy.

[illegible]

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The beautiful village of Jamaica, with 22 daily Trains, can be reached at any time in forty-five minutes. [illegible]

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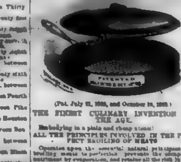

[illegible]

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:

All persons are forbidden

Section 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

Section 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

Section 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

Section 4. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

Section 5. To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any of the buildings, fences, bridges, or other constructions upon the Park.

Section 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

Section 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR ANGEL.

"You think so," said the other, shaking his head.

"Alas! yes—for even granting that there be such fire—a matter of which I am very doubtful, still if the misfortune is to be mine, I could not by means of any false trick, or base act, try to impose it upon another."

"Eh! Why these are wonderfully noble sentiments. In such a case as yours, every man is most dear to himself."

"But then reflect, that one of my comrades is the sole support of his old father, and on the other depends the maintenance of a sickly wife and two children."

"Oh! Schroll, Schroll, if your Russian bride should hear you, what must her sentiments be with respect to you? What! is Charlotte so ugly, or so poor, that you will not bestow a thought upon her misery should she lose you. What! a young and lovely creature that has staked all her happiness upon you, is she not much better deserving of your love and your thoughts, than an old man, who may perhaps to-morrow fall into the grave, or a woman and her children that you never have seen, and that do not care a pin about you? And then think what good you might do with the fortune of Charlotte, and what happiness might be yours, with such an enchanting woman for your wife—and yet, I ask you, will you not tread that path which I point out to you? Take care—take care, comrade, that you do not reject my offer—that in consequence of it, the fatal lot does not fall upon you—and, in such case, bethink you, if the last thought that may fill your soul with despair, as you kneel to receive the deadly fire, may not be of the beloved Charlotte—killed, betrayed by you? But I have said enough, and so, farewell!"

"Comrade—comrade," cried Henry, dreadfully excited by this address, and by the pictures of domestic happiness with which it filled his mind, and that had often before coursed through his thoughts, when in the society of his intended bride. "Comrade," he continued, "one other word with you ..."

THE DEVIL'S DICE.

A German Legend.

BY WILLIAM BERNARD MAC CABE.

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER II.

THE SECOND THROW.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

Home Rule, Rome Rule, and Irish Catholics.

WHAT THE BALLOT WILL DO.

PROGRESS OF IRISH NATIONALITY.

Banquet to the Very Rev. Dr. Croke.

O'Donovan-Rossa's Prison Treatment.

MARY J. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

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TRIAL, CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF DR. JAMES KEENAN FOR THE SHOOTING OF P. J. MEEHAN.

The trial of this case came up on Thursday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett and a jury, resulting in the conviction and sentence of the accused.

Full particulars of the affair were published at the time, rendering it only necessary now to recapitulate the leading facts elicited upon the trial, which occupied about two hours. Assistant District Attorney Fellows prosecuted the case, and as the accused had no counsel, the Court assigned Mr. Keating to look after his interests.

TESTIMONY OF MEEHAN.

Meehan was the first witness called, who testified that on the 28th of February he saw the prisoner, at eleven o'clock at night, when he was leaving the building No. 10 West Tenth street, in company with some other gentlemen; they were proceeding towards Broadway, walking at a leisurely pace; Mr. Meehan saw the prisoner following a short distance, and pass two gentlemen who were behind him; he (Meehan) was about to turn round again when he saw the outline of an elbow, or part of an arm, behind his right shoulder, and immediately heard the report of a pistol; he remembered nothing for a short space, probably thirty seconds, till he found himself raised on the sidewalk in a sitting posture and felt a wound in the back of his neck; the ball entered the neck, and the powder burned the back of the neck; he did not observe any person between the two friends that passed and the prisoner; he was under medical treatment for about a month, and the ball had not been extracted.

Cross-examined—I have known Keenan since November, 1866; he corresponded with my paper; I was a Senator of the Fenian Brotherhood and was acting Secretary of War. Keenan was acting as a corresponding clerk; certain parties had made a great many attacks on me in the papers; I had always believed that Keenan was a friend to me; I have been told that my life was threatened several times; certain parties were opposed to my political action in relation to Irish affairs; on the evening in question we were returning from a meeting of the Brotherhood; Mr. O'Brien, of Rochester, Colonel Downey, of Providence, Mr. Gallagher, of Buffalo, and Colonel Quinn, of Albany (all members of the order) were in company with me.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES E. DOWNEY, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The next witness was James E. Downey, who gave his account of the occurrence. He saw the prisoner come up and place his hand on Mr. Meehan's right shoulder and fire; he saw the flash of the pistol and saw Keenan seize his hand, and at the time of the firing the prisoner was standing close by the shoulder of Mr. Meehan; after the firing Meehan fell upon his face on the sidewalk; the prisoner ran away; but was pursued and caught.

Richard McCloud, the next witness, testified that he saw the flash of the powder; saw the prisoner standing near Meehan, saw him running, and he (McCloud) hallooed "Murder."

Dr. Cole stated that he examined the wound, which was on the right side of the neck, shortly after the occurrence; the neck was blackened and scorched by the powder; he probed the wound, but did not find the ball; in his opinion the wound could be occasioned by a ball discharged from the cylinder of a pistol such as the one shown to him.

Officer Strauss stated that he heard the alarm, saw the prisoner running and pursued and arrested him; on searching him he found a pistol (pistol produced) with two barrels discharged; the prisoner said, "You are mistaken, I am not the man;" when asked why did he run, he replied, "I was cold and was taking a little run round the block."

PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

James Keenan, being sworn in his own behalf, said that he was by profession a doctor; that he wrote for Mr. Meehan's paper, and that he belonged to the Fenian order. When asked how the two barrels of the pistol came to be discharged, he said, the Fenians were preparing for the invasion of Canada at the time, and they were in the habit of testing the pistols by firing among themselves to see who were the best shots. He (Keenan) was a good shot and having received the pistol about three or four days before from Mr. Brennan, a member of the Sixty-ninth volunteers, he was trying it, and fired two charges off against a tree in the yard. He admitted being in the vicinity of Mr. Meehan at the time of the shooting, but denied firing the pistol, and stated that there must have been eight or ten persons around him. He had no difficulty with Mr. Meehan, but, on the contrary, always defended his character even at the risk of his own life. There was considerable ill feeling against Mr. Meehan in the order. He lost some documents in Ireland, was tried for it by court-martial, and was sentenced to be shot, and would have been, he believed, only for Stephens. He (Keenan) came to this country at the request of Daniel O'Sullivan, the editor of the *United Irishman*. Mr. Meehan frequently told Keenan that he expected to be shot, and, while going to Trenton, N. J., in 1868, he told the accused that he heard that men waited in the swamps of New Jersey to catch him going home at night.

Mr. Fellows, in his summing up, told the jury that it was not for the people to show a motive for the commission of the act, especially when they had clearly proven that the prisoner fired the pistol.

Recorder Hackett charged the jury, giving a clear and impartial synopsis of the testimony, and that body rendered a verdict of "guilty" without leaving their seats.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL DENIED—SENTENCE.

The prisoner addressed the court and moved for a new trial on the ground of the absence of witnesses on his behalf who had failed to appear. His honor denied the motion, observing that the offence of which the jury found him guilty was a cold blooded and deliberate attempt to assassinate Meehan, and nothing but Divine Providence prevented Keenan standing on that occasion in the attitude of a murderer. He sentenced him to the extreme penalty of the law, which was ten years imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor. The prisoner was then removed.

A CURIOUS LEGEND.—When Adam was far advanced in years and at the point of his death, he sent his son to the angel Michael, who kept the gate of Paradise, to pray for the oil mercy, so that he could be healed. The angel answered that it could not be until after fifty-five hundred years, but he gave Seth a branch of the tree of which Adam had eaten, bidding him plant it on Mount Lebanon, and that when it bore fruit his father should be healed. Seth planted the branch on his father's grave; it took root and grew, and from it was made Aaron's rod and Moses staff, with which he struck the rock and sweetened the waters of Marah. It also formed the poll on which the brazen serpent was lifted up, and the ark of the testimony. At last it came into the hands of Solomon, who used it in building his palace; but it continually resisted the efforts of the builders to adjust it. Now it was too long, and then again too short. The builders, being angry, then threw it into the marsh, that it might serve as a bridge. The Queen of Sheba would not walk upon it, but adored it, and told Solomon that upon it should be suspended the man through whose death the kingdom should be destroyed. Solomon then had it buried deep in the ground, where afterward the pool of Bethesda was dug, and from the virtues of this tree healing properties were imparted to the water, and the Jews took it and made of it the cross of our Saviour.

WEAK eyes may be strengthened by bathing them with equal parts of vinegar (the best that can be obtained) and water.

To remove a corn, use a bit of stick caustic, slightly moistened, on the corn two or three days in succession—taking care not to touch the surrounding flesh.

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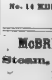
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OF JAMES WHITE, WHO LEFT IRELAND about twenty years ago; was a native of Grillagh, County Roscommon. The said James White was a son of John White and Mary White. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother, William White, Holt Aven, (Somerset), near Normanton, England.

OF BARTHOLOMEW LANNON, LATE OF LONGFORD, Ireland, who emigrated to America. [illegible] Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, John Lannon, [illegible] street, Liverpool, England.

OF JOHN AND JANE CAVANAGH, WHO LEFT Gleter, near Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, for America in 1855. [illegible] Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother and sister, William and Ann M'Cormack, [illegible] street, Liverpool, England.

OF JOHN JOS. FLYNN, who left his father's residence in Charleston, S. C., about thirteen years ago. [illegible] Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, William Flynn, No. 16 SOUTH STREET, New York. *Boston Pilot please copy.*

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AT
WEST FLUSHING.
LOTS ONLY $300,
PAYABLE
$10 Monthly.
A FEW REASONS WHY
EVERY ONE SHOULD
EXAMINE THIS OFFER.

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2D.—It is the only way by which thousands can be enabled to purchase building lots conveniently, and thus form [illegible].

3D.—As an investment the value is constantly increasing, and as the case at Woodside, lots will advance 100 per cent. during the time allowed for payments.

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5TH.—Because the only way to have a comfortable home is to own it.

6TH.—Because the only way to escape from the extortions of landlords, from the foul atmosphere of tenement houses, and the disease of packed neighborhoods, is to own your house in the country.

7TH.—Because West Flushing is a fine healthy locality, high land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it to be as fine a tract of land as can be seen anywhere in the United States.

8TH.—Because West Flushing is so near New York City that Mechanics can attend to their work without loss of time, and at small expense.

9TH.—Its nearness to New York and its unsurpassed railroad facilities will cause it to grow rapidly.

10TH.—Because it already has nearly 100 dwellings, 5 stores, and a superb Town Hall, which cost $12,000, and new buildings are constantly being erected.

11TH.—Because this plan of monthly payments (no interest charged) is within the reach of all.

12TH.—Because every person can in less than one hour visit the property and satisfy himself or herself of the truth of these assertions.

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TO WEST FLUSHING.

Via James slip Ferry.	Via 34th street Ferry.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Returns to N. York.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	6:15	6:30	6:57
	7:45	8:00	8:27
	8:45	9:00	9:27
9:20	9:35	9:50	10:17
10:40	10:15	10:30	10:57
11:40	11:45	12:00	12:27
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1:00	1:15	1:30	1:57
2:00	2:15	2:30	2:57
3:00	3:15	3:30	3:57
4:00	4:15	4:30	4:57
5:00	5:15	5:30	5:57
6:00	6:15	6:30	6:57
6:45	7:10	7:25	7:52
7:00	8:15	8:30	8:57
	12:00	12:15	12:42

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8:15 A.M.	8:30 A.M.	7:37 A.M.
9:30 "	9:45 "	9:57 "
11:00 "	11:15 "	10:42 "
1:15 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	12:42 P.M.
5:00 "	5:15 "	4:30 "
6:45 "	7:05 "	6:30 "
7:45 "	8:00 "	

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NOTE

The issues from July 2 to September 10, 1870 (Vol 9, Nos. 233 - 243) are not available for filming.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Din'. and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 244. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

THE REPUBLIC DECLARED IN FRANCE.

America Sends Her Congratulations.

ITALY AND SPAIN AGITATED.

Republican Spirit Spreading in Europe.

IRELAND AND ENGLAND EXCITED.

The Queen Hissed in London.

PRUSSIANS NEAR PARIS.

The City to be Defended to the Last.

METZ AND STRASBOURG STILL DEFIANT.

The Great Nation a Unit.

THE REPUBLIC UNIVERSAL.

[illegible]

VICTOR HUGO FOR WAR.

[illegible]

THE MINISTRY TO FOREIGN POWERS.

[illegible]

He reminds foreign governments that no man has more steadily supported the policy of peace than himself. I am still the friend of peace, he says, but of an honorable peace which is the only durable peace. "The dynasty of the Napoleons has fallen and France arises free. If the King of Prussia, who marched upon us declared that he warred upon the empire and not upon France, means to continue hostilities now become impious, and a war against humanity, upon his head be the responsibility. If this be his decision, France accepts it. We will not cede one inch of French territory, nor one stone of the fortresses of France. A disgraceful peace to-day would be a war of extermination to-morrow. We will not make peace to gain time for making war; we will rather make war to gain an enduring peace. We have a resolute army still in the field. We have well-provided forts and a well-established circle of fortifications around the capital. Above all, we have the breasts of three hundred thousand combatants [illegible]

By Telegraph, September 8.

[illegible]

By Telegraph, September 10.

[illegible]

By Telegraph, September 11.

[illegible]

By Telegraph, September 12.

[illegible]

LONDON, September 12.

[illegible]

The Strasbourg Cathedral Clock and Library.

[illegible]

Edmond About on Paris.

From Le Soir.

[illegible]

The Latest News.

A French Victory at Toul.

The Prussians Press on Paris.

The Revolution Spreading in Italy.

Rome in Danger of Invasion.

PARIS, September 12, 1870.

[illegible]

LONDON, September 12, 1870.

[illegible]

BERLIN, September 12, 1870.

[illegible]

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

LONDON, September 12, 1870.

[illegible]

The Emerald Isle.

BY WM. H. BROWN.

Chaos was ended. From ... roll'd
The central sun, poised ...
The changeful moon, ...
Of raven midnight, with her silv'ry foam,
Vast constellations swarming all around,
In seas of azure, without line or bound;
And this green globe, rock-ribbed and mountain-crown'd.

The eye of God, before His hand had made
Man in His image, this wide realm survey'd;
O'er hill and valley, over stream and wood,
He glanced triumphant, and pronounced it "good."
But ere he formed old Adam and his bride,
He called a shining seraph to His side,
And pointing to our world that gleamed afar,
And twinkled on creation's verge, a star,
Bade him float round it in new and narrow span,
And bring report if all were ripe for man.
The angel spread his flutt'ring pinions fair,
And circled thrice the circumambient air;
Quick, then, as thought, he stood before the gate
Where cherubs burn, and minist'ring spirits wait;
Not long he stood, for God beheld his plume,
Already tarnished by terrestrial gloom,
And beck'ning kindly to the flurried side,
Said, "speak your wish, if good, be it obeyed."
The seraph raised his gem encircled hand,
Obedience made, at Heaven's august command,
And thus replied, in tones so bold and clear,
That angels turned and lent a list'ning ear.

"Lord of all systems, be they near or far,
Thrice have I circled 'round yon beauteous Star,
I've seen its mountains rise, its rivers roll,
Its oceans sweep majestic to each pole;
Its fair ... in mighty continents expand,
Or dwindle into specks of fairy land,
Its prairies spread, its forests stretch in pride,
And all its valleys deck'd like a bride;
Hymns have I heard in all its winds and streams,
And seen ... in all its rainbow gleams.
But whilst the Land can boast of every gem
That sparkles in each seraph's diadem;
Whilst diamonds blaze 'neath dusk Golconda's skies,
And rubies fired where Alps an Andes rise;
Whilst in Brazilian brooks the topaz shines,
And opals born in California mines;
Whilst in the vales of Araby the Blest
The sapphire flames beside the amethyst;
The pearl ... forever more,
Ungemm'd, unjewel'd, on its wailing shore!"

"What would'st thou do?" responded heaven's great King,
"Add music to the song, the breakers sing!"
The strong-soul'd seraph cried, "I'd make you sea
Rival in its heaven's sweetest minstrelsy;
I'd plant within the ocean's bubbling tide
An island gem, of every sea the pride!
So bright in robes of ever living green,
In breath ..., in feature so serene,
Such crystal streams to course its valleys fair,
Such health for gales to purify its air,
Such fertile soil, such ever verdant trees,
Angels should name it 'EMERALD OF THE SEAS!'"

The seraph paused, and downward cast his eyes,
Whilst heavenly hosts stood throbbing with surprise.

Again the Lord of all the realms above,
Supreme in might, yet infinite in love,
With benignant smile to His hosts, replied:
"Go, drop this Emerald in the envious tide!"

Quick as the lightning cleaves the concave blue,
The seraph seized the proffer'd gem, and flew
Until he reached the confines of the Earth,
Still struggling in the throes of infant birth;
And there, upon his self-sustaining wing,
Sat poised, and heard our globe her matins sing;
Beheld the Sun traverse the arching sky,
The silver Moon walk forth in majesty;
Saw every constellation rise and roll
Athwart the heavens, or circle round the pole.
Nor did he move, until our spotted globe
Had donned for him her morn and evening robe;
'Till on each land his critic eye was cast,
And every ocean free, and travers'd, and pass'd;
Then, like some eagle pouncing on its prey,
He downward sailed, thro' bellowing clouds and spray,
To where he saw the billows bounding free,
And dropped the gem within a stormy sea!

And would'st thou know, Child of St. Patrick's band,
Where fell this jewel from the seraph's hand?
What ocean caught the world enriching prize?
O! Child of ..., homeward cast your eyes!
Lo! in the midst of watery deserts wide,
Behold the EMERALD beaming through the tide,
And bearing on its ever-verdant sod
The monogram of seraph, and of God!

Its name, the sweetest human lips e'er sung,
First breathed ... an angel's fervid tongue;
Then chimed ... on the evening air,
Lisp'd by an infant in its mother's prayer
Next roared in war, with battle's flag unfurl'd;
Now, gemmed with glory, gather'd through the world!
What name? Perfidious Albion, blush with shame,
It is thy sister—ERIN IS THE NAME!

Once more the seraph stood before the throne
Of dread Omnipotence, resolve and alone.
...

Six thousand years in strife have roll'd away
...
...
...
...
... now the ... the ... path,
That has been trodden since the day of wrath.
Lo! in the year when Attila the Hun
Had half the world in terror overrun,
On Erin's shore there stood a noble youth,
The breath of honor and the torch of truth.
His was the tongue that taught the Celtic soul
Christ was its Saviour, Heaven its goal!
His was the hand that drove subdued along
The venom horde that lured but to betray.
His were the feet that sanctified the sod,
... redeemed, and gave her back to God!
Two gray old Scrin can boast no purer fame
Than that whose halos gild St. Patrick's name!

Twelve times the centuries builded up their store
Of plots, rebellions, gibbets, tears and gore;
Twelve times centennial anniversaries came,
To bless the seraph in St. Patrick's name.
In that long night of treach'ry and gloom,
How many myriads found a martyr's tomb,
Beside the waters of the dashing Rhone
In exile starved the bold and blind Tyrone.
Beneath the glamour of the tyrant's steel,
Went out in gloom the soul of great O'Neill.
What countless thousands, children of her loins,
Sank unsung'd beneath the Bitter Boyne!
What fathers fell, what mothers sued in vain,
In Tredah's walls or Wexford's gory plain,
When Cromwell's shaven panders slaked their lust,
And Ireton's fiends despoil'd the breathless dust.

Still came up seraph, incarnate in man,
To rescue Erin from the bandit clan.
Still sad and lone she languished in her chains,
That clan'd in chorus o'er her martyr's manes.

At length when Freedom's struggle was begun
Across the seas by conqu'ring Washington;
When Curran thunder'd, and when Grattan spoke,
The guardian seraph from his slumber woke.
Then guilty Norbury from his vengeance fled,
Fitzgerald fought, and glorious Wolf Tone bled.
Then Emmet rose to start the battle cry,
To strike, to plead, to threaten, and to die!
Immortal Emmet! happier in thy doom,
Though unincribed remains thy seraph tomb,
Than the long line of Erin's sceptred foes,
Whose bones in proud mausoleums repose;
More noble blood through Emmet's pulses rises
Than courses through ten thousand hearts of kings!

Thus has the seraph twice redeem'd his fate,
And roamed a mortal through this low estate.
Again obedient to divine command,
His final incarnation is at hand.

THE PROPHECY.

SCARCE shall yon sun five times renew the year,
Ere Erin's guardian angel shall appear.
Not as a Priest, in holy garb array'd—
Not as a Patriot, by his cause betray'd,
Shall he again assume a mortal guise,
And tread the earth an exile from the skies.
But like the lightning from the welkin hurl'd,
His eye shall light, his step shall shake the world!

Ye sons of Erin from your slumbers start!
Feel ye no vengeance burning in your heart?
Are ye but scions of degenerate slaves?
Shall tyrants spit upon your fathers' graves?
Is all the life blood stagnant in your veins?
Love ye no music but the clank of chains?
Hear ye no voices ringing in the air,
That chant in chorus, wild, prepare! PREPARE!
Hark! on the winds there comes a prophet sound—
The blood of Abel crying from the ground,
Pealing in tones of thunder through the world,
"ARM! ARM! The Flag of Erin is unfurl'd!"

On some bold headland do I seem to stand,
And watch the billows breaking 'gainst the land;
Not in lone rollers do their waters pour,
But the vast ocean rushes to the shore.
So flock a millions sons of honest toil,
From ev'ry country to their native soil,
Exiles of Erin, driven from her sod,
By foes of justice, mercy, man and God!
Aerial chariots spread their snowy wings,
And drop torpedoes in the halls of kings.
On every breeze a thousand banners fly,
And Erin's seraph swells the battle cry;
"Strike! till the Union shall kiss the crown!
Strike! till the Eagle tears the Lion down!
Strike! till proud Albion bows her haughty head!
Strike! for the living and the martyr'd dead!
Strike! for the homes that fill your mothers' graves!
Strike! till your kindred are no longer slaves!
Strike! till your Freedom on the world shall smile!
For God, the Truth, and FOR THE EMERALD ISLE!

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

IRELAND.

The Government Scheme to buy the Catholic Clergy.—The *Leinster Independent* publishes a letter from Mr. Daunt denouncing the trap laid by the Gladstone government to catch the ...

... of us will find them an ... and great ... All the ... a Protestant ... for in the ... with the ... to ... sympathies with France ... to feel the same zeal as they for ... but he thinks that disunion and ... result from the introduction of ... and disputed ... And, looking forward, more than one Orange lodge is reported to have asked for some relaxation of the stringent loyalty of their laws. These things are exceedingly significant. It may save England much disappointment, humiliation, and disaster, to lay them hon... only to heart. ... be politic which so deeply estranges and offends the only loyal class in the community? Can statesmen be depended on who promised to make all Irishmen their friends by measures which have only made all Irishmen equally their foes?—*Belfast News Letter, Orange paper.*

Fratricide in Castleblayney.—A correspondent, writing from Castleblayney on Wednesday, says: "This little town was thrown into great confusion last afternoon, owing to the fact that a man named James Mackena had killed his brother, Patrick Mackena, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. It appeared that the father of the deceased and of his murderer resided some years ago on a small farm of land, on the estate of the Marquis of Bath, close to the Culloval Station on the Dundalk and Londonderry Railway. Some time ago he removed to Castleblayney. The son James got married about a month since. A dispute arose between him and the deceased respecting some pecuniary matters, and at two o'clock P. M. yesterday, James Mackena proceeded to the house of his brother Patrick, and having created a quarrel stabbed him with a knife. Death resulted almost instantaneously. It appears that Lucas A. Treston, Esq., R. M., who was passing at the time, heard the affair, entered the place, and took the knife from James Mackena, who is now in custody. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held in the Court House, Castleblayney, at 5 o'clock P M yesterday—Hugh Swanzy, Esq., Coroner. Mr. Lucas A. Treston, R. M., gave the following evidence: A little after two o'clock P. M. this day I heard a noise at the house of the deceased. His wife came to the door and cried "Murder." I rushed into the house and found the prisoner and the deceased James Mackena in deadly combat in the shop. At that time blood was gushing out of the side of the deceased. The knife was in the hand of James Mackena, and the wife of the deceased was endeavoring to take it from him, and I assisted her to do so. I now produce the knife, which I marked and initialed, and left in charge with the head-constable. The following verdict was returned: We find that James Mackena did kill and slay Patrick Mackena on the 16th August, 1870, at his house in Castleblayney. The jury would like to attach to their verdict the praiseworthy conduct of Mr. Treston, R. M., for his pluck and daring on the occasion."—*Irish Times, August 18.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

A LAUNCH.—The largest ship yet built on the Queen's Island, Belfast, was launched at full tide (eleven o'clock) on Saturday, August 20, named the Oceanica.

DISAPPEARANCE OF BOYS.—Within the last few weeks several boys in Belfast have left their parents' residences, and no traces of them can be found. Their parents have attended at the departure of the cross channel steamers in search of them, but without success.

EMIGRATION.—The stream of emigration to the United States still continues unabated—about sixty emigrants on an average leaving Belfast every night. The great majority belong to the rural population, and are from different counties in Ulster. It is singular that the stream of emigration should continue steadily at this season of the year, especially as there is at present abundance of employment for agricultural laborers.

A REPORT prevailed in Belfast, on Tuesday, August 16, that some French Agents had visited the town lately for the purpose of enlisting Irish recruits for the French army.

... extends to the present and most important ... ... the French ... the French is ... she had named the "old gentleman" himself.—*Cork Examiner.*

SINGULAR SPECTACLE.—On Friday, August 12, at Riverside, in this county, (Cork,) some harvesters were engaged in cutting down a field of wheat, when one of the men having lighted his pipe, threw the burning turf brought him from a cottage hardby, over the ditch into the next field, which was a preserved meadow thickly covered with a short scrubby aftergrowth. The work-people noticed smoke arising at the other side of the fence, but took no notice till it had attained such extent and volume as to excite suspicion, when on going to see it was found that a great breadth of the field was in flame. Instant endeavors were made to arrest the progress of the fire, which, however, burned so fast and fiercely that all exertions were ineffectual, and the whole face of the large field was burnt black, even to the ditches. The sight is described as most striking.

BAD WATER AND CHOLERA.—We find in the *Cork Examiner* a proof of the connection between bad water and disease. A man named Samuels, of Churchtown, was seized with the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. It appears that, in consequence of the drought, water had grown scarce and of bad quality in the vicinity in which Samuels lives. A pump was in course of erection on his master's premises; but meanwhile, he as well as others were obliged to use such unwholesome water as they could obtain, and there is little doubt the fearful malady under which he now labors had its origin in this circumstance.

DOWN.

DEATH BY DROWNING OF A FISHERMAN.—One of the boats engaged during the present season at the Ardglass herring fishery, which had proceeded to Warrenpoint to try its luck there, was returning on Wednesday, August 17, to Ardglass, having on board a crew of five hands, four of whom were asleep, while the fifth had charge of the helm. As the boat reached the place where it is usual to shoot the nets, the men asleep were startled by a cry of distress, and on rushing to ascertain whence it proceeded, they discovered that the man at the helm had disappeared, while a hat supposed to belong to him was floating on the water. Unfortunately they had no punt, and their boat was under full sail at the time, so that before they could arrest her course, all hope of saving the helmsman was at an end, and in fact he was never seen after he went overboard. A bottle containing some rum was found in the stern of the boat. The ill-fated man leaves a widow and three children to lament his loss.—*Down Recorder.*

HONOR TO A LISBURN MAN.—We have much pleasure in copying the following from the *Overland China Mail*: "We learn that Mr. R. Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, has received from the Austrian Government the Grand Cross and Star of the order of Francis Joseph, for services rendered to the Austrian Embassy, in the framing and passing of the Austro-Hungarian Treaty with China. This is, we believe, the fourth foreign order of Knighthood which has been conferred on the Inspector-General of Customs during the year. We may add that the Knighthood of the Grand Star of Wasa from the King of Sweden, and Commander of the Order of Leopold from the King of the Belgians are of the other orders referred to. Mr Hart is son of Henry Hart, Esq., Ravarnett House, Lisburn.

BANN ANNUAL REGATTA.—This annual festival took place on Tuesday, August 23, with great *eclat*, and in which a local crew was successful in winning honors. We have to congratulate the members of the Ulster Rowing and Athletic Club on their success in this the first year of their existence as a rowing club, and we hope they may enjoy the same success for many years, and make the name of their club as well known as the Coleraine. In July last, the Ulster commenced operations by pulling against the Carrickfergus, Holywood, and Northern (Belfast) Amateur Rowing Clubs for the Mulholland Cup, which they won with flying colors, and now they have succeeded in placing the "Dark Blues" at the front in the pair-oared race at Coleraine—a feat, we believe, never accomplished before.—*Belfast Paper.*

... of *Nation.*

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN CASTLE...—A large and enthusiastic meeting took place at Castle... on ...day, August 16th, ... who took part ... French victory ... about 8 o'clock large bodies of stalwart men came in from the collieries, numbering at least four hundred and fifty, a fact which caused great excitement among the townspeople. The "Marseillaise," "God Save Ireland," "O'Donnell Aboo," and several other tunes were played. Cheers were given at intervals for France and Ireland, after which the meeting quietly separated.

LOUTH.

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING IN LOUTH.—DUNDALK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23.—A very serious case of stabbing occurred in this county, at a place called Carrickedmond, about three miles from Dundalk, on yesterday evening. Two farmers reside in that locality named Patrick Markey and Edward M'Ardle. Their houses and lands are adjoining; but the bitterest feeling has existed between the parties for the last three or four years, and scarcely a month has passed during that time that one or the other had not a summons before the Petty Sessions Court; and on a recent occasion M'Ardle was bound over to keep the peace towards Markey. On yesterday evening, both parties, and a number of their neighbors were engaged in getting in the corn of a Mrs. O'Hagan, who keeps a public-house at Newtownbalregan. The work was performed gratuitously, by way of compliment to Mrs. O'Hagan, and, after it had terminated, she invited the whole party to her house to partake of refreshments. In the house a quarrel ensued between Markey and M'Ardle, but no actual blows were exchanged between them. However, when Markey left the house to go home, McArdle left also, and on the road the quarrel was renewed, and M'Ardle, it is alleged, challenged Markey to a regular stand-up fight. The challenge was accepted, and the result was that Markey received three serious stabs—one in the side, one in the back, and another on the left temple. Markey remained on the road for some time in an insensible condition, and would, in all probability, have bled to death, were it not that he was fortunately discovered by a police patrol, and promptly conveyed to the Louth Infirmary, where his wounds were attended to by Drs. Beaber and Kelly. In the meantime a warrant was procured, and McArdle was arrested and committed to the County Jail. Markey still remains in a precarious condition, having lost a vast quantity of blood, irrespective of the dangerous character of the wounds.

MONAGHAN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Another melancholy instance of the uncertainty of human life occurred in Aughnacloy on Monday morning, August 22. Margaret Murray, a respectable young woman, residing in that town, was in her ordinary health on Sunday, and, having attended her place of worship in the morning and evening, visited some friends. On her return home she complained of illness, and gradually sank until seven o'clock next morning, when she died. It is thought affection of the heart was the immediate cause of death.

A MAN named Mackena, a shoemaker, has killed his brother, in Castleblayney. Both were shoemakers. The murderer was a man apparently of irregular habits. He went into a shop kept by his brother, and stabbed him several times, death following immediately. The unfortunate fratricide has been committed on a coroner's warrant to Monaghan gaol.

MAYO.

THE LATE OUTRAGE IN MAYO.—On Friday, August 19, at the Westport Sessions, before Lord John Browne, James and John King and Phillip Doog were brought up, charged with attacking the house of Captain Houston, and committing other serious outrages in the County Mayo. There being no evidence to connect the prisoners with the perpetration of the outrage, they were discharged. An additional force of police, which had been stationed at the scene of the murder of the Scotchman Hunter, had been dispatched to the district of the above outrage.

SLIGO.

DEATHS BY SUNSTROKE.—SLIGO, Tuesday, August 16.—The weather in this county during the past ...

DUBLIN.

The police in Dublin are in future to prohibit the passage of bands through the streets of the city, and the assembling of crowds.

GALWAY.

WATERFORD.

KILKENNY.

... of England has ... agreement with the Waterford and L... Railway Company for ... To make up by way of ... the traffic ... or goods forwarded via Waterford and ... interchanged between ... to, when added to the net balance of revenue account will give a dividend of ... per cent for three years and three per cent afterwards. The proposal of the Great Southern and Western Company is to give a dividend of one and a half per cent, for two years, two for two years, and two and a half afterwards."

WHILST a stoker was in the act of oiling his engine whilst the train was in motion at Ross station, August 26, he overbalanced himself, fell upon the line, and his head was completely severed from his body.

A SUMMER DREAM.

BY DENIS HOLLAND.

AH! happy were those childish hours,
In the leafy, rosy summer time—
Gathering the wildwood's sweetest flowers;
Or in the autumn's golden prime—
When the ripe fruit like brown rain fell,
From each o'er-weighted trembling spray—
We tripped adown the green-robed dell,
In guileless joy no word can tell,
My bright and gentle May.

I mind me well those summer eves—
We scampered bare-foot 'cross the stream,
Where, through the willows' pendant leaves,
The sun flung down each rosy gleam.
And once, when through the hawthorn hedge,
We tried to force our laughing way—
An envious thorn, so near the root,
Pierced your small white and tender foot,
And pierced my heart, sweet May.

That piteous cry! Each little sob
Smote cruelly on my childish heart,
That with a new born pain did throb
As though 'twere smitten by that dart.
I plucked the thorn—the crimson stains
Of gushing blood I kissed away.
I staunched thy wound—I smooth'd thy pain
And coaxed thy soft smiles back again,
My sunny, bright-haired May.

Ah! May, a bitter thorn has stung
My anxious heart this festive night:
Here where gay flatterers round thee throng;
And seem to bask beneath the light
Of those bright orbs that cast for me,
Through many a weary year and day
When wandering o'er life's troubled sea,
Those stars shone o'er my troubled way—
Thy glorious eyes, sweet May.

* * * * * * * *

Heaven! is it so? And true art thou?
Hast ne'er forgot me, May?
And, spite a father's curse, as true
As on that painful day?
Then blessed the day his curse was hurled
So idly on my head for aye:
Blessed be the day our sails were furled;
Blessed be the waves that gently curled
To waft me to my May.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A LITTLE boy, after thinking a long time, said to his mother, "I don't see how the devil came to turn out so when there was no other devil to put him up to it."

LORD FANSHAW married his cook. On their bridal day it rained tremendously, the coachman and his attendant sprites were wet through. "Ah!" said a wag, "all quite in character—there's nothing but dripping where'er she goes."

FRENCHMAN—"Madame, you charge me much too price for zat room." Landlady—"Oh, you know, we at the watering places must make hay while the sun shines." Frenchman (indignant)—"Madame, you shall never make no hay of me. You must not ... all flesh is grass ...

THE MEMORIES OF THE HEART.

We may shred the ... from the rose,
The blossom from the spray;
The bloom that paints the ...
A touch will brush away,
The vine may loosen from the tree
Which seems to cling to tired;
But the heart will keep its memories
Till the itself be passed.

The gold must die from sunset skies,
The purple from the hills;
The foam-flowers fade from opal waves;
Beneath them the babbling rills;
The earth grow cold and pale ...
Beneath winter's ... blast;
But the heart will keep its memories
Till the itself be passed.

The flush will fade from cheek and brow;
The sweet smile wane and die;
The tenderness leave the coral lip;
Tears dim the brightest eye.
Youth, beauty, home, and happiness,
And love, may die at last;
But the heart will keep its memories
Till itself be passed.

A WESTERN paper rouses its Fourth of July enthusiasm by publishing a cut of a flag, and the motto, "Wave, beauteous piece of cloth."

The Sunburst!

THE SUNBURST! A name of happy omen—a light shining above the smoke of battle to proclaim, in this hour of struggle and strife, the dawning of the uprise of the peoples. If the noontide of national feeling and popular power be indeed approaching them it is full time that they should prepare themselves for it by education and cultivation of head and heart.

To aid in this great work of the Precursor is the holy purpose of the "SUNBURST." Undaunted by the Past, and hopeful in the Future—for it is only cowards who find in their lexicon such a word as *fail*—the publishers of the "SUNBURST" offer to the Irish citizens of America (in a certain degree) a literary journal which will strive to satisfy their noblest aims, their worthiest aspirations.

The "SUNBURST," in the work mapped out before it, will be true to the patriotic instincts of Irish American citizens and their undying love for, and indestructible devotion to the beautiful old island home of their race. It will be equally faithful—whilst avoiding all questions of party or sect—in its loyalty to the great American Republic and its noble Institutions.

Our journal, aiming to amuse and instruct alike, will contain the best and most literary contributions procurable: Tales, poems, literary and biographical sketches, historical narratives, items of science and art, flashes of humor and of song: in fact, everything that can help alike to the improvement of hours of study and the healthy beguiling of hours of leisure.

The tone of the "SUNBURST," whilst avoiding all forms of fanaticism, will be strictly moral. It will, in its humble way, help in the cultivation of every civil and domestic virtue which tends to make a people great and prosperous—and eminently the virtues of PATRIOTISM and TEMPERANCE. Its general contents will be of such a character that no virtuous matron will blush to see it in the hands of her innocent daughters.

The publishers are happy to inform their friends that they have enlisted under the banner of the "SUNBURST" several old familiar friends, who will be welcome to their hearts and homes—such as:

DENIS HOLLAND,
JOHN O'MAHONY,
PETER McCORRY ("Con O'Leary,")
ELLEN E. CALLANAN,
MARY E. SMITH ("Christine,")
D. O'SULLIVAN,
and a host of other popular writers.

W. F. McNAMARA, Editor.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.—Single Copies, one year, $2 50; six months, $1 50; four months, $1 00.

TO CLUBS.—For one year—two copies, $4 50, five copies, $10 00; ten copies, $20 00; with an additional copy for every one who gets up a Club of Ten. Address

"Sunburst Publishing Co.,"
47 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX 6974.

PROPOSAL.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
346 and 348 Broadway,
New York, July 18th, 1870.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT of Docks having received, in accordance with the provisions of section ... of chapter ..., laws of 1870, in public meetings, various plans for the establishment of permanent wharf accommodations for the commerce of New York, they now, in accordance with the further provisions of said section, advertise for plans for the best method of improving the water front and harbor of the City of New York by a new system of wharves, piers, docks, basins, and slips, which shall accommodate the present commerce of the city and provide for the future requirements thereof, and for the facilitation of the transportation of freight along the water front, so as to render the whole water front available to the commerce of the port.

Said plans will be received until September 15th, 1870.

Plans are solicited that shall contain provision for the special accommodation of steamers and vessels engaged in foreign trade, in domestic trade, in the canal trade, in the trade in lumber and building materials, in the hay and grain trade, to furnish market supplies, also for the accommodation of steamboats plying to points on the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, for the canal boats arriving in this city, and for the railroads and other commercial interests.

Plans should be accompanied by all necessary documents, specifications, estimates, and particulars.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
WILSON G. HUNT,
HUGH SMITH,
WILLIAM WOOD,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Commissioners of the Department of Docks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, September 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For completing sewer in Fourth avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.

New York, August 31, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Allen C. Beach.
A Controller in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of John D. Fay.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty Second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island; Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eight Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one two, and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of the State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such a way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation, and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt" and certify and subscribe the same and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient despatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be required to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, CITY HALL, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 459, laws of 1869. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.—New York ... Walton Townsend, and James B. ... having been duly appointed collection clerks in the Department of Docks, all persons occupying any of the piers or bulkheads belonging to the city, not under lease, are hereby cautioned against paying wharfage except to one of the above.

JOHN T. AGNEW, President.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.,
113, 115, 117, 119 Worth St.,
CORNER OF ELM STREET,
First Block East of Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.
A full assortment of all leading domestic dress goods, Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

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SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. GENTS' LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.

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Sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Two o'clock.
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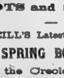
The Great Importer and Manufacturer of



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BOOTS and SHOES.
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On the Creole Last!
FRANCIS O'NEILL & BRO'S.,
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Opposite Fifth Street,
and
1165 and 1167 BROADWAY, Corner of 28th Street.

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BOOT and SHOE
EMPORIUM,
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One door below
SPRING ST.
No Goods
MISREPRESENTED.
We have but
ONE PRICE,
and do
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strictly on
HONOR.
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MONEY REFUNDED.
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ALL OUR GOODS
ARE MANUFACTURED
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WARRANTED
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NOTICE.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.
The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be prepared to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Meter that may be presented to it for that purpose.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF
REAL BRONZE
DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.
These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in America or abroad.
RUSSELL & ERWIN,
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers Street.

TRADESMEN'S
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1870, over
$433,000.00.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary. D. B. KEELER, President.
OFFICE, No. 168 BROADWAY.

We Speak the Truth.
One million of people in the United States are suffering from nervousness and kindred diseases, and, in consequence cannot sleep, thus dragging out a miserable existence, who will hail with joy the grand remedies.
CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.
The use of the CHLORALINE invariably produces long continued and refreshing sleep, with freedom from pain, and is not followed by the headache and nausea resulting from the use of narcotics.
...
THOS. DEWITT KAVANA,
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Price 35 Cents 50 Cents, and $1.
The 35 cent size is put up for children's use only.
The Chloraline is prepared in a concentrated form for sending by mail and physician's use.

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Dr. J. A. Sherman,
Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his service in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office, 697 BROADWAY, corner of Fourth street.
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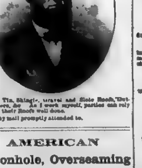

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Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,
and all the available ingenuity and experience, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute,
And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most
Valuable Vegetable Juices
Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions swept on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.
Thousands of Precious Lives
are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in suffering, agony, ..., and ignorance of the cause which
Science can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,
Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes rooted, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.
DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF
The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough colorless skin?
and debilitating ailments of the present age? The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz.: the
Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
Fountain of Life—The Blood.
THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
during the late war, with diseased Lymph, has
TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD
in the entire land. ...
A Heroic Remedy
will Eradicate it root and branch, forever. Such a Remedy is
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
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...
Tonic, Purifying, and Disinfectant.
...
Leaps to New Life.
It Relieves the entire system of Pains and Aches, enlivens the Spirits and imparts a
Sparkling brightness to the Eye,
A rosy glow to the Cheek,
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A clearness to the Head,
A brightness to the Complexion,
A buoyancy to the Spirits,
And happiness on all sides.
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FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
Kidneys, Retention of Urine,
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Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.
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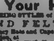

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Of NEWS, POLITICS, and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY,
Editor.

OFFICE—47 Beekman street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

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Those of our supporters who are satisfied with the improvements lately made in the Irish People can give practical proof of their admiration for their favorite journal by recommending it to their Irish neighbors.

Specimen copies sent free.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

James P. Barron.—An Irish letter for you, directed to our care, has been received at this office. Please call or send for it.

The Irish People.

Saturday, September 17, 1870.

Ireland's Hopes.

When war had been declared by the late Emperor of France against the King of Prussia, the heart of the Irish nation throbbed with ardent hope that the day of England's punishment and Ireland's deliverance was about to dawn. It was but natural to suppose that Napoleon when he should have punished the Prussians for their participation in the crushing French disaster of Waterloo, would next exact retribution from their cruel, haughty accomplice England.

Had this hope been fulfilled a grand opportunity for throwing off the yoke of Great Britain would have been certainly presented to the Irish people. Napoleon might have deemed it advantageous to him to send an armed expedition to Ireland, in which case the English garrison would be swept out in three weeks, or he would have crippled the power and resources of our country's tyrant by assailing her in England, on the sea, and in other vital points, that the Irish themselves could be placed, by the aid and co-operation of their compatriots, in these United States in a position to drive out their oppressor without the direct assistance of any foreign nation.

The national independence of our country would most probably have been thus established. But it is questionable whether the freedom and happiness of the people of Ireland would have been secured thereby. Nothing but a democratic republican form of government can, in our opinion, produce that desirable [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLAND.

[illegible]

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

But a few days [illegible]

[illegible]

RE-UNION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

[illegible]

THE NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Death of O'Donovan-Rossa's Mother.

[illegible]

FRANCIS A. JACKSON.

[illegible]

MR. EUGENE O'GORMAN.

[illegible]

Maurice Patrick MacMahon.

BY D. HOLLAND.

[illegible]

Practical Sympathy with Gen. John O'Neill.

[illegible]

Important Meeting of the Robert Emmet Association.

[illegible]

Proposed Union in the Fenian Brotherhood.

[illegible]

J. J. GEARY FUND.

[illegible]

REAR-ADMIRAL ROWAN.

Sketch of the Brave Irish-American Sailor.

[illegible]

JAMES STEPHENS CIRCLE.

[illegible]

A Night with the Poets and Poetry of Ireland.

A LECTURE
BY
M. J. O'Callaghan,

[illegible]

IN FATHER MATHEW'S SPLENDID TEMPERANCE HALL, Cor. of 2[illegible] St. and [illegible] Avenue, New York,
On Friday Night, Sep. 30, 1870.

SUBJECT:
I—The Poets and Poetry of Ireland.
II—Old Country Recollections.
III—Ireland As It Is.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

THE Sunburst,
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FREEDOM'S DAWN.

BY [illegible].

The night is drawing to its close, and now
The shivering slave is shrinking from its dews—
Damp dews of death—that ring the bondsman's brow,
Who bends, in pain, beneath each blow and bruise
The tyrant deals him. Lo! he breathes a vow
To nurse his hoarded hatred, and to use
His utmost efforts for that tyrant's fall,
And spring from slavery's black, bitter thrall.

The hour has come his pledge to redeem!
The night is passed—the night of Slavery's gloom—
Away beyond the hill a brightening beam
Is glimmering faintly, while the hollow boom
Of bellowing cannons startles from his dream
The shackled serf, who hears his tyrant's doom,
And leaps with gladness, like a sprightly fawn,
Wild with joy for FREEDOM'S GLORIOUS DAWN!

The twilight struggles thro' the misty haze
Like Glory rising thro' the clouds of war,
And Freedom's sun ere long shall fling its blaze
Of trembling splendors over earth afar!
Poland, then, the battle axe shall raise!
Ireland, too, shall break her prison bar,
Rejecting tyranny's unhallowed spawn,
Flaunting her flag to welcome FREEDOM'S DAWN!

FREEDOM'S DAWN, when rushing robes rise
To hail the orb of Liberty once more!
FREEDOM'S DAWN, when Sorrow's harrowing sighs
Are smothered by the cannon's deafening roar!
FREEDOM'S DAWN, when Ireland's tearful skies
Are lit with all the radiant smiles of yore!
FREEDOM'S DAWN, thou harbinger of day,
Well may we smile in thy resplendent ray!

That ray will penetrate the prison cell,
'Twill pierce the midnight darkness of the tomb,
'Twill cause the very ghosts of men who fell,
Fighting for freedom, 'midst the battle's gloom;
'Twill make them feel the magic of the spell
That starts the dead as tho' the trump of doom
Rang and re-echoed over heroes' graves,
Sounding the reveille of slumbering braves!

Oh, for the hour when Erin shall arise
Strong as the spirit of the mountain storm,
And radiant as her own bright sunny skies,
When golden glories halo her Emerald form!
Oh, for that hour when despotism flies
Down to the raging region, fiercely warm,
There to howl in agony of pain,
Like a writhing monster struggling with his chain!

Thus shall we wipe away the foul disgrace
That cramps us ceaseless around our cottage fires:
By all the cherished memories of our race,
By all the wrongs inflicted on our sires,
We shall the stains of slavery efface
And swell the chorus of the patriot choirs
Soon in line of battle to be drawn
To the musket's music by young FREEDOM'S DAWN!

—San Francisco, Cal.

The Irish Home Government Movement.

The following circular has been issued by the Provisional Committee:

53 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN, June 7, 1870.

DEAR SIR.—We have the honor to forward you copies of two resolutions passed at a meeting convened by private circular, and held at the Bilton Hotel on the 19th of last month. We do so by desire of the committee into which the meeting resolved itself, and we are desired by them to request your earnest consideration of these resolutions, and the other proceedings which we enclose. The meeting at the Bilton was the result of a wish entertained by some gentlemen, citizens of Dublin, to bring together in private and friendly conference a few of their influential fellow citizens, representing different sections of political opinion, to deliberate on the present condition of the country, with a view of considering how far it would be possible to unite all parties in some proposal for the remedy of existing evils. That wish originated in the knowledge that, among very influential classes in the city as well as the country at large, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the present mode of managing Irish affairs, and an impression that a [illegible]

[illegible] could not fail to produce the happiest social and political effects. The committee need scarcely point out to you that such a proposal does not involve any violent disturbance of the relations between the countries, or any interference with the principles of the constitution, or the prerogatives of the crown. The constitution of the committee will, perhaps, be sufficient guarantee to you that the men who compose it have taken up this question in singleness of purpose and good faith; that this movement is not intended and never will be used to serve the interests or forward the views of any political party; and that the only aim and object of their organization will be to unite Irishmen of all creeds and classes in a peaceful effort to obtain an object of incalculable advantage to the welfare of their native land, and which in the result will protect the rights and liberties of all. Before taking any public step to give effect to these views, the committee have resolved on endeavoring to ascertain privately the opinions and sentiments of those persons in Ireland whom on such a subject they would desire most to consult. It is with this view that the proceedings of the committee are forwarded to you for your consideration, and the committee will feel greatly obliged by an intimation of your readiness to co-operate with them in the object they have in view, or for any suggestions or observations which might be useful for their guidance.

Should you wish us to add your name to the committee, we shall have great pleasure in doing so.

We have the honor to be your faithful servants,

JAMES V. MACKEY.
EDWARD S. KING HARMAN.
JOSEPH A. GALBRAITH, F. T. C. D.
GRAHAM LEMON.
W. H. KERR.
ANTHONY O'NEILL.
PETER TALTY.
W. LANGER ENSOR.
Honorary Secretaries.

The following are the names of the Committee of the Association.—

The Right Hon Edward Purdon, Lord Mayor, Mansion House
James W Mackey, ex-Lord Mayor, J P, 40 Westmoreland street.
Sir John Barrington, ex Lord Mayor, J P, D L, Belville, Kingstown
E H Kinahan, J P, ex High Sheriff, Merrion [illegible]
W W Harris, L L D, ex High Sheriff of the county Armagh, Eccles street.
James V Mackey, J P, Beresford place.
Cornelius Dennehy, T C, J P, Mountjoy square.
Sir Wm Wilde, F R C S I, Merrion square.
J H Sawyer, M D, Stephen's green.
Henry H Stewart, M D, Eccles street.
R W Boyle, banker, College Green.
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Rev. Jos A Galbraith, F T C D, Trinity College.
Isaac Butt, Q. C, Eccles street.
George A Stephens, Blackhall place.
Wm Campbell, 26 Gardiner's place.
Wm Daniel, M[illegible] street.
Wm Deakin, P L G, Eden quay.
Alderman [illegible], Sackville street.
Alderman [illegible], Frederick street.
Alderman Manning, J P, Grafton street.
Robert Callow, T C, Westland row.
Alderman Plunket, James's street.
Alderman M Sullivan, T C, P L G, Abbey street.
Peter Talty, Henry street.
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Thomas Ryan, Great Brunswick street.
Alfred Sheridan, Mayor Kilkenny.
D B Cronin, Nassau street.
Edward M Hodgson, Capel street.
W H Kerr, Capel street, and Clontarf.
Graham Lemon, Town Commissioner of Clontarf, New Park
W P J M Dermott, Great Britain street.
Alexander M'Neale, 104 Gardiner street.
W M[illegible], T C P L G, Clontarf.
John Nolan, Sackville street.
George M[illegible], Richmond street.
Captain George T M'Cartney, Lissanoure, County Antrim.
Richard Flyn, Tulsk, Roscommon.
Rev M[illegible] Jellett, T C D
Rev William Steele, Portora, Enniskillen.
William Daly 4 College-green.
James Murphy, Dundalk.
Dr B[illegible], Banff
B Delany, S P L L D, Castlewood, Durrow
James Hinde, J P, Ballincurrig, and 3 Richmond Place
Peter Lavelle, Castlebar,
James A M[illegible], Upper Sackville street.
E H [illegible], Ha[illegible] street.
George [illegible], Sub-sheriff, Drogheda.
F P [illegible], 8 [illegible] Park.
Rev P Quaid, P P Callaghan's Mills.
James Mullan, Jervis street.
Nicholas Murphy, Bonnybrook, Thomastown Co. Kilkenny
R Grattan, M D, Drummin House, Carberry, Co Kildare
W Keating Clay, Rutland square.
Patrick Dolan, T C, 110 Thomas street.
Rev R Tegart A B, Brackhurst, Mitchelstown
Hugh Heinrich, Birmingham.
D E Bell, 1 Kildare place,
Lieut Colonel Keogh J P, Kilbride, Co. Carlow.
[illegible]

THE PARTING.

BY [illegible] O'[illegible].

Sadly from my host I parted,
Stiff he was, but genial hearted;
And a tear unbidden started
As I lingeringly delayed;
There the mother stood before us,
Prim as ever and decorous,
But her eye a meaning bore us
Kinder than her tongue conveyed.

Round the supper-room the glowing
Logs a fitful light were throwing,
While the night breeze, hoarsely blowing,
Murmured through the circling trees:
"Friends, adieu! I must oppose you;
Ill repaid the debt he owes you,
If your guest should now expose you
Unto draughts as rude as these!"

Cruel Laura seemed delighted
At my leaving—"Ill-requited
Love!" I thought, and yet she lighted
Me, departing, to the door;
Suddenly—of no use saying
How—the breeze a frolic playing,
Blew the light out, and delaying
Grew more pleasant than before.

Damp and cold the midnight drizzle,
"One adieu! I hear the whistle!"
Something seemed to strive and wrestle,
And we tore ourselves apart;
What took place I have no talking,
For my ear was smartly tingling;
[illegible]
Lip-conducted, through my heart.

LOSSES OF THE WAR.

In the proclamation of the 28th of July last to the army, the Emperor Napoleon III. said that the war "will be a long and severe one." It has certainly been severe, but from appearances cannot be set down in history as a long one, the formal declaration occurring the 14th of July and the surrender of the Emperor on the 2d of September, virtually [illegible]

MOONLIGHT MUSINGS.

BY [illegible] O'[illegible].

I am sad to-night in the mellow light
Of the silvery, pale-faced moon;
And the night wind moans like the [illegible] tones
Of the banshee's boding croon:
I sit watching the glow of the Hudson's flow,
As it dashes against the shore,
And its sprayey splash and unceasing dash
[illegible]

Oh, my thoughts are away in a bygone day,
In the "Green isle" o'er the main;
'Mid each vale and glade where my boyhood strayed
I'm wandering once again—
In night's solemn noon where I watched yon moon
Ascend the starry dome,
And leaving her beams in the sheeny streams
Where the sportive fishes roam.

Where I hailed the flowers in the spring's young hours,
Fresh starting from the earth;
And the mushrooms, too, in the autumn dew
I plucked as they got their birth—
Where in the shade by some ruin made,
Through the golden summer day,
I oft mused o'er some tale of yore,
Of geall, ghost or fay

And dreamed the hours, while the summer flowers
Gave perfume to the gale,
Which sighed away all the live-long day
With a sad, sad heavy wail;
Through the ruined halls and the rent old walls
Of tower and abbey gray,
Which bravely stand in that olden land
Through chance and change alway.

Through the regions vast of the storied past
My spirit wings its flight,
And the days long fled and the friends long dead
Loom up in the pale moonlight.
And the hot tears start, and my home-sick heart,
Sad, lone, and sorrow-torn,
Throbs as 'twould burst as the hopes I nursed
[illegible]

Seemed buried all 'neath a funeral pall,
[illegible]

THE celebrated Dr. Madden, seeing a boy breaking his neighbor's windows, asked him: "What's that for?" "All for the good of the trade," said the boy, "I'm a glazier." The doctor, raising his cane and breaking the fellow's head, exclaimed: "That's good for the trade—I am a surgeon."

A YOUNG man of limited intelligence, who was recovering from a long fit of sickness, being informed by his physician that he "might venture now upon a little animal food," exclaimed: "No you don't, doctor; I've suffered enough on your gruel and stuff, and hang me if I'll touch any of your hay and oats."

An Item for Parents and Guardians.

THE season for making inquiries and selecting a school for your daughters and wards is approaching.

Should you desire for them a first class Academy, in which, at quite moderate rates, can be secured a thorough English and French course, combined with extraordinary advantages in music, fail not to investigate the claims of the Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Not only for its rare education advantages is this Academy unsurpassed, but also for the beauty of surrounding scenery, its pure mountain air, and extensive recreation grounds.

The highest testimonials can be procured in any part of the country, as already this excellent institution is the Alma Mater of some of the most gifted and accomplished of our American ladies.

Terms per annum, including board and tuition in the entire English and French course, bed and bedding, washing and mending, light and fuel, stationery and doctor's fee, $200. Music and the languages (except French), drawing, painting, and dancing, use of saddle horse, form extra charges.

For further particulars, apply for prospectuses to this office, or to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation, Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

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UNION HOUSE,
Congress street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
The well-known Proprietor will be happy to see all his old friends and patrons during the summer months. The house is open throughout the year, and the Bar is well supplied with the choicest Ales, Wines, Liquors, and Segars.
SIMON FLANIGAN, Proprietor.

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THE WAR.

PARIS BESEIGED.

No Prospects of the War Ending.

BATTLES NEAR THE CITY.

The Peace Offerings.

PRUSSIA WILL NOT TREAT WITH FRANCE.

War to the Bitter End.

METZ AND STRASBOURG STILL DEFIANT.

Rome Invaded by the Italian Troops.

The Republicans in England.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

Jules Favre's Circular to the Foreign Ministers.

The Latest News.

...on Revolutionary Committee. Telegrams from Florence announce that the military divisions of Bologna and Pisa have advanced as far as Monte Rotondo on their way to Rome. The Zouaves of Colonel Charette retire before them as they advance, and no collision has taken place. The rumor of the Pope's intention to seek refuge on board a British man-of-war is denied authoritatively.

By Telegram, September 14.

The Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne, five miles east of Paris, yesterday, and a large body of Prussian engineers were at Champigny. The arrival of the main body of the Prussian army cannot now be delayed more than a few hours. The indications are that the bulk of the army will be thrown on the south side of the city, to cut off completely the communication with Lyons and Marseilles. Toul has undergone another bombardment of nine hours, but, in spite of the great damage inflicted, it holds out defiantly.

Paris has closed its gates, and hereafter no one passes out or in without a passport. Yesterday the work of desolation began on a grand scale around the city. Vast columns of smoke were reported by the latest Dieppe dispatches as arising at that time to the north and east of the capital. Many houses...

...city, and his army would not have fought the republic, which would have been fatal to the papacy. As it is, republicanism is so rampant that it may prove irrepressible."

By Telegram, September 16.

The Prussians are massing on the south side of Paris. The cavalry are in the suburbs, and have already had several conflicts with the troops... The French sharpshooters are... and capturing many stragglers. A body of French troops left Paris in the direction of St. Denis yesterday, it is supposed, with the design of ... the enemy. Inside the beleaguered city ... calmness and determination. Trochu has ... men, a large part of them regulars, the rest of them being fast transformed into good soldiers. The city has been declared in a state of siege. A system of signals has been devised. Underground wires connect the fortifications. Balloons float over the city to reconnoitre the Prussian positions, and bird's-eye photographic views are taken, and immediately transmitted to General Trochu.

The escape of a part of the French army at Metz appears to be confirmed, though the ... numbers but 6,000 men. Canrobert is in command. The Paris papers assert that Bazaine's army is well supplied with provisions. ...

JULES FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Monarchy vs. Republicanism.

(FROM WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.)

Our last week's issue brought the startling drama of the war in Europe down to the capture of Napoleon and the prostration of the military power of his Empire. It also chronicled the formation of a Provisional government in Paris, and the proclamation of the revival of the French Republic. Attached to these reports we gave the further advices, that the Republic had immediately been hailed and recognized by all the great cities of France, and that Jules Favre, as its Minister of Foreign Affairs, had made overtures to the Prussian King for peace, offering as a guarantee against any further resumption of hostilities by France, the entire disbandment and permanent discontinuance of any standing army. This closed the news at the hour of our going to press; and in view of the declaration of King William...

...equally the right of France to be assured, that the complained of act would never be repeated; hence the pretence of Prussia being insulted at this natural and sequential claim was pure affectation, or, in other words, a plain slap in the face to France, which the latter was bound to resent, and could resent in no other way than by the declaration of hostilities.

Therefore, we have always held Prussia to have been guilty of this war, and if any further proof be required to establish it against her, we have but to point to the result of the last month's campaign. Her very readiness, enormous as it has proved to have been, is a sufficient moral accusation of her warlike purposes. She knew better than did Napoleon, himself, through the reports of her innumerable spies, that one-third of the French army was "on paper." She knew, that instead of the six hundred and fifty thousand men that the French Emperor thought that he could lead into the field, not more than four hundred and fifty thousand could respond to the imperial summons, and having thus gauged the corrupted, betrayed and debauched condition of the Empire, she prepared herself with a million of men for a thirty days' campaign, with a certainty of trampling it down in one victorious march. ...

What the English Think of Us.

TO THE FENIANS.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

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IRELAND.

Vive La Republique.

Grand Mass-Meeting of French and Irish Citizens at Cooper Institute.

MY HEART IS STILL WITH FRANCE.

BY WILLIAM J. M'CLURE.

Say thou, O fellow man, hath France
Thy "God speed" in the war,
Or Prussia, battling to enhance
Her prestige, Europe o'er?
Thou hast thy love, and I have mine,
Throughout all change and chance,
Thou Prussia's cause be dear to thine,
My heart is still with France.

A proud affinity of race,
A sympathy unsought,
Or, mayhap, recollections trace,
Along the path of thought,
Hath guided predilection's glow
'Midst mighty circumstance.
However, 'tis, I know—I know,
My heart is still with France.

That nation of the quickened mind,
Of gaiety and ire,
Whose patriotism lives refined
By sacrificial fire.
Think thou 'twill cower and crawl—forget
Its glory and advance?
No, no, there's faith in Frenchmen yet—
My heart is still with France.

[illegible]
Deploy the Rhine across,
And horrors round their tracks expand,
And desolating loss.
The world is throbbing to the beat
Of death's terrific dance
In victory or in defeat,
My heart is still with France!

New York, Sept. 6, 1870.

Old Newspapers.—Many people take newspapers but few persons preserve them. The most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its genius and its spirit, more than the most labored description of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago without the thought that almost every name there printed is now cut upon a tomb-stone at the head of an epitaph? The doctor (quack or regular) that there advertised his medicines and their [illegible]

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir. Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Governor, in the place of [illegible] [illegible] in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of [illegible] Scheu.

All these terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-[illegible] the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eight Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United [illegible] Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, [illegible]
All whose term of office will expire on the last day of [illegible]

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The Irish People.

Saturday, Sept. nber 24, 1870.

Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

Paris Besieged,

The world has seen France in the throes of a terrible revolution. It has seen the Empire of Napoleon the Great, the Empire of Napoleon the Little, and the Empire of Bonaparte, with its Imperial Court, its Imperial Guard, its Imperial Throne, its Imperial Eagles, its Imperial Marshals, its Imperial Generals, its Imperial Soldiers, its Imperial Victories, its Imperial Defeats, its Imperial Prisons, its Imperial Exile, its Imperial Pretensions, its Imperial Ambitions, its Imperial Hopes, its Imperial Fears, its Imperial Dreams, its Imperial Nightmares, its Imperial Sorrows, its Imperial Shame, its Imperial Ruin, its Imperial Grave, its Imperial Resurrection, its Imperial Glory, its Imperial Decline, its Imperial Fall, its Imperial Oblivion, its Imperial Contempt, its Imperial Hatred, its Imperial Vengeance, its Imperial Pride, its Imperial Humiliation, its Imperial Power, its Imperial Weakness, its Imperial Strength, its Imperial Weakness, its Imperial Wisdom, its Imperial Folly, its Imperial Crime, its Imperial Virtue, its Imperial Vice, its Imperial Virtue, its Imperial Vice, its Imperial Virtue, its Imperial Vice

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

THE VALE OF THE BANDON

Translated by Colonel Michael Doheny

They sang gifted minstrels with wit overflowing,
And sweetest of sages, the bard in song
Of royal blood old from the "Snowy Bird"
When Eber's green fields were the theme of their singing

GLEANN NA BANNDANN

ERIN'S CALL

BY CAPTAIN H. D. MALCOMSON.

Hark, hark! the war-cloud breaks o'er Europe,
And England, too, may have to fight;
So, glorious war, we hail thy dawning,
To raise our country's banner bright.

Then, men of Erin, wake to glory;
Raise up in cohorts firm and strong.
Draw the avenging sword so holy,
And take revenge for all thy wrong

Too long we've borne, in submission,
The tenants and insulting tyrants away;
Too long our lovely Isle's been weeping,
In chains and slaveries darkest day.

See how thy noble sons are banished
To every nation 'neath the skies,
Behold thy daughters weep in bondage—
Look on their tears and hear their cries.

List to the widow's sad bewailing,
On the road-side where she's thrown,
By the infernal landlord driven
From her dear old, yet humble home.

Then, men of Erin, awake to glory!
To arms, ye sons of Mars arise;
Draw the avenging sword so holy,
God will command you from the skies!

No dastard tyrants can oppress you,
With hireling hosts—a ruffian band,
When Erin's sons, with courage true,
Will arm to free their native land

Then, men of Erin, wake to glory!
The sword from the scabbard let fly,
Till each despot lies low in the ground,
And the tear's dried from Ireland's eye.

THE BOLD SHOEMAKER.

A Story of '78

BY HENRY A. BUCKINGHAM.

Among the numerous traditions which illustrate the romances and customs of New Yorkers one hundred years ago, several do so in a peculiarly picturesque and vivid style. To this class belongs the following account of the exploits of Captain Marriner, whose name carries us back to 1778.

One night in the middle of June of that year a couple of flat-bottomed boats left the Jersey shore, from the bay inside of Bedloe's Island, and pulled under cover of the darkness of the night, outside of Governor's Island, for Gowanus Bay, on the Long Island shore. The two boats contained twenty Jersey militiamen, under the command of Captain Marriner. And who was Captain Marriner?

Marriner was a New York shoemaker, who had been apprehended by order of Mr. Mathews, mayor ...

"Why, Major," replied Forrest, "for the same reasons I might urge you to join my cause—the cause of the people. King George III., the most powerful monarch on the globe, with the largest army—nay, armies—ever seen on this continent, has in vain endeavored, during the three years you speak of, to conquer Congress and Washington, but is not now as near it as he was the first year. So come over to us, major!—come over to us!" This was said in a tone of raillery.

"You forget, Forrest, that the bull-dog worries before he kills," remarked Mr. Bache, joining in the conversation.

"Aye, and sometimes tires himself to death in so doing, I am told," replied the American officer. "I have been a prisoner two years, and shall probably remain one or two years longer, if joining the royal cause is to be my only chance of obtaining my freedom."

"What stubborn men you rebel officers are!" said a female voice from a corner of the piazza. "A short time ago I heard that handsome Marylander, Major Williams, whose fine appearance has captivated most of our New York belles, declare he would not marry a lady, were she beautiful as Venus, and had the dower of a princess, unless she was a whig."

"Probably he would not have said so had Mrs. Bache been single," answered Forrest, with the gallantry of an officer.

"Really, I must give you continental gentlemen the meed both of gallantry and compliment," was the reply of the lady.

Suydam's negro, Hans, who had been probably attending some frolic of his sable race at a neighboring farmhouse, came along the road singing:

"De rebels, da is gone to pieces,
Washington hab lost his breeches,
In de Congress no more speeches—
Yah, yah, yah!
Great King George he hang de boodles,
De debbil take the Yankee Doodles—
Yah, yah!
Yah, yah—he hab 'em all."

Forrest burst into a laugh as he heard the negro's song, in which the party on the piazza could not help but join, it was sung in such a comic negro way. It was one verse of a song which some jovial British officer had put together for the negroes on Long Island, and was much sung by them when at work. Hans continued his song, though it was evident he was well under the influence of liquor:

"Nigga royal—come from Guinea,
When he little pickaniny,
Dam for rebel he beginny—
Yah, yah, yah!
Washington he be berry bad man,
Debbil take 'em such a bad man—
Yah, yah!
Yah, yah—he hab 'em all.

General Howe, he berry brave boy—
Washington, him am a knave boy,
Catch and flog him like a slave boy—
Yah, yah, yah!
How de redcoats make 'em run!
Kill de rebels ebbry ——"

Hans did not have an opportunity to finish the last line, for a hand was placed over his mouth, whilst an athletic gripe seized him by the throat, and a stern voice, in a low tone, but audible to ...

Value of Standing Armies.

War Incidents.

The Prussian Spy System.

The spy system of Prussia is carried out with an audacity and ingenuity which, if equalled, has never been surpassed. I give two or three instances in point. The first is related by a French officer in the 56th Regiment of the Line. This officer being severely wounded in the affair of Reichshoffen left the field of battle accompanied by four soldiers, all more or less seriously hurt. They were placed in a cart, and set out in the direction of Strasbourg. They had not proceeded far before the officer was accosted by a man in the uniform of a French soldier.

"Lieutenant," said he, "will you permit me to ride along with you?"

"Are you wounded?" asked the officer.

"No."

"Then if you are not wounded, you must walk, for there are already three too many in this vehicle."

The soldier retired, grumbling and dissatisfied. The cart had not proceeded more than fifty yards when a shot was heard. The officer turned round, and perceived the soldier in the act of reloading his rifle.

"He is firing on us," cried the officer. "Quick, one of you, answer that fellow!"

One of the most slightly wounded of the men immediately fired, and the soldier staggered; another shot, and he fell.

"Go and see what the fellow is," said the officer, "search him."

One of the soldiers got out of the cart, and, approaching the body, unbuttoned the long coat, which had on it the buttons of the 56th of the Line, and found underneath a Prussian uniform! The man's reasons for wishing to enter the cart may easily be imagined.

Another instance is related as follows:

A short time before the war actually commenced two travelers, coming from Paris, were in a carriage going in the direction of Sarreguemines. One of them is well known in political circles. At one of the stations a man of about forty years of age, dressed in the uniform of a superior officer in the French infantry, and decorated with the rosette of the Legion of Honor, entered the carriage. He soon engaged in conversation with his fellow-passengers. They talked of the Army of Paris and the Government, of the political situation, &c., until the train arrived near Sarreguemines, the travelers leave the train for a few minutes, and the officer immediately disappears. It was discovered shortly after that he was a spy disguised as a French officer. During the journey he had ample opportunity of acquiring valuable information. Yesterday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a spy was arrested in the midst of the camp. He was dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant of the staff in the French army. It appears that he had followed the army ever since the fifth of the present month, and was only discovered through his own imprudence. He quietly accosted an infantry officer in order to obtain information as to the composition and situation ...

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Vol. 9—No. 246. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

Rome Captured by the Italian Troops.

REPORTED BATTLES NEAR PARIS.

War to the Bitter End.

PRUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

Russia Moving in the East.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

No Prospect of Peace

METZ AND STRASBOURG STILL DEFIANT.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, September 21.

A heavy battle was fought on Monday in the neighborhood of Wissous, fourteen miles south of Paris, on the Orleans railroad. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 50,000 Prussians and 30,000 Frenchmen. The battle raged all day. The French were posted on hills and in the woods, and by means of their mitrailleuses made frightful havoc among the enemy. After a six hours' struggle at Wissous the Prussians were forced to retreat. They fell back three miles on Monthlery, pursued by the victorious French. Here another stand was made, but in vain, and after more desperate fighting the defeated columns of the invaders took refuge in Melun. The effect of this victory will be to preserve the railroad communication between Paris and Orleans for the present, and to greatly raise the spirits of the French soldiers and people. We have information also of a Prussian repulse at the fort on Mont Valerien, in the western suburbs of Paris, but details are wanting. Other smaller engagements are reported. The French have constructed earthworks near St. Denis and Clamart. The Garde Mobile around Paris are killing great numbers of Prussian scouts. The French government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris. Henry Rochefort has been charged with the superintending of this work.

The Red Republicans continue to give trouble both in Paris and Lyons. Cluseret has posted the walls of the metropolis with inflammatory appeals against the government. The army at Lyons is growing stronger daily. The French peasants in the east continue to kill German officers by picking them off with rifles. They have also cut the telegraph wires, and inflicted other damage near Epernay. General Uhrich, in command of Strasbourg, has been wounded. A vote has been taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering. It was decided by a large majority to continue the defence to the last.

The attitude of Russia grows still more menacing to Prussia. M. Thiers left Tours yesterday for St. Petersburgh, at the request of the Czar. Prince Gortschakoff sent him a despatch, begging him to hasten his visit. Jules Favre seems ready to be with Bismarck trying to patch up a peace. The British Cabinet was in session last night, and waited until a late hour to hear the issue of the meeting. It was rumored that Bismarck expressed a willingness to recede from his extreme demands. Stocks were buoyant in London yesterday on the prospects of speedy peace.

The siege of Rome has commenced. Five divisions of the Italian army, under General Cardorna, have invested the city. Resistance is believed to be only a matter of form and the surrender is expected in a day or two.

By Telegram, September 22.

Rome has fallen, and the temporal power of the Pope is ended. The Italian troops assaulted the city yesterday. They effected an entrance through the Porta Pia. The Papal Zouaves made some resistance, but fell back before the steady advance of the Italians. The fighting lasted half an hour. It was stopped by his Holiness, who ordered the white flag to be hoisted. The city was then occupied without further opposition. The Romans received the Italians with enthusiasm. The news of the final consummation of the unity of Italy created the wildest excitement in Florence. Flags waved from all the houses, and the people were "crazed with delight." An absurd report is published in a London paper that a new Italian Cabinet, with Mazzini at its head, is about to come into power.

Paris is now completely invested. It is estimated that at least two hundred thousand German soldiers have taken up positions on the south and east of the city. We have further particulars of the victory of General Vinoy over the Prussians on Monday, and also details from both sides of another battle which took place yesterday in the neighborhood of Sceaux and Vincennes. The King of Prussia, in a telegram to Queen Augusta, claims that the French were beaten, and that the fort at Vincennes was taken with seven guns and many prisoners. "Fritz directed the operations." On the other hand, French dispatches say that the action was brought on by a reconnoissance in force made by General Vinoy, who retired after his object had been completely accomplished. The position captured at Vincennes was an outwork of little value. The number of prisoners taken by the Prussians were 300 or 400. The new volunteers were under fire for the first time, and conducted themselves admirably, alone repulsing the Prussian Blue Hussars. There is great activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the Northern approaches to the city, and the defences on the other side are being strengthened every hour.

A rumor prevailed in London yesterday that the Prussians had entered Orleans. Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were vigorously repulsed. General Werder is so exasperated by the obstinacy of Strasbourg, that he vows to destroy the city completely, and has opened a terrific bombardment.

The British Cabinet has no advices of the result of Jules Favre's interview with Bismarck. The continued silence is interpreted badly. M. Thiers is on his way to Vienna and St. Petersburg. The London *Times* and other journals of that city are irritated at "Prussian implacability." The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous. "She should be satisfied now and treat for peace."

Arrangements are evidently being made in Prussia to declare King William Emperor of Germany. The opposition of the South German States to the scheme is viewed with anxiety by the imperialists. The German Democrats are beginning to speak out. One of them has been seized and sent to Konigsberg for protesting against the war on the French republic. The Democrats in Munich are also troublesome to the authorities.

By Telegram, September 23.

The special correspondent of the *World* in London telegraphs the particulars of the preliminary meeting between Jules Favre and Bismarck in the Chateau of Ferriers. Bismarck received the French Minister with great courtesy and opened the subject of peace negotiations at once. No result was reached, but in the course of the discussion Favre asserted that the provisional government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly reject the treaty that might be agreed upon. He also declared that the commanders at Metz and Strasbourg would obey any orders his government might issue to them. In London there were some expectations that peace would be concluded on the basis of the temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine by the Prussians and by the surrender of Metz and Strasbourg. In commercial circles, however, hope of peace is nearly abandoned. Prussia will insist on terms which no French government would at present dare to accede to. There is a sensation rumor prevailing in London that the Emperor intends to issue a manifesto, and will call the French Senate together to meet at Limoges.

The occupation of Orleans by the Prussians is not confirmed. A Tours dispatch says, however, that the city is menaced. The belief in Tours is that Bois has been captured. The French victory at Toul is fully confirmed. The repulse of the Prussians was complete and their loss very heavy. They have given up the sturdy fortress as a bad job, and, leaving a small force for observation, have marched off to Paris.

Fighting around Paris continues with varying results. The French seem to accept the probability that military disasters are inevitable for the present. They hope by holding their fortified cities and harassing the enemy, to keep their cause alive until their new and enormous armies are fit to put in the field. The turbulence of the red republicans complicates the situation, and the condition of Algeria is also disquieting. A general revolt of the Arabs in that colony has occurred. The Chasseurs D'Afrique, which recently arrived at Marseilles have been sent back.

A plebiscitum is to be taken in Italy to decide whether Rome shall be the capital of the kingdom. Of course the proposition will be carried by an overwhelming majority. The people all over Italy are enthusiastic about the accomplishment of Italian unity. The large cities are covered with bunting, and fireworks and illuminations attest the general joy. The Papal Legion has gone to Civita Vecchia, there to await the completion of the arrangements making to transport the members to their respective countries.

By Telegram, September 24.

Intelligence of a startling character comes from Eastern Europe, which, if true, will change the whole aspect of the present conflict. Russia, it is said, is in motion to seize the Black Sea and the Dardanelles, and war between the Czar and Sultan is believed to be imminent. There is evidently something very disquieting to the European powers on foot. Austria and Italy, as well as Russia, are massing their armies on their frontiers, and there appears to be a perfect accord between the three nations. Great Britain is vigorously employed in shipping military supplies and troops to Gibraltar and Malta.

Nothing further of a reliable character had transpired respecting Jules Favre's interview with Count Von Bismarck. The Prussian official organ published at Berlin, contains copies of the notes recently addressed by the Chancellor to the diplomatic body in Berlin. He says that Germany will require Strasbourg and Metz as "material guarantees against an attack by France," and repudiates any idea of German intervention for the reorganization of that country. It is noticed as somewhat significant that before leaving for Vienna on his mission M. Thiers passed a night in conference with Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador.

The news from Paris is meagre. The statement that a battle of some magnitude was fought on Thursday south of the city is not confirmed. The reports doubtless have reference to the engagement which occurred on Tuesday, of which we have before had particulars. Communication with the interior of Paris is very uncertain, and news purporting to come from there is not always genuine. It is said that the French have abandoned the fortifications at Vincennes, also that the Prussians have already built a railroad around Paris. If the latter statement is correct they have performed an unexampled feat in engineering.

Tours is now threatened by the Uhlans, and the alarm is so great at Orleans that haste is being made to put the place in a state of defence. There is some belief that the Prussians will send flying columns through the republic for forage, and that Lyons, Havre, and Cherbourg will be visited. A force of 75 000 German cavalry is expected to arrive from the Rhine for this purpose.

We print to-day a map of Metz, showing the fortifications and the environs where the recent desperate battles were fought. The valor with which the city holds out against its powerful foe keeps up the interest with which its has been regarded by the world since the beginning of the war. Another balloon from Metz with a few bushels of letters has fallen into French territory. The writers assert that the city is well provisioned, though meat is scarce.

Rome is now completely occupied by the Italian troops. The Pope has been permitted to retain a guard composed of his late troops of Italian birth. All the rest of his army has been dismissed. The popular demonstrations in honor of the unity of Italy continue throughout the kingdom. Garibaldi is still a prisoner on the Island of Caprera. Italian war vessels are cruising about to prevent his escape to France.

By Telegram, September 25.

France can meet ruin, but she will not accept dishonor. Her provisional rulers spurn the terms offered by the German Chancellor, and rouse their countrymen to a final struggle. The war is now more than ever a war to the death. What its issue will be cannot be surmised, but Bismarck may rue the day when he sought to repeat the incident of the Caudine Forks. The wounded lioness is at bay.

The extraordinary preliminaries proposed by Bismarck included the cession of the fortress of Alsace and *Lorraine*, and the key of Paris, before even peace was talked of.

Toul is captured, "it is said," but this needs confirmation. Strasbourg and Metz, to say nothing of Phalsburg and Montmedy, are still inviolate.

De Wimpffen fixes the responsibility of Sedan on the deposed Emperor. He is reported to have written that he proposed a way of escape, but that he was overruled.

Spain is not unmindful of France, and volunteers are responding to the call of Orense to help the stricken nation.

A disgraceful scare is reported from Orleans which is probably grossly exaggerated. The rumored approach of the Prussians destroyed the morale of the inhabitants and their defenders, and if report is true, they utterly forgot the traditions of their native city.

By Telegram, September 26.

There is no truth whatever in the report of an insurrection in Paris against the government. Advices from inside the walls represent the city as tranquil and harmonious, and all classes resolved to fight to the last. Ministers Gambetta and Ferry announce that there is an enormous force in Paris, with a plenty of provisions and munitions of war, and that the city will "hold out all winter." They call upon the outside departments to "make a heroic effort." General Roswell S. Ripley, of South Carolina, has received a commission in the French army, and is engaged in strengthening the fortifications of Paris.

A dispatch dated at Beauvias, via Tours, on Saturday, reports that "a great battle raged all day yesterday between Pontoise and Isle Adam." No particulars are given. The location is on the line of the river Oise, between twenty five and thirty miles north of Paris, and just above the forest of Montmorency. Later advices confirm the capture of Toul by the Prussians. The number of armed Prussians in France is estimated at 670,000. The several French armies number the same, exclusive of the garrisons of Paris, Strasbourg, and Metz. A new French army, the fifth, is forming at Rouen. It is composed of splendid material—the Normans and Bretons.

Peace negotiations have utterly failed, and nothing is left to France but "dogged resistance." Since the rejection of the Prussian ultimatum by Jules Favre, it is said that Count Von Bismarck is evidently disturbed in mind. The Prussian diplomatists in London and Brussels now talk of a European Congress. The French Government has resolved on pushing the war to the last extremity, and will order a levee en masse. M. Thier's mysterious mission creates a great deal of speculation. After a protracted interview with Count von Beust in Vienna he departed on Saturday for St. Petersburg.

Public sentiment is rapidly changing in England in favor of the French republic, and particularly since the failure of peace. The middle and lower classes are strongly for France. There was another great popular demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday. Speeches were made denouncing the Gladstone government and eulogizing the defenders of Paris. In the procession which moved through the streets were many revolutionary flags, with those of France and the United States, but the "meteor flag of England" was not to be seen.

General La Marmora is in command of Rome. A local junta will rule in the civil affairs of the city until the plebiscitum is taken on the 2nd of October.

MACMAHON FACING DEATH.

TEACHING KINGS AND PRINCES—THE MARSHAL'S LAST BATTLE.

A French officer, who escaped to Belgium, writes:

To relate what MacMahon did is impossible—steel, fire, melted metal, explosive balls, and I don't know what other infernal mixtures the Prussians there made use of for the first time, appeared to stream off or to rebound from him like hail from a roof. He went to the front seeking death. "Leave me, my friends," he said to us all who sought to prevent him from going forward, "let me show those kings, those princes, who hide behind their masses of men that a marshal of France knows how to fight, and, when beaten, how to die." And he smiled on us a sad smile, which made us weep and redoubled our rage. Ah, miserable! We kill, we massacre, and the living appear to spring up from the dead which we heap around us. We climbed a little mountain of dead bodies that we might reckon how long the butchery would last. My sabre, broken and reeking, fell from my hands when I saw what masses we had still to deal with. The plain, the horizon, was black with dust.

We were but ants on a large anthill. "Marshal," I said, "we have at least 200,000 men before us."

"No," he replied, gently, "300,000."

At that moment a cloud passed before my eyes and we went mad. We regained our senses only when we found ourselves beyond the Uhlans who attacked us. We had been fortunate enough to reach the Belgian frontier.

We were safe, but at what a sacrifice.

Wendell Phillips on the War.

He Denounces Prussia as a "Horde of Brigands."

It took a revolution to unseat Louis Philippe in 1848. Now Napoleon only leaves Paris a fortnight and they begin to ignore him. His first reverse swept away his throne. Had he achieved success afterward he would have had to conquer his way into Paris after crushing the Germans. Neither Louis Philippe nor this Napoleon dare call themselves Kings of France—they are King and Emperor of the French. Bismarck himself, the ablest, most unscrupulous and imperious of state managers has to conciliate popular suffrage and constitutional legislatures before he can get space to act. Warwick, the old king-maker, was forced to create the House of Commons to fortify his own power. Our modern king-maker must even borrow leave of the German masses to play despot. Frederic William began in trying to crush the empire. It vanishes like a mist when he attempts to grapple with it, and aghast he finds himself face to face with a republic. He puts the crown back on his prisoner's head in the desperate effort to save his own crown from a worse foe. The victory of Sedan has only put him into Napoleon's place. The Frenchman stood between a German despot in front of him and republican Paris behind. Jules Favre was the upper millstone and Prussia the lower. Between them we thought to find the dust of the Napoleonic dynasty. But it proved such a mere shadow that the stones grind each other. To-day Frederic stands with an armed republic in Paris before him, and the possibility of finding another when he returns to Berlin. The Greek fool who sawed off the limb on which he sat was content to fall. This German descendant of that cautious person is trying hard to splice together again the division which threatens to let him down. Since the last soldier left Rome the Pope has spent his anxious hours in deciding where he shall run; and Victor Emmanuel assures him that Italy's moving on Rome is only to save it from the Red Republicans. Russia shrinks back, hoping to hide from the age amid her solitudes. Austria is only asking how soon the storm will reach her. England would be glad to do or say something; but haunted by the Alabama in her dreams, she can spare no waking moment from the watch over Ireland and her own radicals. So she yields her place at the first table of state, and contentedly takes her seat with the pages—Belgium, Denmark, and Switzerland—at the second board. The whole of Europe is honeycombed, and the seething waves toss and moan beneath the thin crust. Like Holmes's "One-horse Shay," all the thrones drop to pieces at once. They remind one of the cab horse in Pickwick, which could stand while in motion—stop him and he fell at once. Meanwhile, Madrid, Paris, Florence, Berlin, and the rest crystalize into republics if you take off the superincumbent weight but a single moment. The hour of the people has come. Everything helps them. The timid incompetency of England and that angry pride which cheats the intellect of Bismarck, both serve the good cause equally well. The first shows the masses that, once marshalled, their claims strike aristocracy into dumb and helpless confusion of counsel; fearing to do anything in its uncertainty what to do. Bismarck had it in his power to have planted peace between republican France and Prussia for the next two generations, meanwhile delaying the advance of democracy for many a year. A magnanimous Prince at Sedan, yes, simply a selfishly cunning Prince there, might have insured the Prussian throne to his grandchild. The victory had humbled his only foe. Behind was the nation which had never made war on him. He had only to encamp at Sedan and offer peace. The world would have recognized his power to go to Paris; would have seen also the magnanimity that disdained to humble a nation betrayed by its leaders. By the splendor of such an act Prussia would have led Europe for many a year. Selfish instinct cried out for it, even if honor was silent. The first step Prussia made from Sedan to Paris destroyed forever all Bismarck's claim to be thought a statesman. Ignorantly or angrily he flung away such an opportunity of strengthening his own land in the gratitude of France and the admiration of the world. Instead of this he did all that in him lies to insure that immortal hate and undying purpose of revenge which will breed up the next generation of Frenchmen for nothing else but to put the tricolor some day over Berlin.

The next generation of Prussia will have cause to weep that at this hour, so great in possibilities, Prussia had no statesman to reap the harvest which her greatest of captains—Moltke—had got for her. The man whom we all thought a Sully, an Oxenstiern, turns out only an adroit manager, second lieutenant to Moltke, and the willing tool of a bigot king, no breadth, no foresight, no large instincts of humanity, always the highest wisdom. Prussia armed in order to vindicate her right to manage her own affairs. She marches to Paris to invade France's right to do the same. Her path lies over the capital of the world, the home of two millions of men, as well as of science, art, literature, and civilization, the capital of a great military nation, whose swift defeat shows that, dragooned as she was to the field, it was only a seeming war she waged. He never conquered France. He only triumphed over the slavish refuse which could be bought or whipped into counterfeiting her.

"You have broken my sword not my power—
You Sampson with long yellow hair!
I will send out a thought amid the millions,
And the Kings, and not I, shall despair."

Now in this insolent attempt to display his power and parade a sham victory, he subjects this great city to the horrors of war. Humanity itself would hardly weep if the pestilence delivered Paris, leaving neither peasant nor princeling to tell the tale at Berlin. The tears and curses of the civilized world blast the German laurels. Napoleon's fall was speedy, in less than thirty days. Prussia is quicker still. She entered Sedan, borne on the wonder, almost the loving admiration, of the world. She left it followed by the loathing and the contempt of both continents. She baulked the hopes of the age. A new power, born within the memory of living men, we supposed her blood was the blood of this century. Her fall insults our civilization; blood-thirsty and greedy, unscrupulous and overbearing beyond the Bourbons and Hapsburgs, the Philips and Charleses of bygone days. She is not a nation—only an overgrown army, a horde of brigands too strong for their civilized neighbors. Our barbarous South, flaunting Libby Prison and Andersonville in the face of Christendom, may justly call across the ocean to the black Eagle—"Art thou, too, become as one with us." We rejoice that Providence thus buries, under its own folly, this new and dreaded military power, and robs it of the means to cripple the rising democracy, as it might have done had it retained the respect of the world. We sympathize with Germany thus disgraced by her princes as France has been by Napoleon. Let her have the same pity extended to her that the world gave to Paris under the usurper's heel. But Paris could claim one point of superiority over Berlin. She was beguiled and deluded with at least the words of liberty. Napoleon paid her so much respect as to seem to ask leave to reign; with insolent bluntness Frederic tells Germany, as he snatches his crown, that he reigns "by the grace of God." Napoleon could not safely leave Paris. During this Prussian marauder's absence Berlin is as submissive as under his heel. Our government should utter the verdict of civilization and liberty on this bald barbarism. It should at least protest against this vengeance on unoffending France—this insult to the spirit of the age. The oldest republic, the master power of the next century, should speak for humanity amid this breathless and cowardly silence of Kings.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

SHALL EUROPE BECOME REPUBLICAN OR COSSACK.

The Final Fight Begun.

(FROM WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.)

The intelligent observer of this war, and of the Prussian military system, by which it has thus far been domineered, cannot but distinctly see that the two theories of Despotism and Democracy have entered upon their final conflict. The day for the fulfillment of Napoleon's prophecy, that Europe must become Republican or Cossack, has arrived. The barbaric principle which devised war as the means by which governments must arbitrate disputes and be the familiar policy of kings, has culminated, to its last extreme, under the plan of Prussia. Down to her time, though the blowing of men to pieces by great guns was universally regarded as the only mode of argument worthy of crowned heads, the military systems of the various States of Europe, comprehended the service of only a portion of their populations for the purposes of standing armies. Prussia, however, extending the barbaric principle to its extremest point, has made every man within her boundaries a military slave, holding his service subject to her order, for the purpose not only of defending her soil from invasion, but for the object of invading foreign countries. She converts her entire male population into soldiers by requiring all youths of eighteen, of all ranks and classes, without a single exception, to serve for three years in her regular armies. They are then retired into the general population, all the men of which have previously gone through the same ordeal, and who, consequently, retain the character of military veterans. The practical effect of this system is, that though Prussia may seem to maintain a standing army of only six hundred thousand men, like her neighbors France and Austria, she has always, in effect, a standing army of two or three millions of men. Thus, while, as in the present war with France, she had only six hundred thousand troops that could be seen, she had but to provide arms and military stores for double that number to produce, instantly, twelve hundred thousand in the field. These were the tactics by which she was enabled to beat down Austria, in a campaign of seven days, and to overwhelm and destroy the armies of the French Empire in the period of about four weeks. The Monarchs of Europe have carefully noted this, and the result must be that (unless they, and the barbaric principle of war be overturned) they must immediately adopt the Prussian military system. That they are meditating its adoption as an unavoidable necessity for their dynastic safety, there cannot be a doubt, and unless Cossackism, in this last and bitterest form, be now exploded by a simultaneous rising of the Peoples of Western Europe, in favor of universal liberty, Europe will become a camp, in which all men will be held to military bondage, in the interest of a few families, known as the Hohenzollerns, Bourbons, Romanoffs, and Guelphs.

Thus has the barbaric principle of war, which sprung from the original savage state of man, and which organized armies in the darker ages as the natural resource of rival states, reached its culmination in this most civilized and progressive period. A devilish consummation, which makes every man carry its fires in his breast and reduces the world once more to a barbarian camp. Beyond this, the infernal principle of war can be pushed no further. And it is just at this point, when it must be confronted by the new ideas and forces of civilization, and be trampled to the death. The new and divine system which is destined to perform this exalted triumph may be said to have been contained in the proposition of Jules Favre to the King of Prussia, to abolish the standing army of the French Republic, as a guarantee of her peace and good-will toward Prussia and her sister nations. But this proposition, so ample as a guarantee on the part of France against any further menace of the peace of Europe, received no notice from King William. The proposition was an army within itself more terrible to the Prussian King than any which he had met with at Saarbruck, Rezonville, or Sedan. The prospect of France's emancipation from six hundred thousand armed men, who (instead of remaining non producers, for six hundred thousand other men to help support) were to be turned into the fields, disseminated through the workshops, and invigorate the arteries of trade, was an example of peace, liberty and progress, not to say of rapidly-accumulating power, which might set thoughtful Germany in revolution. In his shortsightedness, therefore, and after this proposition had given him a two-days' pause, King William moved forward upon Paris, and thus the two systems of Civilization and Barbarism now stand squarely confronted, to fight out the problem which the Imperial prophet of the First Empire warned us was inevitable. "The crisis is a more momentous one than has ever been contemplated by the world before, and the sympathy of every man who loves liberty, or has any friendship for his race, must go with France. We hope, therefore, that there will be no terms agreed upon between the two belligerents in Europe, which will postpone the development of liberty among the nations, or that will delay the expulsion of their Kings, and the adoption of a code for the fraternal Republics of Western Europe, in which the main principles will be universal and compulsory education, the abolition of all standing armies, and a repression by all the States, of any attempt on the part of one, to raise a military force." This repression could be enforced by the majority, by excluding the offender from all rights of commercial intercourse, until he conformed to the general regulation of them all. A decree of this sort, and the consequences resulting from it, would be more terrible to the delinquent than a visitation of armed legions. Surely this peaceful principle of coercion is more worthy of the humanity and civilization of the age than the massacre of the flower of the present generation, as has been the case during the past four weeks, between France and Prussia? While the present war is on, however, and until the emancipation of the world from Kings can be worked out, we hope the contest will be waged by France unto the bitter end. We care not by what means she does it; whether under the leadership of the Reds, or at the expense of the overturning of the last stone in Paris. While the contest rages mankind will be thinking, and at the end, the whole world will be free. An early peace, now that Europe promises to be Republican, can only be made in the interest of Kings.

WAR SCENES.

A correspondent of the Paris *Journal* has the following: "At Givonne I saw a vast trench more than half a mile long and six feet deep. In it French and Prussians lay side by side, no longer enemies, but brave men united in death. On a mound of earth was a general and an aide-de-camp. I approached and found that it was De Failly. He was an incapable officer, but he died like a soldier. The grapeshot had torn open his breast to show that he had a heart. Fragments of a shell had fractured his left shoulder, entered the abdomen, shattered the thighs, and ploughed into the forehead. He was so disfigured that had I not been told that it was him I should never have recognized him. His aide-de-camp, quite a young man, had received a bullet through the head."

The interest of the following story is enhanced by the fact that it occurs in the last letter written by Colonel Pemberton, the military journalist, whose death is reported:

Soon we came upon the "Krankentrager," carrying back their ghastly loads, and each of the various little wisps of blue, which were coiled up in every describable shape and form, represented what a few minutes previously had been one of God's creatures, but which was now "6,486, Hans Schultz 'tod am Schlacht den 16.'" One poor boy struck me; he was about seventeen, and what is called a "Fahnrich," or ensign. It is in this army necessary for all officers to serve a year as "Fahnrich" before they get their commission as lieutenant, which is the first grade in the military profession. He was lying with his sword in his right hand, pointing towards the enemy having fallen on his right side, and must have died instantly, as the left hand grasping his left side told too plainly where the fatal bullet struck him. He had his gloves on, which first attracted my attention, and his face, which was turned upwards, betrayed none of the emotions that it must have exhibited as the bullet struck him, for he looked wrapped in the softest slumber. It was exactly like one of Vernet's dead warriors; and I have been able more fully to appreciate that admirable painter of battle pieces than I did before, for I have over and over again recognized positions in the field which I had previously imagined overdone on his canvas. I was, during one part of the action, standing near some hussars who were in reserve. The sun was pouring its rays upon us, and around us on every side lay the wounded. One poor fellow cried to them for water—"Comrade, for God's sake, give me water! one little drop. I am on fire, I am on fire! for God's sake give me but one drop, only wet my lips!" and another near him could only hold his hands up in prayer and point to his lips. A good natured hussar, touched by the appeal, got off his horse and ran to them with his water-bottle; he was in the act of raising the man's head when a shell fell within a yard, and, bursting, blew the whole three to atoms. Whatever that poor hussar's faults in this world may have been, surely his last kind action must atone for them in some way. The regiment moved off and his horse followed in the ranks.

The Phosphorescence of the Sea.—The phosphorescence of the sea, as may now be observed at several places on the American coast, is always interesting to notice, and this phenomenon has sometimes a wonderful appearance in the eastern seas. A German correspondent, writing from Siam, says: "After steaming forward for six or seven knots, a most wonderful spectacle presented itself. On both sides, obliquely in front of us, long white waves of light were seen floating towards the ship, increasing in brightness and rapidity till at last they almost disappeared, and nothing was observed but a white lustreless whirling upon the water; then it was pitch dark, and perfectly quiet, when a heavy shower of rain came on, in large but not dense drops. Every drop, as it struck the water, became illuminated, little drops of fire sprung up in the air, and a little luminous circle formed itself. It seemed as if the bay was suddenly filled with little flowers of fire. This phenomenon was almost immediately dissipated by a puff of wind."

Another Relic of the Giants.—Another relic of the days of the giants was recently dug from one of the mounds near Yazo, Minn., in the shape of a huge stone axe, which can scarcely be wielded with both hands. The axe was found buried with a skeleton of gigantic size, which crumbled to pieces on being dug up. If this was a battle-axe, there must have been giants in those days to have wielded them. A Minnesota paper, commenting on the size of the skeleton and the axe, says "It is a good thing these mound builders disappeared before our State was settled. If they had still continued cracking skulls with such terrible weapons, 'old settlers' would have had hard work to settle the State."

It is easy enough to make sacrifices for those we love; but for our enemy, we have to struggle, and overcome self. Such a victory is noble.

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

GRAESIE NIUISION.

Toirdealbac O Cearbalain ro can.*

Is mian liom trácht ar bláth na finne,
Graesie an ainnir is sógaighe,
'S gur b' í rug bárr a g-cáil 's a d-tuigsin
Ar mhnáib breágha glice na cúige.
Gibé bhiodh 'n a h-aice d' oidhche no do ló,
Ní baoghal dó fadhuirse choidhche ná brón,
Ag an ríogan t-séimh, is soirbhne méin,
'S í cúl na g-craobh 's na b-fáinnighe.

A taobh mar aol 's a píob mar ghéis,
'S a gnaoi mar ghréin an t-samhraidh,
Nach tapaidh do 'n té dár geallaibh mar spréidh
Beith aice sí, géag na g-cam-dhlaoi.
Is suairc 's is sámh do ráidhte geanamhail,
Is álainn deas do shúil ghlas,
'S é chluinim gach lá ag cách da áitris,
Gur fáinneach cas do chúl tais.

Súd mar a deirim leis an óigmhnaoi t-séimh
B-fuil a glór níos binne ná ceol na n-éan,
Ní 'l sianan ná greann dár smuainig ceann,
Nach b-fagtar go cinnte ag Graesie.
A lúib na séad, is diúlt deas déad,
A dáil na g-craobh 's na b-fáinnighe,
Gidh ionmhuin liom féin tu, stadaim de 'n scéal—
Acht d' olfainn gan bréag do sláinte.

* The foregoing song is one of the effusions of the famous musical composer and bard Torlogh O'Carolan, or, as he is better known among the lovers of Irish music, Carolan. It was written to an original air which he composed in compliment to a daughter of one of his patrons, a gentleman of Westmeath, [illegible]

GRACEY NUGENT.

Carolan Song.

I love to sing of the blossom sheen,
Young Gracey, queen of the highland,
Who has outshone in her mind and mien
The fairest seen in the island
Who clings to her side, by day and by night,
Shall never feel pain, or sorrow or blight;
Young queenly maid, in joy arrayed,
Whose bushy braids like light fall.

Her brow like lime and her neck swan-white,
Than summer brighter her charms are;
Intensely thrilling is his delight,
Who is folded in her glowing arms is.
How sweet and sparkling the words of her mouth,
Her eyes seem fed from the fonts of the South;
In bower and hall, enraptured all,
Her tresses call delightful.

I'll sing no more of the beauty sweet,
Whose voice than some bard's is sweeter;
For ne'er came praise from a bard's conceit,
That was not for Gracey meeter.
Soft breast of snow, close teeth's white glow,
And ringlets flowing glorious;
Wert thou but near, I'd cease me here,
And toast thee, dear, uproarious.

IRELAND.

MacMahon.—[illegible]

Republicanism.—[illegible]

[illegible] They exist in England as [illegible] frankly admitting England's want of influence in Continental politics, evidently foresees the coming storm, counsels prudence lest its outburst should be precipitate: "With a nation so powerful so armed and united Germany has proved herself to be, and a Republic in France, there will be an earnestness in the transaction of European affairs for which we are hardly prepared, and to which we are not quite unaccustomed. We shall not be permitted to take a seat at the council table unless we are ready to share the perils of the field. When we see two nations fighting, it is very doubtful policy to dance round the combatants screaming like an excited old lady when she sees two navvies belaboring each other in the streets. England may become a Croesus among nations by sacrificing everything to rigid economy, but she will find she has only bartered her name for money, and that the latter gives her no power without the former. In the Europe of the future there must be in the course of a few years a considerable readjustment of the balance of power. If we wish to have any voice in the questions which either will arise or await solution—and some of these, such as the Eastern Question, as it is called, are of vital importance to our interests—we should at all events retain such a position as will enable us to secure ourselves against the consequences of the ambition of other nations who have higher aims than those of the counting-house. Rich and respectable we certainly are, but powerful, we certainly are not, either for offence or for defence." And, therefore, decidedly averse to a Republican outburst, he might have added.—*Ibid.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

ORANGE MOBS AGAIN.—A few evenings since an Orange mob paraded the streets of Ballymena in a most riotous and disorderly manner, for the avowed purpose of commemorating the Prussian victories in France; but they made it the occasion of following their usual practices of insult and injury to their neighbors who happen to differ from them in [illegible]

[illegible]

taken, resolved to carry out her intention, and laying down the "first [illegible] of love" on [illegible], and, smiling [illegible] the many ring of [illegible], plunged into the [illegible] waters, and at once [illegible] water cure to [illegible]. The cry was raised "[illegible] overboard." Captain McL[illegible], [illegible] the alert; [illegible] engines reversed. [illegible] the woman's [illegible] expanded in the act of jumping, she was still floating, and was easily rescued. Such a termination to a music party on the Bangor boat has seldom occurred, and so determined an effort to carry out a foolish threat does not frequently happen. A crusty old married man of our acquaintance says he only wishes he had such a chance, he would "go ahead" without mistake and leave his partner alone in her glory.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE MOST REV. DR. DORRIAN.—At three o'clock on Sunday, September 4, the pupils in the Schools of the Sisters of Mercy, Crumlin Road, Belfast, presented the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Bishop of Down and Connor, with a congratulatory address on the occasion of his return from Rome. His lordship made an appropriate reply. About 600 or 1,000 children were present at the presentation.

THE WEATHER AND THE POTATO CROP.—On September 5 there was a large attendance of farmers in the Belfast market with potatoes and vegetables of all conceivable kinds. Some anxiety was felt for the safety of the potato crop, as it is generally after heavy rains such as we have had that the blight appears, but we have not heard of disease visible so far. We learn that a considerable quantity of corn is still uncut, or in sheaf in the fields, and without fair weather the crop cannot be gathered without loss.—*Belfast Paper.*

CORK.

DEPARTURE OF BUTCHERS FROM CORK FOR PARIS.—A number of butchers left Cork by the mail train on Thursday, September 1, for Paris. They are hired at £4 per week for the purpose of slaughtering cattle and curing the meat. This is accepted as one of the small collateral proofs of the earnestness of the intention to defend Paris.

EXTRAORDINARY SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CORK.—CORK, THURSDAY NIGHT, September 1.—The police have effected a large and important seizure of arms to-night. Sub-Inspector Gunn and a party of the constabulary proceeded to the leather store of Mr. Coghlan, South Main street, and searched the house closely. In a bed-room, occupied by a young man named James Adams, they discovered concealed beneath the bed thirty-nine stand of arms, [illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

DOWN.

[illegible]

time. Among his fellow [illegible] retirement, but he was [illegible] events, and took a lively [illegible] contributed to the growth [illegible] Even in his late years [illegible] clearness of his mental [illegible] way in which he could [illegible] to others. He was almost [illegible] of merchants who, by the [illegible] minds, gave a very early [illegible] town, and who have left [illegible] economy, rectitude, and [illegible] imitation. Mr. Heron [illegible] party in his native county [illegible]

FERMANAGH.

DISTURBANCES IN ENNISKILLEN.—[illegible]

GALWAY.

THE MOST REV. DR. [illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

KILKENNY.

[illegible]

LOUTH.

[illegible]

LONGFORD.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

TYRONE.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Unanimous and Overwhelming Endorsement of Col. Roberts for Congress.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[illegible]

ONLY A HEART.

It was only a heart; but then
Did you know it was yours? When
You lightly threw it away,
Did you dream of a reckoning day?

It was only a heart; yet
I can never quite forget
How you toyed with the thing for a while,
Then put it aside for a smile.

It is only a heart still—
Do with it as you will—
A heart that is broken in two,
But no longer beating for you!

THE heart softened by the fire of affliction is like the iron when heated in the furnace: capable of receiving impressions and being fashioned at will.

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Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters Roback's Stomach Bitters

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THE SUNBURST! A name of happy omen—a light shining above the smoke of battle to proclaim, in this hour of struggle and strife, the dawning of the uprise of the peoples. If the necessity of national feeling and popular power be indeed approaching them it is full time that they should prepare themselves for it by education and cultivation of brain and heart.

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The "SUNBURST," in the work mapped out before it, will be true to the patriotic instincts of [illegible]

[illegible]

DENIS HOLLAND,
JOHN O'MAHONY,
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ELLEN E. CALLANAN,
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"Sunburst Publishing Co.,"
47 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.
P. O. BOX [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All those terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-Second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eight Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eight Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 279, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 279.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one two, and three of articles seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such a way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

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WILL BE OFFERED.
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KELLY'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, 299 HUDSON, [illegible] GOODS ARE MANUFACTURED [illegible] CUSTOM TRADE, [illegible] WARRANTED GOOD MATERIAL AND HONEST WORKMANSHIP, [illegible] CASH PRICES [illegible] DEFY COMPETITION.
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CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.
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It Cures chapped hands, pimples, salt rheum, frosted feet, burns, all diseases of the scalp and skin, catarrh of the head, and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.
This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.
It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address
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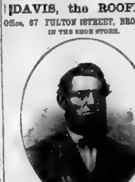

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And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most
Valuable Vegetable Juices
Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE
lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the sound of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No friendly voice could cheer him to life—no human skill could save him.
"Thousands of Precious Lives
are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in suffering, Agony, Wretchedness, and Ignorance of the cause which
Renews can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,
Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect or inattention becomes seated, and defies all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF
The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
[illegible]

Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
Fountain of Life—The Blood.

THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
[illegible]
TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD
[illegible]

A Heroic Remedy
[illegible]
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CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.
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[illegible]
Leaps to New Life.
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HENRY & CO., Proprietors.
LABORATORY, 370 PEARL STREET.
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Who is Your Hatter?
[illegible] SILK AND FELT HATS. [illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

JOHN O'MAHONY, Editor.

OFFICE—[illegible] Beekman street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

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Specimen copies sent free.

The Irish People.

Saturday, October 1, 1870

FREEDOM'S WAR.

NO SURRENDER.

To say that we are pained and disgusted by the present action of the American republican press in its tone of advocacy against the French people but poorly expresses the intense disgust with which we view the whole late career of those bitter, dishonest and heartless journalists who, for sake of a political move to catch the German vote, cast their vile aspersions on a cause which they should have been the first to adopt, to advocate and sustain with all their power.

But no, they are hypocrites of the basest order; and, contrary to their knowledge of truth, they oppose that in Europe for which they were prepared to fight in America. We say they are hypocrites, and we repeat it. Those same republicans scrupled not to bring on this country all the horrors and desolation of a four years war for a moiety of humanity—if humanity it can be called; and now, when Freedom's war is blazing before Paris; now, when the freedom of the world's humanity is at stake; now, when thrones tremble and dynasties disappear, the false guides of the American republican press—false to the march of human progression—false to their principles, and traitors to a cause which their own country exemplifies, turn around and, for sake of a miserable, paltry political advantage, become renegades to principle, and preach up the enforcement of a peace which would strangle the birth of freedom in Europe.

We desire our readers to note these things, and, noting them, to lay aside a few mementoes for the future, to use them at the polls, and frustrate the machinations of those who at the present moment are the upholders of monarchy and despotism in Europe.

The French Republic is now suffering at the [illegible]

[illegible] last—a consummation which we do not believe to be possible—freedom in Europe would be beaten back for another half-century at least. Next to France, no country would suffer more by a final German victory than Ireland.

The battle of Ireland is now being fought at the walls of Paris, and it is on that account that Irishmen take such vital interest in all things concerning France.

After all we confess we do not experience much trouble about France, that country will doubtless suffer as well as Germany has suffered by desolated homes and the almost universal suffering of the people, but France, mighty and glorious France, will never be conquered, and those who preach and prate about peace, will have to learn that no terms of peace will ever be considered by the French people that will in any way be either humiliating or dishonorable. On the contrary, we incline to the belief that France, and not King William nor Bismarck, will be the peace offerer, and that her terms will be accepted. Recent events prove these things.

THE EASTERN WAR CLOUD

THE great Russian Bear is looking once more with fiery eye-balls towards Turkey. The former guardians of the latter are not very likely just now to hurl their legions against the Cossack as in the days of the Crimean war. France is sufficiently occupied; and England, bless her, won't fight under any circumstances.

The telegrams of last Saturday inform us that Russia is in motion, and with her usual and almost natural desire, intends to control the Black Sea, and probably the Dardanelles. This means war between the Czar and the Sultan; and the latter, poor man, will have to bear the brunt of the war unaided. We are warned to receive this intelligence cautiously. Of course we will oblige our good-natured monitors, and receive the news with all the [illegible] the present war between France and Germany.

So long as war continues in Europe, England trembles for the safety of her empire and constitution. She knows well that the *entente cordiale* is gone up once and forever. It was an unholy alliance, unnatural to the instincts of the French people, and consequently there will be no French army in the future to divide clothing and rations with the starving, ill-clad English.

England will therefore, in view of a war between Russia and Turkey, sit high on her old hobbledy-toddy, and preserve a "dignified neutrality."

It may be as well to assure the public that England's "dignified neutrality" of latter-days means her difficulty in procuring soldiers from her old recruiting ground, Ireland.

Nothing is more likely than that Russia will make a swoop southward, and regain more than she lost during the Crimean war. No one will suffer but the Turk, and that race should have been driven back into Asia long since. Russia's next business, or, perhaps a simultaneous one, will be on the East, and nobody will be injured thereby except England. Now, as we have no special love for either Turkey or England, we go in at once, tooth and nail, for Russia, huge Bear though he be.

This is a very likely complication arising out of the present war. Russia knows that she has nothing to fear from poor, crippled old England. She knows that there is no English army, and that the navy of that country has plenty on its hands in watching over and protecting maritime interests just now, to spare anything for unaided work in the Black Sea or in the Baltic. That is quite right of Russia, and we hope to behold her progress in the East sufficiently successful as to make England come down quickly from her hobbledy-toddy, commonly known as her "dignified neutrality."

A TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION

THAT nations, like individuals, are punished for their crimes is now generally accepted as a theory in political philosophy. The history of the past, as well as current history, proves this. The Jewish nation affords an evidence of this and it does not require much clear sightedness to discover that France is at this moment undergoing a due punishment for her rejection of republican freedom for the government of kings and emperors. France passed through an ordeal such as no nation in the world ever passed through. That was her price for freedom. Courts, kings, princes, and all the scandals at[illegible]

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William R. Roberts, Joseph McGuire.

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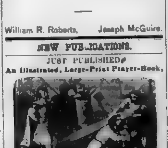

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CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments [illegible] completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

First—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging One [illegible] street, from Second to Third avenue.

Second—For setting curb and gutter and flagging Charlton street, from Hudson to Varick street.

Third—For laying stoneblock pavement in Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue.

Fourth—For building sewers in Tenth avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and [illegible] at corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, corner Centre and White streets, corner Centre and Duane streets, corner Centre and Reade streets, corner Beekman and Front streets, corner Fulton and South streets, corner William and Cedar streets, corner Madison and James streets, corner Park and Little Water streets, corner Park [illegible] Mulberry streets, corner Pearl and Hague streets, corner Amity and Wooster streets, corner University place and Twelfth street, corner Broadway and Twelfth street, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street, corner Broadway and Thirty-sixth street, corner Irving place and Fifteenth street, corner Irving place and Eighteenth street, corner Irving place and Nineteenth street, corner Second avenue and Twenty-fifth street, corner Third avenue and Sixteenth street, corner Third avenue and Thirty-sixth street, corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street, corner Fourth avenue and Fourteenth street, corner Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, corner of Fifth avenue and Third street, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, corner of Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street, corner Minetta street and Minetta lane, corner Sixth avenue and Minetta lane, corner Sixth avenue and Eighth street, corner Eighth avenue and Thirty-[illegible] street, corner Ninth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-first street, corner Tenth avenue and Twenty-[illegible] and corner Tenth avenue and Twenty-[illegible]

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of One Hundred and Eleventh street, from Second to Third avenue.

Second—The southerly side of Charlton street, from Varick to Hudson street.

Third—Both sides of Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, to the extent of half the block [illegible]

COL. ROBERTS FOR CONGRESS

UNANIMOUS ENDORSEMENT.

The People Speak.

AT a meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward, held at No. 31 Forsyth street, for the purpose of urging the nomination of William R. Roberts, Esq., as representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That this Association be known as the "Young Men's W. R. Roberts Association of the Tenth Ward."

Resolved—That in William R. Roberts, Esq., we have found a true friend, a man of honesty, integrity and ability, a sterling patriot, and a man eminently fitted to represent us in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved—That we give our adherence and support to William R. Roberts, Esq., and unite in urging his nomination in Tammany Hall as representative from the Fifth Congressional District.

WILLIAM CONNOR, President.

PATRICK SHEA, Vice President.

PATRICK MADDEN, Treasurer.

P. A. HOLMES, Secretary.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

AT a meeting of the "W. R. Roberts Democratic Club," of the Seventh Ward, held at No. 31 East [illegible]

(From the Standard.)

THE LAND WE LEFT BEHIND US.

A Fenian Drinking Song

DEDICATED TO THE EXILED MEMBERS OF THE I. R. B.

BY T. O'D. O'CALLAGHAN.

AIR—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

[The following stanzas were written some time since at a convivial meeting of some dozen members of the I. R. B. in this city, and under the stimulating influence of a few glasses of "imported potheen."]

Come, brothers, fill with me once more
These glasses brightly gleaming,
And drown in bright potheen galore
Our sorrows darkly seeming;
But though much woes around us press,
Where Fortune's chances find us,
We'll ever pray that God may bless
The land we left behind us.

Our sires were banished o'er the main,
For loving hapless Erin,
And we, their sons, are banned again,
For oh! their crime we share in.
But though we're far from those at home,
Who've in their hearts enshrined us,
Our love still dwells far o'er the foam,
In the land we left behind us.

We've left the joys of home and land,
The dear haunts of our childhood—
Lake, rill and stream and mountain grand,
Hill, glen and vale and wildwood,
Blackwater, Shannon, Nore and Lee!—
Oh, how these names remind us
Of scenes we long once more to see,
In the land we left behind us.

We're here from Munster's pleasant plains,
Blue streams and crystal fountains,
Some hail from Leinster's wide domains,
And Ulster's frowning mountains,
And sons of Connaught too are here—
The same deep wrongs which bind us
To smite the foeman in that dear
Old land we left behind us.

Our race is scattered far and wide,
In sorrow, woe and mourning, ...

NEW YORK, September, 1870.

A REVIEW.

IRISH FEDERATION: ITS MEANING, ITS OBJECTS, AND ITS HOPES. By Isaac Butt.

...

lish journals expressed their cordial concurrence in his views.

To this we might add that it was currently reported that the Conservatives, during their brief tenure of power, mooted the question in the Cabinet, perhaps with the hope of staving off the Land Bill.

Federation might be simply accomplished by an Act conceding to Irish members the right of assembling in Ireland to make laws for Irish affairs, whilst they should meet again along with the Scottish and English members to legislate on all matters which affect the three countries generally. There would thus be an united General Parliament or Congress—and separated state legislatures. Ireland requires a state legislature, at the least. English and Scottish members might either agree to have a common British state legislature to enact laws for both countries, or a separate one for each, if they preferred it.

It is customary to speak of the demand for a "Federal Parliament for Ireland"—technically this is wrong, as it is a "State legislature" which is meant. The Federal Parliament would be the Central Congress, in which as by a bond (fœdus) the States are united together, while retaining their separate legislative rights. A Federal union would then replace the present usurpation and abortion, called a union.

The Federative principle is one of progress—America and Switzerland enjoy it—a certain harmony is preserved by the occasional meeting of the representatives of different States. The principle affirms unity in diversity, as the American motto "e pluribus unum," "from any one," indicates. If it be proposed that Britain and Ireland live together it must be on some plan which shall preserve agreement whilst guaranteeing national rights. Repeal would apparently yield more, but it would be more complex, it would suscitate jealousies which would be followed by corruption, and, besides, the idea is fiercely abhorred by England, which does not so abhor Federation. It would require, probably, as much power to wrest Repeal as to produce Separation, and if that power were in being, Repeal would not be the object sought. The Irish question resolves itself apparently into one of SEPARATION or FEDERATION.

Mr. Butt well describes the great part that the principle of Federalism has played in the history of the world.

Then he proceeds to discuss in detail a project of a Federation. He does this with none of the arrogant despotism of minds not enlarged and experienced enough to see and feel all the complex interests involved. Knowing and understanding them thoroughly, he makes this a tentative work, and is ready to welcome a better solution, if it can ...

...

The Chief of Farney.

How an Ancestor of Marshal MacMahon Treated an Invader.

...

REPUBLICANISM vs. MONARCHY.

...

Vive La Republique.

...

DREADFUL SLAUGHTER OF PRUSSIANS BEFORE METZ.

...

"The Noblest Warrior of Them All."

BY THOMAS F. O'DONNELL.

...

WIT AND HUMOR.

...

THE DYING GIRL'S DREAM.

BY M. J. O'CALLAGHAN.

"From a Munster vale they brought her,
From the pure and balmy air,
An Ormond peasant's daughter,
With blue eyes and golden hair.
They brought her to the city,
And she slowly faded there,
Consumption has no pity
For blue eyes and golden hair.

"She speaks of Munster valleys—
The patron, dance and fair,
And her thin hand feebly dallies
With her scattered golden hair.
When silently we listen'd
To her breath with quiet care,
Her eyes with wonder glisten'd,
And she asked us, what was there?"
R. D. WILLIAMS.

She dreamed of music low and sweet,
That stole so softly on the ear—
As gentle as the falling dew
That trembled in the moonbeam clear

She dreamed of castle strong and high,
But built upon a viewless isle;
And ever from its turrets fell
Those notes that bound her soul the while.

And from its windows flowing, flowing,
Like the music of the Lee,
Came again, still softer, softer,
That undying melody

And still she dreamed the music lingered
Round the isle she could not see;
And floated o'er the fairy waters,
Like a cloud above the sea.

The human life, that castled isle,
The human soul, that fleeting air;
Mounting away to Heav'n the while,
And yet in sweetness lingering there!

The angel guard that watch'd her sleep,
Still fanned her with his downy wings,
And deeper still the vision grew,
While sweeter yet the music sings.

And underneath the castle wall
A mermaid combs her sea-green hair,
And like the music of the waters,
Trills a sad and plaintive air

And still the angel fanned her cheek,
That burned so high with hectic red,
And still she dreamed the cooling breeze ...

...

English Honesty.

...

An Item for Parents and Guardians.

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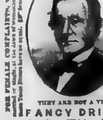

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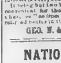
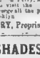


I Dine at 90 Ann.



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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 247. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

Narrow Escape of King William near Epernay.

PRUSSIANS AT MANTES.

The Duke of Nassau Killed.

ULRICH AT TOURS

METZ STILL DEFIANT.

Military Enthusiasm of the Garrison of Paris.

TROCHU KEEPING ORDER.

All Quiet at Rome.

The Latest News.

...meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held on Friday, has been called for to-day, in consequence of the urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere, and compel a peace before "all Europe is set in flames."

Strasbourg, after a heroic defence of fifty days, capitulated to the Germans yesterday. The great breach made in the walls by the Prussian artillery rendered the fortifications defenceless against the assault of superior numbers. We are without particulars of the surrender further than that 451 officers and 17,000 men laid down their arms. There was great rejoicing in Germany. It is announced from Berlin, as a consequence of the capture of Strasbourg, that Alsace and Lorraine will be incorporated at once with Germany, and will be allowed representation in the North German Parliament; but no military service will be required of the inhabitants.

Balloon advices from Paris as late as Sunday report perfect order in the city. The Prussian stories of fighting in the streets are without foundation. The workingmen, under the influence of Rochefort, are drilling en masse. Paris is to be lighted by petroleum. The Prussians fire on the gunboats on the Seine, and have succeeded in killing several sailors. They have evacuated Fontainebleau and have raided towards Orleans, but did not enter the city. They are erecting a battery at Sevres. In a grand parade in the court-yard of Versailles on Tuesday, the Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV., distributed honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by gallantry. French volunteers continue to pour into Tours. There is a suspicious movement of some kind along the Belgian frontier. The militia of the little kingdom has been recalled to the border.

The enthusiasm of the Roman people over the Italian occupation is described as boundless. The *plebiscitum* is expected to be unanimous. The Pope will probably leave Rome as soon as the result is declared. Parliament will meet on the 13th proximo to ratify the *plebiscitum*, and on the 15th King Victor Emmanuel will make his triumphal entry into the Eternal City, henceforth the capital of united Italy.

By Telegram, September 30, 1870.

[illegible]

THE EMPEROR ON THE FIELD.

[illegible]

THE RESIDENCE OF THE ENGLISH QUEEN.

[illegible]

FENIANISM.

A Review—A Defence—And a Charge.

RALLY TO THE CRY OF UNION.

BY PETER M'CORRY

[illegible]

...that I never did so; nay, every public and private act of my political life goes to prove the contrary. I was utterly incapable of uttering or harboring one thought derogatory to the Fenian Organization, save in so far as John Savage and his unpatriotic *confreres* imagined my action in behalf of Fenianism to militate against the attainment of their selfishly political ends.

That was the sum total of their opposition to my guardianship of Fenianism—pure and undefiled. I charged John Savage with being the President of a new political society, formed on the basis of Fenianism; and, I will now add, with the knowledge on the part of John Savage and others that in their belief Fenianism was not what it appeared to them to be. If I had not good and just grounds then for believing John Savage to be president of said society I shall leave every impartial reader of the following to judge: A pamphlet containing the laws, by-laws and platform of the "Irish Democratic Union" was issued *from Fenian headquarters to Fenian Circles* in May last. In that pamphlet John Savage, Chief Executive, F. B., is announced as President of the "Irish Democratic Union." Accepting this pamphlet as authentic and official, seeing the source from whence it came, I could not conclude otherwise than that John Savage was president of the new political society, unless I disbelieved my senses, or came to the unhappy conclusion that John Savage, our paid officer, had surrounded himself by a coterie of tricksters, whose only aim was to bring our Chief Executive into disrepute. The latter I could not then bring myself to believe; the former I did not believe, relying on the well known character of Mr. Savage, who had something to lose by misrepresentation, to inform me if I were in error. Acting on the assumption supported by such apparently incontrovertible facts, I accepted the pamphlet issued from headquarters, F. B. (officially), as being the united action of the Chief Executive, his Financial Secretary, and Members of Council in Manhattan, with three exceptions; and concluded therefrom that John Savage was president of the new political society raised on the strength of Fenianism, and known as the "Irish Democratic Union." Here was the head and front of my offending, and if any man, sincerely desirous of protecting the Fenian Organization from the contaminating influence of...

[illegible]

OLD CLOTHES.

I've a threadbare coat and a napless hat,
And a somewhat empty purse;
But I'm just as merry for all of that,
For poverty brings no curse.

I'm the best of health and a great warm heart,
And spirits as light as air,
And nothing inhabitant can do my part
In this world of toil and care

Labor with some degree a limit;
The hard, hard world is cold,
But in the rays of the sunshine to bask,
I should grow weary and idle.

My weary arms were made for the toil
Laid out in life to be done!
There's work in the shop and work on the soil,
Work for the rich and poor.

I'll go to work with a resolute will,
And labor others to lay or sleep,
And when Old Death comes for my life's bill,
A rich harvest I shall reap.

But the memory of my tattered clothes
Shall forever secured be
Among laughing friends, and cheered my woes,
And were lasting friends to me.

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These of our supporters who are supplied with the regular weekly issue in the Irish People can, on payment of the price, receive the Irish People and Irish Democrat, a very interesting journal by recent merger of the two Irish newspapers.

Specimen copies sent free.

Saturday, October 1, 1870.

A Change of Editors.

RESIGNATION OF JOHN O'MAHONY

New York, September 29, 1870

To the Editor of the Irish People.

GENTLEMEN—It is due to the public and I also explain with you in respect to the action and policy to be pursued in relation to The Irish People, hereafter, that I have resigned my place in the Chief Executive. I beg leave respectfully to inform you that I have this day tendered the position of the Editorship of The Irish People, at your own judgment and conscience on to your sense of what the cause of Ireland and humanity demands in this important crisis. Your sense of duty to Ireland, Fenian affairs, Personal matters and I have felt most anxiously the difficulties in which I have been placed by the action of the Fenian Brotherhood in the Chief Executive, I beg leave respectfully to inform you that I have this day tendered the position of the Editorship of The Irish People, at your own judgment and conscience on to your sense of what the cause of Ireland and humanity demands in this important crisis. Your sense of duty to Ireland, Fenian affairs, Personal matters and I have felt most anxiously the difficulties in which I have been placed by the action of the Fenian Brotherhood in relation to

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

The "Mourner's Soliloquy" is accounted one of the best productions of our recent bards. It was composed by Stephen O Coilleain, otherwise John O'Collins, or Collins, who was born in the South of the County of Cork about the middle of the last century and died in 1815. His parents were rich farmers and had educated him for the Catholic priesthood. But he disappointed their wishes in this regard, and, having taken to himself a wife, he adopted school-teaching for profession. His fame as an eminent classical scholar and a poet gained him many warm friends and a wide reputation as well as a respectable competence while he lived. He wrote many pieces of considerable merit in his native tongue, though but few of them have yet been published.

Timoleague Abbey, amid the ruins of which the "Mourner's Soliloquy" was composed, was one of the most extensive and famous monastic establishments of mediæval Ireland. It became the burial-place of the McCarthys Reagh, the O'Heas, O'Collins, O'Driscolls, O'Donovans, and several other of the ancient septs who formerly owned the surrounding territories.

MAĊTNAṀ AN DUINE ĊOILĠEASAIĠ.

Seáġan Ó Coilleáin ro ċan

Oiḋċe ḋam go doiliġ duḃaċ
Cois fairge na d-tonn d-tréan
Ag léarsmuaineaḋ 's ag luaḋ
Ar ċorraiḃ ċruaḋa an t-saoġail!

Do ḃiḋ an rē 's na réalta suas,
Níor ċlos fuaim toinne ná tráiġ,
'S ní raiḃ gal ann de 'n n-gaoiṫ
Do ċroiṫfeaḋ bárr crainn ná bláṫ

Do ġluaiseas ag maċtnam am aon,
Gan aire agam ar raon mo ṡiuḃail
Doras cille gur ḋearc mé
'San g-conair ré [illegible] mo ċeann

Do stad mé 's an n-doras t-sean
'N ar gnáṫ aimsanna 's aoiḋeaċt
Dá [illegible] do [illegible] do 'n lag
An tráṫ ṁair luċt an tiġ

Biḋ forraḋ fiar ar a ṫaoḃ—
Is cian ó cuireaḋ a ċlóḋ—
Ar a suiḋeaḋ sao[illegible] [illegible] chiar
Is tarsteallaiġ [illegible] an róid

Ṡuiḋ mé síos le maċtnaṁ lán
Do léigeas mo láṁ faoi m' ġruaḋ
Gur ṫuit frasa diana déar
Ó m' ḋearcaiḃ ar an b-féar anuas

A duḃairt mé ann [illegible] lá ó [illegible]
Is mé ag caoiḋ go cumhaċ
Do ḃiḋ aimsir tonna raiḃ
An teaċ so go soilḃ suḃaċ

Is ann do ḃío [illegible] [illegible] cliar
Dréaċta [illegible] dá léaġaḋ
Coraiḋe, ceatal agus ceol
Ag molaḋ moraċta Dé

Folaraċ folaṁ gan ḃird
Áras so is aosda [illegible]
Is iomḋa eascal agus gaoṫ
Do ḃuail tá ṁaoi do [illegible]

Is iomḋa feartainn [illegible] fuaċt
Agus stoirm [illegible] ḃiot
Ó tiodiaceaḋ [illegible] ar d-túis
Do Ríġ na n-Dúl mar ṫ ġeas

A ṁúr naoṁṫa na m-beann n-glas
Do b' órnáiḋ [illegible] [illegible] tráṫ
Is díoṁbáiḋ [illegible] dó scrios
Agus cur do na [illegible] ar lár

Is ua gnáṫ [illegible]
N[illegible] [illegible] ná ceo
Aċt screaċa [illegible] ceann g-cat
Ann [illegible] oda

Eiḋeann ag caṫ [illegible] sluaig
Neanntog ruaiḋ ad úr-lár úr
Taḃlann caol na seanaċ seang
Is cronán na n-eas ad ċlóid

Mar a n-glaoḋaḋ [illegible] seog ṫuċ
Do ċléir ag canaḋ na d-tráṫ
Ní 'l teanga ag [illegible] anois
Aċt teanga [illegible] na g-cág

Tá do ṗroinnteaċ gan biaḋ,
Do ṡuan-lios gan leaba ḃláṫ
Do ṫearmonn gan [illegible] cliar
Ná aifreann Dé [illegible]

D' imṫiġ do ṫuaim is do riaġail
Is do ċua laċt fá cian cáiḋ
Do' ní ṫionnsaim anois fá [illegible]
Aċt carnán cnaḋta cnáiṁ

Oċ! an-ṫorann is an-uail,
An-ḃroid an uais agus ain-ḋliġe
Fóirneart naṁad is creaċaḋ cruaiḋ
D' fuig uaigneaċ tú mar táir

Do ḃios-sa féin sona seal—
Forraír! do claoċluiġ mo ċlóḋ—
Táiniġ tóir an t-saoġail a m' aġaiḋ
Ní 'l féidm orm aċt brón

D' imṫiġ mo ṫuaḋail is mo luaṫ
Radarc mo ṡúl agus mo ṫreoir,
Táid mo ċáirde 'gus mo ċlann
'S an g-cill-se fann ag dreoġaḋ

Tá duairceas ar mo ḋreaċ,
Tá mo ċroiḋe 'n a ċrotal cnóḋ,
Da ḃ-fóirfeaḋ orm an bás
Ba ḋearḃ m' fáilte fá n-a ċoṁair.

LAMENT FOR TIMOLEAGUE

(From the Irish.)

By Samuel Ferguson, M. R. I. A.

Lone and weary as I wander'd by the bleak
  shore of the sea,
Meditating and reflecting on the world's
  hard destiny,
Forth the moon and stars 'gan glimmer, in
  the quiet tide beneath,
For on slumbering spring and blossom
  breath'd not out of heaven a breath.

On I went in sad dejection, careless where
  my footsteps bore,
Till a ruined church before me opened
  wide its ancient door—
Till I stood before the portals, where of
  old were wont to be,
For the blind, the halt, and leper, alms
  and hospitality.

Still the ancient seat was standing, built
  against the buttress gray
Where the clergy used to welcome weary
  travellers on their way
There I sat me down in sadness, 'neath
  my cheek I placed my hand,
Till the tears fell hot and briny down upon
  the grassy land

There, I said in woful sorrow, weeping bitterly
  the while
Was a time when joy and gladness reigned
  within this ruined pile
Was a time when bells were tinkling
  clergy preaching peace abroad
Psalms a singing music ringing praises
  to the mighty God

Empty aisle, deserted chancel, tower tottering
  to your fall,
Many a storm since then has beaten on
  the gray head of your wall!
Many a bitter storm and tempest has your
  roof tree turned away
Since you first were formed a temple to
  the Lord of night and day

Holy house of ivied gables that were once
  the country's boast
Houseless now in weary wandering are
  you scattered saintly host
Lone you are to day and dismal—joyful
  psalms no more are heard,
Where, within your choir, her vesper
  screeches the cat-headed bird

Ivy from your eaves is growing nettles
  round your green hearth-stone
Foxes howl where in your corners dropping
  waters made their moan
Where the lark to early matins used your
  clergy forth to call
There alas no tongue is stirring, save
  the daws upon the wall

Refectory cold and empty dormitory bleak
  and bare
Where are now your pious uses simple
  bed and frugal fare?
Gone your abbot rule and order broken
  down your altar stones
Nought I see beneath your shelter save a
  heap of clayey bones

Oh! the hardship, oh the hatred, tyranny
  and cruel war
Persecution and oppression that have left
  you as you are!
I myself once also prospered—mine is,
  too, an altered plight
Trouble care and age have left me good
  for nought but grief to-night

Gone my motion and my vigor gone the
  use of eye and ear
At my feet lie friends and children powerless
  and corrupting here
Woe is written on my visage in a nut my
  heart would lie—
Death's deliverance were welcome—
  Father let the old man die

Dark Without Night.—Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly if he visits Sweden at the [illegible] than the absence of night. Dr. Baird [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which it was as light as at [illegible] [illegible] half an hour before sunset. [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Baird awoke in [illegible] [illegible] was surprised to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were no persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothnia, where on the 21st of June the sun [illegible] [illegible] to go down at all. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] you can see the whole face of it and in the minutes more it is gone to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] degree above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears, and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. [illegible] toward rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

IRELAND.

IRELAND'S SYMPATHY FOR THE FRENCH.

CORK.

Cork, Sunday, September 11.—French sympathy meetings were held to day in various country districts. At Riverstown meeting the parish priest disclaimed the idea that the present was a religious war, and instanced that part of the army of the Crown Prince was composed chiefly of Catholics. A collection was then organized, and the rev. gentleman announced that the proceeds would be forwarded to the international fund for the relief of [illegible].

ENNIS.

Ennis, Monday Evening, September 12.—A large meeting of the trades and working classes was held at the Town hall here this evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with France, and collecting contributions for the sick and wounded of the French army. The proceedings were very quiet, but the speeches and resolutions were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. John Tobin presided. Mr. M. O. Considine, Trades' Secretary, proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Patrick Rougham.—Resolved—"That while we deeply sympathise in the reverses of the French nation in her present war with Prussia, we still hope that enough of her martial spirit yet remains to bring her Republican flag, throughout the present struggle, triumphant and victorious." A collection was then made, and nearly £25 contributed for the relief of the wounded French soldiers.

BOYLE.

A meeting was held in the Court house of Boyle, on Monday, September 12, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the French people, and for raising funds to aid the wounded of the French army. The chair was occupied by John D. MacDermott, Esq., J. P., Chairman of the Town Commissioners. Mr. Mark P. MacDermott was appointed Treasurer, and Messrs. A. Beain and Michael Cunningham, Secretaries. The following resolutions were passed unanimously, after which the meeting separated:—"That we yield to no other part of Ireland in the warmest sympathies with France, especially when invaded by a notoriously rapacious power, and that the heroism of the brave French armies, vastly outnumbered as they were in almost every engagement, commands our highest admiration and respect." "That a subscription list be now opened for the purpose of helping to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded heroes of the glorious French armies." "That the following be appointed a committee to collect funds for the humane purpose referred to, and that they be requested to make a house to house collection, and to issue circulars to all persons likely to aid:—John Mulhall, John Golden, Joseph Mulhall, F. Golden, Thomas Judge, M. P. MacDermott, Joseph Beain, B. Cunningham, Hugh Drury, Thomas O'Leary, John A. Beain, Michael Cunningham, Michael Connaughton, Edward M'Morrow, Michael Egan, James Smyth."

CLOYNE.

On Sunday, September 11, a collection in aid of the above fund was made in the parish of Cloyne, when a sum amounting to more than £40 was subscribed.

KANTURK AND NEWMARKET.

The movement in Kanturk for this laudable object has been attended with great success. Newmarket has already sent in £60. Kanturk has contributed the same sum, and Banteer, Coolclough, Glountane, Boherbee, Castlemagner and Kilbrin have also sent in generous contributions.

KILLARNEY.

The committee collecting subscriptions for the sick and wounded soldiers of the French army have been prosecuting their duties with great success. On Sunday, September 11, they made a collection at the gates of the Cathedral and the Franciscan Church during each mass, the result of which exceeded their anticipations. The solemn office and High Mass for the souls of the French soldiers killed in the war, which was to have taken place last Sunday in the Franciscan Church, has of necessity been postponed. On Thursday evening the office for the dead will be recited. On Monday next the committee will close the subscription list. Already over £100 has been collected and lodged with the treasurer, Mr. Michael M'Carthy.—*Cork Examiner.*

Aid to the French Wounded.—On September 12 there commenced, on a systematic plan, a thorough canvass of the town of Nenagh, in support of the funds for succoring the wounded French in this disastrous war. Fathers Ryan and Murphy, the estimable clergy of the parish, accompanied from house to house a body of the Town Commissioners including Messrs. Nolan, Power, Lorkin, and others, and in a single street fifty pounds were collected. The other streets were also expected to evince a liberal spirit. A public meeting was contemplated, but the sheriff refused the use of the court-house, and the committee, therefore, resolved on adopting the above practical method, which is proving highly successful.—*Freeman.*

Removal of Irish Poor—Scotch Inhumanity.—Anne Malley and four children have been recently removed from Dumbarton to the Galway Workhouse, under circumstances that evoked strong feelings of indignation against the parish authorities, and of pity for the hardship and wrong inflicted on this family. John Malley and wife left the neighborhood of Clifden sixteen years since and went to Scotland. They got married there, residing the whole time in and about Dumbarton, and have had seven children born to them since marriage.

John was a good laborer, in constant employment, and his wife industriously aided him by keeping lodgers and washing. Unfortunately, the poor man a short time since became mentally affected, and was sent to the workhouse at Dumbarton for medical treatment. After the lapse of a few weeks his wife got a message from the Inspector of the Poor that he was about to be removed to Ireland, and that she was at liberty to bring her children and pay him a farewell visit at the workhouse. The poor woman left her house in a hurry, and brought all her children with her to have a parting interview [illegible]. When she got to the workhouse she was locked up for the night with her sorrowing [illegible], and next day forcibly conveyed away in spite of remonstrance or entreaty. When she left her house she had six lodgers, the weekly washing for them and her own children was in hands—part of her children's ordinary clothing being in the wash—the dinner for her family was in preparation—and thus, without [illegible] notice, she was torn from her home, and obliged to abandon all she possessed in the world. She was not allowed to see a neighbor or friend who might take charge of her little effects, either to dispose of or preserve them. She was no pauper; for four years she had continuously occupied one house in Dumbarton, paying £8 a year rent and taxes, but this did not avail to prevent the ruthless disruption of home and family, and industry, and wordly prospects. However, wherever there are poor Irish men or Irishwomen charity exists. A kind neighbor has written to Anne Malley that her furniture, clothing, bedding, &c., are safe; that a month's rent has been paid to insure the possession of the house, and entreating her to return at once or it should have to be given up.

The letter was laid before the guardians of the Galway Union on Wednesday, and they at once unanimously determined to fling aside the sophistries of legal fictions, and do an act of substantial justice and relief, by voting a sum of £4 to enable Anne Malley and her children to get back to Dumbarton, and again to enter on a career of honest independent industry, for their maintenance. The act was done, also, as an indignant protest, both against the law [illegible] [illegible] humanity with which the Scottish parochial authorities have carried them out, in this and in many other similar cases.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Irish Opinion of England.—England, in fear and trembling, religiously refrains from any interference in the affairs of Europe. She will not stir hand or foot to save her ally, France, from spoliation, she will not even venture humbly to approach Prussia, and suggest that France has been sufficiently humiliated. She refused to join Austria and Russia in an attempt to mediate between France and Germany, because she knew that France, however she might regard the remonstrances of Russia and Austria, would treat her interference as an impudence to be punished hereafter. In fact, England is sorely troubled about this war. [illegible] if not ruin for those commercial interests of hers that are so dear to her heart, no matter how it may terminate. If Prussia wins, she will dread the stupendous power of the united German empire, flushed with victory, whose object will be to take from her the supremacy of the seas, as it has deprived France of the position to which Napoleon had aspired—that of the dictation of Europe. While, if France should succeed in beating back the invaders, there is a moral certainty that she would then seek revenge upon England for a long standing account of injuries and wrongs. But in any event there are breakers ahead for the British Empire. The war over, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Germans gone back to their own country, the French naturally will set about raising new armies and undertake some brilliant exploit for the purpose of effacing the memory of her late defeats. The *Gazette* thinks there is nothing more likely than that she should turn her attention to England. For instance, the French Republic, sure of the moral support of the United States Government, might naturally enough count on physical [illegible] troublesome Alabama claims remain unsettled. The *Pall Mall* is absolutely sure of one thing and we perfectly agree with it, that is—that "both the moral and physical support [illegible] given to the 'New Republic' in the event of a complication such as it suggests as probable." The *Gazette* sees also other troubles for our dear stepmother. It thinks that the Spanish Republicans may seek the restitution of Gibraltar, and that Russia may pursue her designs in the East without any regard for England's feeling or fear of her hostility. Indeed we almost begin to feel that old Mother Britannia has already seen the beginning of the end of her downfall, more especially since the loss of her famous ironclad "Captain" that was declared to be a match for the entire of the navies of Europe. It will take her some years to build such another ship, meantime she may be subject to pressure, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by Republican France and America united. In that case Ireland may at least expect to be "governed according to Irish ideas."

Letters have been received lately from two of our political exiles in Western Australia. One is from Cornelius O'Mahony, the other from Con Keane. The health of the former gentleman is good, but the cherished recollections of country and friends embitter his life and cast a dark cloud over his existence. Though liberated he has chose to remain in Australia until he can return to Ireland with his friends who are still in prison. Con Keane endures his imprisonment with great fortitude, though suffering from acute attacks of rheumatism. His spirits are, nevertheless, buoyant and elastic. He will bear up manfully to the end. The friends of Hugh Brophy will learn with pleasure that he is in good health and doing very well in Perth.—*Irishman.*

A Contrast.—A pastoral letter every way worthy of a patriotic prelate, which the Archbishop of Paris has just addressed to his clergy, commences thus: "God and country! These words, the grandest of the human tongue, I have never pronounced with more emotion than I do to-day." Does his Grace know that these identical words are banned in Ireland as something worse than treason! "God and country" are engraved on the memorial cross of Stephen O'Donohoe, the patriot soldier of Ireland, which the Catholic Cemeteries Committee of Dublin, under the patronage, and believed to be at the dictation, of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, refuse to allow to be erected at the grave of the patriot in Glasnevin until those words (and others) be obliterated. The members of the Catholic Cemeteries Committee, are not, we presume, Godless, yet they object to "God;" denationalised as they certainly are, they can condemn their "country" and anathematise the idea that they have any country; they regard Ireland as a West British province, and, like a certain denationalized Eastern people, whose political opinions they appear to inherit if they are not actually their lineal descendants, they are ready to cry out "We have no king but Cæsar." The Archbishop of Paris concludes his letter by praying, "May God protect our country." In Ireland the same prayer, "God save Ireland," is not yet actual treason according to the statute book, but it seems to be constructive treason according to the Catholic Cemeteries Committee who insist that that phrase also shall be taken off the memorial cross. We learn this week, without surprise but with regret, that recent conferences between members of the O'Donohoe Monument Committee and the Secretary of the Catholic Cemeteries Committee have resulted [illegible]. The Cross will be admitted into the cemetery, provided the Monument Committee will remove such of the devices and so much of the inscription as will render the monument utterly worthless for the purpose for which it was originally designated!—*Ibid.*

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

Death from Swallowing a Bean.—Coroner's Inquest.—On Monday, September 12, an inquest was held by Alexander Markham, Esq., County Coroner, and a jury, on the body of a fine boy, aged six years, son of a respectable farmer, named Robert Smith, of the townland of Four Score Acres, in the parish of Cairncastle, whose death was occasioned from his having swallowed a bean through the wrong passage. The bean was caught in the windpipe, and caused death from suffocation. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Accident to Her Majesty's Cutter Fancy.—This vessel, which has been employed as tender to the Pallas at Belfast, on the 3d inst., took on board sixty five coastguardsmen, who had completed their annual course of gun-drill, and proceeded to the various stations to which they belonged. On 4th she encountered such a severe gale that she had to put into Carlingford. At the next lull she resumed her voyage, and had to battle with heavy seas and contrary winds all along till Thursday evening, when her mainsail was blown away completely. As she was passing outside Roche's Point she was found to be drifting fast towards the reef of rocks which lay on her lee-bow, and in one minute more some ninety souls would have been struggling for life had not her helm been put "hard-a port." As soon as she arrived in Queenstown harbor, the coastguardsmen, one and all, requested to be put ashore, to make their way to their homes. They declare they had to lie on the hard boards, with their boots and shoes "for their pillows," and many of them on deck, during the long nights exposed to the surging waves.

A Distinguished Visitor to Belfast.—Amongst the list of arrivals at the Imperial Hotel, in this town, will be found the name of a distinguished Frenchman, who played a conspicuous part in the closing act of the Imperial drama—being a no less noted personage than the Count de Palikao (General Montauban), who succeeded M. Ollivier as Prime Minister, and then in turn became the victim of fresh disasters—of the greatest yet—namely, the fall of the Empire.—*Belfast Paper.*

Sudden Deaths.—An old man, named William Faden, residing in 21 Eden street, dropped dead in High street, Belfast, on Friday, September 9. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease. About three o'clock on Saturday morning, John Brannigan, a watchman in one of the markets, dropped dead while engaged at his ordinary business. The body was conveyed by Constable Francis Dickson to the Morgue.

The Magistracy.—The Lord Justices have been pleased to approve of the appointment of Henry Adair, Esq., to be a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Antrim, in the room of Thomas Verner, Esq., deceased.

CORK.

Alleged Plot to Rob the Bank of Ireland.—There is at present, says the *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday, September 14, in circulation in the city a statement of an extraordinary kind, which does not seem to be without foundation, although the precise accuracy of the rumor is not equally certain. It is stated that among other things discovered in the rooms where the large seizure of arms and ammunition were recently made, in the South Main street, was a document disclosing a plan for either robbing or blowing up (or both) the Bank of Ireland in this city. The document is said to contain a diagram of the interior of the building, with points marked at which men were to be posted, and a regular scheme of operations laid down. The principal, if not the sole object, is believed to have been the abstraction of the large stock of cash which is in the establishment, for the purpose not only of its own transactions, but of that of other banks in the city, which deposit their cash at the close of the day's business. It is understood to have been intended to watch the bank until all the officers, save one or two, had left at the afternoon hour for closing, and then, at a given signal, for a party of sufficient strength to enter, one, two, or three at a time, with as much appearance of business as could be assumed. The officers remaining in the bank might easily be disposed of, and the task of removing the cash be then accomplished in a quiet manner, so as to prevent all alarm. A vehicle in waiting near at hand might then convey it away to its destination. What subsequent steps were to be taken for preventing detection of the thieves, and the place to which the booty was to be removed, are purely matters of surmise. No date is stated to have been attached to the plan, and it may have been a thing contemplated in the past, or projected for the future. At any rate, the discovery of the plot is considered opportune, and has created no little excitement, chiefly amongst the employes of the bank itself. The matter is, we believe, engaging the attention of the authorities, and precautions have been taken to preclude the possibility of carrying out the plot. Its execution, while no such purpose was suspected, is thought to have been not at all unlikely to be successful.

The Seizure of Arms in Cork.—Timothy Coghlan, the owner of the house in which the seizure of a large quantity of arms was made on Thursday, September 7, was brought before the Cork magistrates on Friday, and committed to take his trial at the Assizes, bail being accepted—himself in £200 and two sureties in £100 each. James Adams, the occupier of the room where the discovery was made, is still at large. Coghlan, in his defence, endeavored to show that he had no connection whatever with the affair, and evidence as to his character was taken.

CARLOW.

Death of an Insurgent Chief.—Under this heading the *Carlow Post* announces the death of a man named Lawless, an inmate of the Carlow workhouse, which took place on Thursday, September 9th. The *Post* says:—Lawless had been an Insurgent Chief in 1798, and took an active part in the battles of Wexford, New Ross, Newtownbarry, and Kilcomney; was a captain in the United Irishmen, and died at the patriarchal age of 109 years. He reaped barley at the workhouse in 1866, and was supported in town afterwards for a short time, but shortly returned to the house, where he retained his faculties to the last. On Sunday, September 12, the funeral took place, when some thousands marched in procession after the remains; and a collection is now on foot for the purpose of collecting funds for a Celtic cross over the remains of the venerable "Insurgent Chief."

DOWN.

Rejoicings at Hillsborough.—On September 14, the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire arrived at Hillsborough on their return from their marriage tour. They were met by a deputation of the tenantry, upwards of a mile long, and escorted to the Castle. An address and reply was read, after which a great many of the tenants were introduced to his lordship and his lady. A luncheon was afterwards served to the tenants in the hotel, as there is no establishment at the Castle. The town was brilliantly illuminated during the evening, and some very beautiful fireworks were exhibited by Messrs. Joseph Braddell & Son, Belfast. If anything could cure a landlord of the disease of absenteeism, which in its effects is so disastrous to our native land, it would be such a cordial and enthusiastic reception as the Downshire tenantry vouchsafed to their landlord and his lady yesterday.—*Northern Star.*

DERRY.

A White Sparrow.—A white sparrow, somewhat like a canary, has been seen during the last few weeks at Enagh, near Ballymoney.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

Coleraine Again—Another Case of Waylaying and Attempted Murder.—On Saturday evening, September 10, two young men, brothers, named Maguire, were waylaid and most savagely beaten, almost at the same spot, and at the same hour, and by the same persons as the similar attack was made on M'Keena. The young men were returning from their work in the most inoffensive manner, and, manifestly, without any suspicion of the diabolical malice of their neighbors. The Orangemen, lying in wait at the Protestant church, to the number of about 130, sallied out, armed with deadly weapons, and, after inflicting on the unfortunate victims injuries from which they will never recover, and which may yet prove fatal, paraded the town for about two hours, boasting of what they had done, and breaking the windows of houses in which Catholics live. These same well-known Orange ruffians inspect the public conveyances leaving Coleraine on market days for Catholic districts, notably for Ballycastle; and, if they see any one suspected of being a Catholic, they pursue the vehicle, and beat the parties about half a mile from the town. The Royal Irish Constabulary don't seem to have heard of these outrages, which have been in progress for three weeks.

FERMANAGH.

Military Ball at Enniskillen.—The officers of the detachment of the 16th Regiment stationed in Enniskillen, recently gave a ball and supper to a large number of the gentry and *élite* of the town and county, in the Main Barrack. About a dozen members of the band of the regiment from Newry were present. The carriages began to arrive about half past nine. The ball was opened by Miss Archdall and Captain Lea, 16th Regiment, and the dancing was kept up with great animation till nearly four o'clock next morning.

LEITRIM.

New Catholic Church at Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim.—On Sunday, the 2d October, the beautiful new Catholic Church of Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim, was solemnly consecrated to the worship of God. High Mass was commenced at 12 o'clock, and the sermon on the occasion was preached by the distinguished pulpit orator, the Very Rev. J. Maguire, P.P., V.G., Glenfarn. This church is one of the most handsome structures which the county can boast of. It is a model of architecture, and has been erected at a cost of over £3,000. There is still a large amount of debt standing against it, but the worthy pastor of the parish, the Rev. James M'Partlan, is sanguine that his friends will, by their liberality, [illegible].

MAYO.

Gallant Conduct.—Pat Saunders of Newantrim street, at the eminent risk of his own life, saved the lives of others last Tuesday, September 13. A horse belonging to Mr. Edward Philips, a powerful, and spirited animal, ran away at top speed from a point below the workhouse. The corn falling off the cart affrighted the horse still more. Francis Waters, the young man who was in charge of the animal, endeavored to arrest its progress, but being much crushed and injured failed to do so. When coming past the workhouse, Pat Saunders gallantly ran before the horse and caught the bridle. By the force of main strength and activity and after many risks Saunders succeeded in stopping the horse in Newantrim-street, which was crowded with children and others at the time.—*Mayo Examiner.*

MEATH.

Dreadful Attempt at Suicide.—Parsonstown, Monday, September 12.—Much excitement was caused at the workhouse here on Saturday. Just before the Board sat it was discovered that a pauper inmate named Cullen, about 60 years of age, had made an attempt to cut his throat. It appears that one of the paupers was in the act of shaving, and left his razor by for a moment, when Cullen seized it and drew it across his throat, inflicting a dreadful gash from ear to ear. Fortunately the razor was taken from him as he was about to use it again. Dr. Woods was quickly in attendance, and succeeded in stitching up the wound. Cullen, who lies in a most precarious state, said to the doctor, "That he did it badly this time, but the next, he would do it better."

TYRONE.

Fivemiletown New Catholic Church.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this new church was performed on Sunday, the 25th inst., by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher. The site which is on rising ground a short distance from Fivemiletown, has been granted free for ever to the Catholics of the district by H. D. Montgomery, Esq., the lord of the soil. Pontifical High Mass commenced at twelve o'clock, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Smyth, of the Order of Dominicans.

WEXFORD.

New Water Works at Enniscorthy.—Very recently the foundation stone of new water works was laid in Enniscorthy, a thriving town on the banks of the Slaney, within about a dozen miles of Wexford. The Earl of Portsmouth, one of the very best landlords in Ireland, is the proprietor of nearly the whole town, and when he found the inhabitants wanted water, he said it should be supplied by means of new water works at his own personal expense.

The plan consists in the construction of a reservoir of half an acre in extent, in which the water of "Shell's Well"—a spring of unfailing power—and other tributary waters in the neighborhood, are to be utilized, and supplied to the inhabitants by pipe to be laid through the town, Messrs. Ross & Murray, of Dublin, and Mr. George Fenny, of Wexford, being the contractors for the execution of the work. The site of the new reservoir is called Spring Valley and, on the day of the inauguration, presented a charming and fascinating appearance.

WATERFORD.

Searching for Arms in Dungarvan.—The police authorities were engaged on Tuesday, Sept. 13, up to a late hour in the evening, searching the houses of the inhabitants of Dungarvan for arms. One or two old pikes of the old pattern were, I understand, discovered, but whether revolvers or other fire arms were found, I have not been able to ascertain. The late fatal and mysterious occurrence in the town led to this active search.—*Waterford Citizen.*

ELINOR.

At evening ere the shadows fall—
  While sunset lingers in the sky,
  Before the twilight wanders nigh—
Elinor of the Haunted Hall
Waters her flowers with downcast eyes,
Her face full of soft, sweet memories.

"We passed you by this day, my flowers,
  Nor he nor I with thought or care,
  Save that too swift the bright hours were—
Save to hold back the fleeting hours
That lit soft light on earth, and soft
In the purple red of the air aloft

"Oh, bloom, my flowers! the doom shall die
  Our haunted home shall be at peace,
  My lonely father's grief shall cease,
When the bride shall go forth, even I,
The first bride seen in all its years,
Wedded to joy, not wed to tears.

"Bird of the gentle, tender song,
  Sweet in the glimmering leaves above,
  Sing of my love—sing of my love,
I have listened and loved you long—
But hush! for now among the flowers
I hear the music of passed hours."

Jupiter is the largest planet of the solar system. It is about eleven times as big round as the Earth and, as a consequence, its year is more than eleven times the interval of our year. Mr. Proctor shows that bodies on the face of Jupiter are about two and a half times heavier than they are with us.

Every person insensibly fixes upon some degree of refinement in his discourse, some measure of thought which he thinks worth exhibiting. It is wise to fix this pretty high, although it occasions [illegible].

SHADOWS.

BY E. ASHLEY.

Ghostly shadows mingle ever
  In these fleeting lives of ours,
Thwarting oft our best endeavor,
  Weakening all our boasted powers.

O'er the past dark shadows linger,
  Luring memory's magic art,
Father Time's unerring finger
  Leaves its impress on the heart.

In the present, though unheeded,
  Shadows flit athwart our sky,
But the sunshine, when 'tis needed,
  Will dispel them by-and-bye.

By-and-bye the great hereafter
  Will remove the dreary spell,
And the place seem all the brighter,
  Where the blighting shadows fell!

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.

I have cleaned my mirror, and, fixing my eyes on it, I perceive so many defects in myself that I easily forgive those of others.

They have just received in Portland, Maine, the largest sweet potato ever raised on the island of Cuba. It weighs forty pounds, is twenty four inches long, nine inches in diameter, and twenty nine inches in circumference.

F. E. SUIRE & CO.
Wholesale Druggists,
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Sunburst!

The Sunburst! A name of happy omen—a light shining above the smoke of battle to proclaim, in this hour of struggle and strife, the dawning of the uprise of the peoples. If the noontide of national feeling and popular power be indeed approaching them it is full time that they should prepare themselves for it by education and cultivation of brain [illegible].

To aid in this great work of the Precursor is the holy purpose of the "Sunburst." Undaunted by the Past, and hopeful in the Future—for it is only cowards who find in their lexicon such a word as *fail*—the publishers of the "Sunburst" offer to the Irish citizens of America (in a certain degree) a literary journal which will strive to satisfy their noblest aims, their worthiest aspirations.

The "Sunburst," in the work mapped out before it, will be true to the patriotic instincts of Irish American citizens and their undying love for, and indestructible devotion to the beautiful old island home of their race. It will be equally faithful—whilst avoiding all questions of party or sect—in its loyalty to the great American Republic and its [illegible].

Our journal, aiming to amuse and instruct alike, will contain the best and most literary contributions procurable: Tales, poems, literary and biographical sketches, historical narratives, items of science and art, flashes of humor and of song: in fact, everything that can help alike to the improvement of hours of study and the healthy beguiling of hours of leisure.

The tone of the "Sunburst," whilst avoiding all forms of fanaticism, will be strictly moral. It will, in its humble way, help in the cultivation of every civil and domestic virtue which tends to make a people great and prosperous—and eminently the virtues of PATRIOTISM and TEMPERANCE. Its general contents will be of such a character that no virtuous matron will blush to see it in the hands of her innocent daughters.

The publishers are happy to inform their friends that they have enlisted under the banner of the "Sunburst" several old familiar friends, who will be welcome to their hearts and homes—such as:

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JOHN O'MAHONY,
PETER McCORRY ("Con O'Leary,")
ELLEN E. CALLANAN,
MARY E. SMITH ("Christine,")
D. O'SULLIVAN,

and a host of other popular writers.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

State of New York,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY [illegible] MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Governor, in the place of [illegible].
A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Allen C. Beach.
A Controller in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of John D. Fay.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All those terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-[illegible] of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island;) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eight Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eight Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly:
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 376, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 376.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 23, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized [illegible] to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one two, and three of articles seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

Sec. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and [illegible] upon the canals of this State, in such [illegible] such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such a way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation, and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction of the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

Sec. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided, and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

Sec. 5. After finally closing the poll of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt" and certify and subscribe the same and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips [illegible] as shall be sufficient to supply the [illegible] of the State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

Sec. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

Sheriff's Office, New Court House,
City and County of New York,
Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the forgoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 483, laws of 1859. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

Department of [illegible] New York, June 21, 1870. Jacob Ramsey, Walter Townsend, [illegible] B. Clerc, having been duly appointed collection clerks in the Department of Docks, all persons occupying any of the piers or bulkheads belonging to the city, not under lease, are hereby cautioned against paying wharfage, except to one of the above.

JOHN T. AGNEW, President.
Richard M. Henry, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Broadway and Grand St.,
ARE
SELLING OFF
THEIR
ENTIRE STOCK,
Regardless of Cost,
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE,
Broadway, Corner of 20th St.

Ladies of this and neighboring cities are invited to call, as

Extraordinary Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED.
LORD & TAYLOR.

P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.,
113, 115, 117, 119 Worth St.,
CORNER OF ELM STREET,
First Block East of Broadway,
[illegible]
OF
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

A full assortment of all leading domestic dress goods. Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

J. MURPHY,
DEALER IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing
And Hosiery Goods,
Nos. 74 and 238 BOWERY, N. Y.
Shirts Made to Order. Gents' Linen and Paper Collars.

THROCKMORTON DIGGS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
[illegible]
HOSIERY, &c.
71 & 73 Worth Street,
Between Broadway and Church St., New York.

Barzillai Throckmorton. Thomas M. Andrews.
D. Wm. Diggs. Wilbur F. Foshay.
Wm. J. Cunningham. Jacob Masten.

WILLIAM WITTERS,
AUCTIONEER AND
Commission Merchant,
No. 434 CANAL STREET,
NEW YORK.
Sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Two o'clock.
OUT-DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY
O'NEILL & BRO'S!
The Great Importer and Manufacturer of

Ladies,
Gents,
AND
Misses'
BOOTS and SHOES.

O'NEILL'S Latest Styles of
SPRING BOOTS
On the Creole Last!
FRANCIS O'NEILL & BRO'S.,
No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite Fifth Street,
AND
1135 and 1137 BROADWAY, Corner of 26th Street.

KELLY'S
BOOT and SHOE
EMPORIUM,
299 HUDSON,
One door below
SPRING ST.
No Goods
MISREPRESENTED.
We have but
ONE PRICE,
and do
Business
strictly on
HONOR.
TRY
US.
Shoes
EXCHANGED
within
3 Months
ALL OUR
GOODS
ARE MANUFACTURED
expressly for a
CUSTOM TRADE,
and
WARRANTED
GOOD MATERIAL
and
HONEST WORKMANSHIP,
at
CASH PRICES
that
DEFY COMPETITION.
MONEY REFUNDED.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.

The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be prepared to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Meter that may be presented to it for that purpose.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF
REAL BRONZE
DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.

These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any heretofore made, either in [illegible].

RUSSELL & ERWIN,
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers Street.

TRADESMEN'S
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1870 over
$430,000 00
D. Y. BROWN, Secretary. [illegible], President.
OFFICE, No. 169 BROADWAY.

We Speak the Truth.

One million of people in the United States are suffering from nervousness and kindred diseases, and, in consequence, cannot sleep, thus dragging out a miserable existence, who will hail with joy the great [illegible] fact.

CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

The use of the CHLORALINE invariably produces long continued and refreshing sleep, with freedom from pain, and is not followed by the bodily and mental exhaustion headache and nausea resulting from [illegible].

The action of the CHLORALINE will be especially marked in Chorea, Epilepsy, Cerebral Congestion, Insomnia, Acute Mania, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Delirium Tremens, Delirious Fevers, Insanity, Fits, Headache, Children Teething, Whooping Cough and all Diseases requiring perfect quiet for their relief or cure.

Chloral is indorsed by the best medical minds of Europe and America. Read the following, selected from thousands of like importance and weight.

The sleep produced by Chloral is calm.—*Dr. De Marcquay, of the French Academy.*

Chloral possesses all the advantages of opium, and none of its disadvantages. It rarely causes nausea, never vomiting, nor does it leave behind it headache or loss of appetite. The sleep produced by it is gentle, and unalloyed with any symptoms of distress.—*Dr. B. W. Richardson, F. R. S., London Lancet.*

A calm sleep, often [illegible], during which there is no modification in the temperature, in the regularity of the pulse or of the respiration ensues in 10 or 15 minutes after the digestion of Chloral, and continues for seven or eight hours. The waking is not accompanied by headache or nausea of any kind; there may be some dullness, but it is soon dissipated. It can be administered before or after meals, and exerts no influence upon digestion.

To sum up the experience of Dr. Worms, the Hydrate of Chloral appears to be an inoffensive agent in small doses and may render important service as a hypnotic. In fact, the property which it possesses by determining sleep almost instantly is not possessed by any other agent that can be introduced internally. It possesses great advantages over opium and its derivatives in the rapidity of its action and the subsequent freedom from any disagreeable sensations.—*Dr. Jules Worms, of the French Academy.*

In the last number of the London *Lancet*, Mr. A. M. Adams, a celebrated authority, states that he has been treating several cases of Whooping Cough very successfully with small doses of Chloral.

The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal says: "The researches of Dr. Liebreich of Berlin have discovered a new and most valuable Sedative which bids fair to rank as one of the benefactors of suffering humanity."

The American Journal of Pharmacy says: "This preparation is applicable in cases of general suffering, mental excitement, and even in cases of insanity, where it has been successfully tested and we may predict for it a wide and important field of action."

The Boston Journal of Chemistry says: "The editor [illegible] having been recently prostrated by great nervous exhaustion, resulting from protracted mental labor, made trial of the agent Chloral Hydrate [illegible] his case a remedy of remarkable efficacy. After suffering from nervous wakefulness for nearly seventy hours the Chloral Hydrate brought in thirty minutes sweet refreshing sleep. In three subsequent trials it has acted as a powerful harmless sedative."

The CHLORALINE is prepared strictly in accordance with the formula of the discoverer of CHLORAL HYDRATE, Dr. Liebreich, of Berlin.

THOS. DEWITT KAVANA,
81 Barclay St., New York.
Price, 35 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1.
The 35 cent size is put up for children's use only.
The Chloraline is prepared in a concentrated form for sending by mail and physician's use.

RUPTURES CURED
Dr. J. A. Sherman,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his service in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office, 697 BROADWAY, corner of Fourth street. The great experience of Dr. SHERMAN, resulting from his long and constant devotion to the [illegible] and cure of this disease, assures him of his ability to relieve all, without regard to the age of the patient or duration of the infirmity, or the difficulties which they may have heretofore encountered in seeking relief. Dr. S., as Principal of the Rupture Curative Institute, New Orleans, for a period of more than fifteen years, had under his care the worst cases in the country, all of which were effectually relieved and many, to their great joy, restored to sound body.

None of the pains and injuries resulting from the use of other Trusses are found in Dr. Sherman's Appliances, and, with full knowledge of the assertion, he promises greater security and comfort, with a daily improvement in the disease, than can be obtained of any other person, or in the inventions of any other person in the United States.

Prices to suit all classes. It is the only, as well as the cheapest remedy, ever [illegible]. Photographic likenesses of cases before and after treatment furnished on receipt of ten cents.

$2,000 CHALLENGE.

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LIGHTNING
HEATING STOVE,
AND
Tubular Hot Air
FURNACES,

For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self Feeder.

The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States equal to them for burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for a Circular. Manufactured by the

[illegible]
119th street, East River, New York

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CORNS, BUNIONS,
FROSTED AND DISEASED JOINTS, BAD NAILS
Cured without pain by
DR. W. JAMES.

Dr. W. James' Extirpator for Corns, Bunions, etc. Price 50 Cents and $1 per Box at No. 474 1-2 BROADWAY, or by mail.

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ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The subscribers respectfully inform their old customers and the public at large that they are receiving daily at 41 Vesey street choice New Teas, Coffee, Raw and Refined Sugars, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Hams, [illegible], Smoked Beef, Syrup, Molasses, Spices, etc., [illegible] for cash. Grocers, Bakers, Hotel Proprietors, and families who purchase goods for cash, and wish to see economy in so doing, the subscribers respectfully [illegible] for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that they can [illegible] the city [illegible] to their old system of not requiring their more honorable customers to pay bad [illegible] invariably in the credit system. The [illegible] from a long experience in the business and purchasing goods for cash [illegible] lack, who purchase [illegible] second and third hands, each making a per centage.

PETER LYNCH & CO.

P. S.—Ship and steamboat stores put up at the shortest notice. Goods delivered free of carriage. [illegible]

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TEAS,
Coffees and Spices,
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Philadelphia.

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S
PERSIAN HEALING
OR
PINE TAR SOAP.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap, [illegible]." None other genuine.

For the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, this Soap has no equal. It makes the complexion fair, removes all dandruff, keeps the hair soft and silky, and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best HAIR RENOVATOR in use."

It Cures chapped hands, pimples, salt rheum, frosted feet, burns, all diseases of the scalp and skin, catarrh of the head, and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in New York and throughout the country.

It is Used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address

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43 Ann street, New York City.

DAVIS, the ROOFER,
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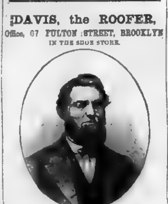
IN THE SHOE STORE.



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Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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Buttonhole, Overseaming
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Principal Offices, 1100 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 561 Broadway, New York.

The celebrated Combination Machines manufactured by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock Stitch Machines,

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No one should purchase before examining this machine, for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the best and

ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

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The buttonhole is genuine—same stitch as by hand, but more regular and stronger. This machine is now in use by manufacturers, dressmakers, tailors, ladies, shoemakers, etc., and gives the utmost satisfaction.

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Plain & Decorative House, Sign & Banner
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HEROIC REMEDY!
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
Renovator!

Based on Science.
Prepared with Skill,

and all the available ingenuity and experience, that the art of pharmacy of the present day can contribute,

And Combining in Concentrated Form the Most

Valuable Vegetable Juices

Known in the History of Medicines for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Imparting
NUTRITION TO THE SYSTEM,
Tone to the Stomach,
And a Healthy Action to the Liver, Kidneys, Secretive, and Excretive Organs.

A DYING ZOUAVE

lay breathing his last on the battlefield, his companions surged on and left him alone. They knew the cause of his approaching end—it was the deadly bullet. No [illegible] could save him.

Thousands of Precious Lives

are to-day as rapidly sinking, and as surely tottering on to an untimely end, in Suffering, Agony, Wretchedness, and Ignorance of the cause which

Stones can arrest and assuage,
Nourish into new Life and Vigor,
And cause the Bloom of Health
To dance once more upon their withered cheeks.

Disease, Like a Thief,

Steals upon its victims unawares, and before they are aware of its attack, plants itself firmly in the system, and through neglect [illegible] seated, and [illegible] all ordinary or temporary treatment to relinquish its merciless grasp.

DO YOU KNOW THE CAUSE OF

The wasted form—the hollow cheek?
The withered face—the sallow complexion?
The feeble voice—the sunken, glassy eye?
The emaciated form—the trembling frame?
The treacherous pimple—the torturing sore?
The repulsive eruption—the inflamed eye?
The pimpled face—the rough colorless skin?

and debilitating ailments of the present age? The answer is simple, and covers the whole ground in all its phases, viz.: the

Fangs of Disease
AND
Hereditary Taint
ARE FIRMLY FIXED IN THE
Fountain of Life—The Blood.

THE
Indiscriminate Vaccination
during the late war, with diseased Lymph, has
TAINTED THE BEST BLOOD
in the entire land. It has planted the germs of the most melancholy disease in the veins of men, women, and children on all sides, and nothing short of

A Heroic Remedy

will Eradicate it root and branch, forever. Such a Remedy is

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC
CONSTITUTION
RENOVATOR.

On reaching the stomach it [illegible] at once with the food and [illegible] and from the moment it passes into the Blood, it attacks disease at its fountain head, in its germ and maturity, and [illegible] it through the avenues of the [illegible] certainty, *and sends new and pure blood bounding through every artery and vein.*

The tubercules of Scrofula that sometimes [illegible] and stud the inner coating of the [illegible] of corn, are withered, dissolved, and [illegible] the diseased parts nourished into life. The torpid Liver and Inactive Kidneys are stimulated [illegible] healthy secretion, and their natural functions restored to renewed health and activity.

Its action upon the blood, fluids of the body and Glandular System, are

Tonic, Purifying, and Disinfectant.

At its touch, disease droops, dies, and the victim of its violence, as it were,

Leaps to New Life.

It Relieves the entire system of Pains and Aches, enlivens the Spirits and imparts

Sparkling brightness to the Eye,
A rosy glow to the Cheek,
A ruby tinge to the Lip,
A clearness to the Head,
A brightness to the Complexion,
A buoyancy to the Spirits
And happiness on all sides

Thousands have been rescued from the verge of the grave by its timely use.

This Remedy is now offered to the public with the most solemn assurance of its intrinsic merit [illegible], and powerful [illegible]

FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE
Kidneys, Retention of Urine,
And Diseases of Women and Children
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, Gout, [illegible] and Loss of Appetite, it is unsurpassed.
It extinguishes
Affections of the [illegible], [illegible] Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, [illegible], Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, [illegible], all Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Piles, Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis.

PREPARED BY
Prof. M. E. HENRY,
[illegible]
OF THE
BERLIN HOSPITAL,
M.A., L.L.D., F.R.S.
HENRY & CO., Proprietors,
LABORATORY, 276 PEARL STREET,
Post-office Box, 5273, New York.

The CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on the receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail. Sold by all respectable Druggists.

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The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's
SILK AND FELT HATS.
Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest or most approved fashion, at
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WILLIAM H. KEAGAN,
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PARK ALE AND WINE VAULTS,
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BORDEAUX WINE VAULTS,
Great Reduction in Prices.
Wines, Brandies, Sherries, Madeiras, Port and Table Wines
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Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon Whiskeys
Guiness' Dublin Porter.
Scotch and Bass' Ales.

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Cor Fulton and William sts

DANIEL GRINNON,
WINES, &C.,
629 Eighth Avenue, Cor. of 50th St.,
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Mutual Life Insurance Company
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BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
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SAILING WEEKLY.

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Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS SHAWLS,
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OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
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BASSFORD'S
Celebrated
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ONLY DEPOT.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD'S,
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Vol. 9—No. 248. NEW YORK: FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

The Prussian March on Lyons.

STERN RESISTANCE OF THE FRENCH.

The Whole Country Armed and Defiant.

IRELAND'S LOVE.

An Irish Brigade for France.

METZ STILL DEFIANT.

The Bombardment of Paris to Commence.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, October 5.

General Burnside and Colonel Forbes have succeeded in getting back to Versailles in safety. ...

... that means have been discovered to evade the blockade, and the balloon system of communication is no longer resorted to. Outside the neighborhood of Paris there are numerous military movements.

A foreign regiment is forming at Boulogne—composed exclusively of Irishmen, and called the "Volunteers of Fontenoy." The French army in Algeria is impatient to be recalled to France to take part in the war. The Prussians have occupied Epernon after a fight, and have repulsed several more sorties from Metz. The export of arms and munitions of war from England to France has greatly increased within the last fortnight.

Although the death of General Von Moltke is believed in Tours and London, there is reason to suspect that the mysterious coffin which was carried from Chalons to Toul contained the remains of the Duke of Nassau rather than those of the great Prussian strategist. The London *Standard* denies, on the authority of the Emperor himself, the authenticity of the manifesto recently circulated as his. The Empress has written to her liege at Wilhelmshohe that the treatment she has received in England has been very kind. She has had a private letter expressing sympathy from Queen Victoria, and other attentions from the royal family. Lord Ashburton has offered her his mansion in Surrey.

From Rome we learn that it is thought King Victor Emanuel will guarantee the pontifical debt. The returns from the country districts of the voting on the *plebiscite* increase the majority for union with Italy. There is a rumor that M. Thiers has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian government.

By Telegram, October 7.

The preparations for the bombardment of Paris have been nearly completed by the Prussians. Most of the guns and mortars are in position. All the bridges on the railways and highways on the western side of Paris have been mined, and will be blown up if the Germans attempt an assault. A battle at Chateau Gaillard on Tuesday, resulted in a Prussian repulse. The evacuation of Pithiviers by the invaders followed. Combats are reported near Soissons and Chisery, in both of which the French had the advantage. In the Chisery fight General Rigan commanded on the French side, and drove the Prussians precipitately towards Paris for several miles. Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been a great victualling centre by the Germans. Among the recent French inventions is a mitrailleuse to be worked by steam, which is said to be the most formidable arm yet put in the field.

Lyons expects the Prussians, and is being put in a complete condition of defence. The surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops. The commander of the German army moving on Lyons is General Von Zastrow. Since the surrender of Strasbourg it has been ascertained that five hundred houses in that city were destroyed by the bombardment. The cathedral suffered severely. Ten thousand people are homeless.

The Napoleonic agents are very active in England. ... daily conferences with the Empress at Chiselhurst. The rumors are repeated that the Prussian government encourages the Bonapartist movement, and it is even suspected that the new imperial organ in London, *La Situation*, is supported from the Prussian treasury. The private alliance between Prussia and the empire becomes every day more apparent. The French republic has no friends among the crowned heads, but as a recompense it has the sympathy of the people of Europe.

By Telegram, October 8.

From several quarters comes the news that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are inclined to press the siege of Paris. There is much dissatisfaction among the soldiers at the prospect of a dreary winter campaign, and as many of them are men with strong family ties there is an intense longing for home and for the close of the war. The besiegers have twenty-four large guns in position at St. Cloud, Meudon, and Chatillon. On the other hand, the French have mounted a great gun ...

By Telegram, October 9.

By Telegram, October 10.

Military Situation in France.

(FROM WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.)

The military situation in Europe continues to improve in favor of the French. Since our last, several severe actions have been fought in the neighborhood of Paris, which have inflicted serious losses on the Prussians. All of these actions were initiated by the French, and may be regarded as the opening of a system of constant harassment, the effects of which must necessarily, if kept up, greatly diminish the force of the invaders. The forces of Bazaine also, at Metz, are following the same plan, and three or four vigorous sorties have been made upon the enemy before that place, in which the losses on both sides have been very heavy. The free-shooters also (or Franc-Tireurs, as they are called), those spontaneous bands of merely French peasants, accustomed to the use of guns, have also organized themselves into formidable flying bands, and have lately met with a series of successes. In one of their attacks from the cover of a heavy wood they succeeded in killing one of the most prominent Prussian leaders, and in nearly capturing the King. At Saverne, almost on the frontier of the Rhine, they tore up a large portion of the Strasbourg railway, and seriously interrupted the German communications, and their last exploit was their successful resistance of a Prussian attack upon Fontainbleau, in which they repulsed the enemy with heavy loss, and retained possession of the place. The losses inflicted by these attacks, regular and irregular, upon the German forces during the past week, cannot be less than twenty thousand men, which may account for the new draft of seventy-five thousand, which has recently been called for by King William from the Landwehr. They may also account for the growing discontent in Germany, and opposition for the continuance of the war. Already a large party has been formed in Prussia opposed to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, or indeed to any spoliation, whatever, of French territory. The leaders of this movement likewise demand a reformation of the Prussian constitution, and notwithstanding some of ...

... returned to a comparatively safe distance) they do this by maintaining their lines, or ... and retiring in disorder. ... the recent French attacks beyond Paris and of Metz, may consequently be regarded as successes, rather than ... Prussian and English journals have reported them.

Altogether, therefore, we regard ... the past week, and believe that the friends of the Republic are fully warranted ... hope that without foreign help ... to extricate herself from the dilemma ... had been betrayed, and at the same time ... retaliation upon the arrogant invader ... know when to be generous, and ... vengs and spoil.

Wendell Phillips to George Wilkes.

(From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.)

We have received the following letter from Wendell Phillips in regard to the views expressed ... the Franco-Prussian war, in our issue of September 24. ...

SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

DEAR SIR: You were kind enough to send me your masterly article on affairs ...

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Fenian News.

FENIANISM AT ROCHDALE.

BROOKLYN, Mass., September 28, 1870.

PHILIP McMAHON,
Chairman Committee of Safety.

A PASSING GLOOM.

[illegible]

The Visitation of Archbishop McHale.

Enthusiastic Reception at Claremorris.

[illegible]

Grand Reception of his Grace at Ballinrobe.

[illegible]

SONG.

[illegible]

REPLY.

[illegible]

GERMAN HUMANITY.

[illegible]

NIGHT SCENE IN CRETE.

[illegible]

WIT AND HUMOR.

[illegible]

CALL TO THE BIRDS.

BY ALICE CARY

Up from the river sands,
Out from your bushy beds,
Oh, my brown eyes
All, as the rosy light
Flows in across the night—
So my heart cries

Up [illegible] grassy spray,
Out from your nests of clay,
East way or west,
All, with the sparkles red,
Gaily that overspread
Plump back and breast.

Up, up and fly to me,
Feed me with melody
Sweet, pure, and high—
Blue cap and yellow cap,
White wing and amber tip—
This is my cry

Now the full day is born,
And with his golden horn
Thrust high and higher,
Comes the grand king of day,
Kindling the clouds so gray
All into fire.

Over the bar of sand,
Over the clover land,
Over the hills,
Rise up and fly to me;
Sing out of memory
All my life's ills.

Come, sweet and solemn note,
Come fair and speckle throat,
Come large and small,
Brown bill and ruby bill,
Ah, my heart holdeth still
Room for you all.

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FRIENDSHIP.—TO MISS S. A. K.

BY SHAMAGDUS.

Sweetbriar sometimes caresses the rose,
And the foam created billow the shore,
Rich vapors, in beautiful langour, repose
Aloft in the sky, or yet higher they soar
Hear the young song birds, capriciously gay,
All warbling their melody up in the air,
Glibly the hill side resounds with the day—
Now if Friendship is anywhere, surely tis there!
Everything round us confirms this truth
Securely we rest, upon Friendship reclining,
Kindness begets a soft feeling in youth,
Embellished with blandishments, sweet and refining.
Let the bright feeling vanish not, once it is ours,
Like a meteor lost in the storm and gloom,
Ever cherish the delicate impulse that towers
Young and buoyant as ever beyond the bleak tomb!

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.

IRELAND.

The New Irish Brigade.—Ireland is to send an ambulance corps to France. Ireland has sent money and now she is to send men. The "wild geese" are to take another flight across the channel. In 1690 Irishmen went to France to fight her battles, in 1870 Irishmen go to France to heal her wounds. The bond of sympathy between the two countries is still strong and powerful. In France, Irishmen, even to day, are secure from outrage or molestation. France of to-day as generously recognizes the attachment of the Irish people to her cause, as she did in the 17th century. But apart from sympathy, the Irish Ambulance Corps will be a humane and practical body of action. It will not outrage the neutrality law, for the heroes of the "red cross" are essentially non combatants. But they are not the least noble in the army. There is more of true courage in facing a fever ward than a charging battalion. The one is the highest, the other the lowest order of animal courage. There is a Divine resignation in the one, there is a personal glory in the other. The duties of the soldiers and the duties of the ambulance corps are antithetical. The one destroys, the other saves. The soldier is surrounded with all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," the men of the "red cross" are ministers of its agonies. To must men ambulance duty is sickening work. They must witness the carnage without partaking the spirit of war's intoxication. They must assist in surgical operations without that training in surgery which deadens the feelings of medical men. For this reason care should be taken in the selection of the men who are to compose the Irish Ambulance Corps. None but those who are prepared to face fever, and perhaps famine, should be enrolled. The weakly and the delicate would be useless, nay, they would be worse. The men of the Irish Ambulance Corps may be required to carry the wounded, remove hospital stores, to bury the dead, to be in fact prepared for much of the rough work of war. Let no man for one moment mistake or underrate the danger of ambulance service. True the losses are ... but ... occur in the ambulance ranks. Men who don the "red cross" as a protection or to facilitate their passage through the fields of battle, may escape unscathed, but the Irish Ambulance Corps will have real, not doubtful, danger to encounter. We do not wish to magnify, but we wish men to understand the nature of the service. We know that even if the jaws of death were open to receive them, we could not prevent brave men from going to France, and prevent cowards from doing the Irish Ambulance Corps would be a gain, ... The name of Irishmen cannot be tarnished in this ... Men who can travel with their ward robes on their backs are the men for the service. The ... outfit is all that is necessary. The war will be a war of months and not of years, and an extensive wardrobe would be an incumbrance, and a loss. The men of the Irish Ambulance Corps, if incorporated into the French hospital system, must be prepared to go from hospital to hospital, from station to station, and will be under the surveillance of the military authorities. They must be prepared for some of the minor contingencies and mis... of the warfare. Mr P J Smyth will do a good service to the cause of humanity, if he succeeds in his mission to France. The Irish youth are ready, all that is wanting is method and money. Could not the £1,000 now in the hands of Mr Lesage be used for such a purpose? We do not think it would be a breach of trust to do so. The subscribers might be consulted through the columns of the press. The money would in the most interpretation of Mr Lesage's appeal, be still applied to the use of the French sick and wounded soldiers. The parched lips could not be moistened unless there was a hand to administer the draught. France requires all her men in the field. Ireland can help her in the hospitals. We wish the Irish Ambulance Corps every success, and hope to hear of it doing good service.—*Federal ist*

English Detectives in America.—A writer in the *Irishman* of September 17, 1870, makes known the following which may be useful to many in our midst: "Aspiring youngsters with a semi-military air, superannuated ... and ... detectives, and perhaps their wives ... may be found taking notes in every city of the United States. I have seen them in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other places. Now, as the Fenian Brotherhood is an open organization—too open, indeed—it at first looks odd that the British ... should pay a horde of spies for merely making a grand American tour. Fenianism proclaims its ... and its ... from the housetop, and thus no detectives are necessary for the discovery of its operations. The usual mode of recruiting has been to advertise a public meeting, at which some eloquent colonel, after hurling fire and fury on the Saxon, calls on every Irishman there to rush to the rescue of his country by enrolling his name in the number of her patriots. A brass band, a new flag, and a company in green, excite the enthusiasm of a dozen, and among the dozen up steps the spy, repeats the promise, pays a dollar, and by that simple act becomes a full fledged Fenian! By such an initiation he learns nothing that his government did not know long before. As a general rule, however, his game is not there. He keeps his eyes open and puts two and two together. One illustration will suffice in the circle which he attends regularly, let us say he meets one Willy Riley, late out from Cavan. Riley, suppose, belonged to the I. R. B., and was perhaps for some time imprisoned. He sees no reason now why he should be afraid to say anything he has a mind to. In a land of free speech, and, at last, clear of the peelers, he is easily and artfully led on to talk about the fidelity and worth of his comrades at home. Who was the first centre, who succeeded him, who was the best organizer, who operated on the Ribbonmen, who came down from headquarters, who went up there, what arms were smuggled ...

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY ON THE FALLS ROAD, BELFAST.—On September 18, at eleven o'clock, the new Roman Catholic Cemetery at Milltown, on the Falls Road, was consecrated by the Rev. Dr. Dorrian, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. A very large number of the Roman Catholics of the town assembled to witness the ceremony. A marquee was erected in the centre of the ground, in which a temporary altar was placed. In accordance with the prescribed rules five wooden crosses were erected in the cemetery—one about twelve feet high in the centre, and the others about six feet high. One of the four was placed at one extremity of the cemetery, in front of the large cross, and another in the other extremity, behind the middle cross, the third in the third extremity, to the right; and the fourth in the fourth extremity, to the left of the middle cross. Three lighted candles were placed on each of the crosses—one at the top, and one on each of the extremities of the arms—and remained burning till the conclusion of the ceremony. Shortly after eleven o'clock a procession of the clergy was formed, who proceeded from the marquee to the centre cross, and thence round the boundary of the entire grounds. The usual ceremony, which consisted partly of sprinkling the crosses with holy water, was gone through. Afterwards Low Mass was celebrated in the marquee by the Rev Mr Ryan, of St. Malachy's Church, and, after the Gospel, the Rev. Dr. Grimley, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope, preached a sermon from Hebrews ix. 27. There was a charge of six pence admission to the grounds, and upwards of £300 was realized from the service.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN BALLYMENA.—At the Ballymena Sessions, last week, Matthew Campbell, John Murray, John Best, George Moore, Edward Woodside, Robert Madden, William Irwin, Thomas Scott, Daniel Cathcart, and John M'Cally were sentenced to one week's imprisonment for riotous and indecent conduct on the occasion of the torchlight procession to celebrate the surrender of Napoleon, which took place in that town on the 5th ult.

THE NEW ARDROSSAN STEAMER.—The new steamer Southwestern, intended for the Belfast and Ardrossan trade, arrived here lately and took up her place at the quays. She is a splendid looking steamer, with good accommodation. She is to replace the Countess of Eglinton, which is now to be placed in the graving dock for repairs. The Southwestern will form a valuable acquisition to the splendid line of steamers which sail from our quays and which will bear favorable comparison with those in a similar trade sailing from any other port in the kingdom.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—We have just learned that a direct wire has been put up between Dublin and Belfast for the express purposes of the Belfast work, so that there is now an instantaneous transmission of the Belfast messages and reverse.

NEW DEPUTY LIEUTENANT.—Henry Adair, Esq., of Loughanmore, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Antrim, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

ROYAL ANTRIM ARTILLERY.—Dr. Taggart has received his commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Antrim Artillery from Lord Donegal.

ARMAGH.

LONG SERVICE.—Mr. Patrick Larkin, late supervisor of Inland Revenue, Lurgan district, Belfast collection, has retired on superannuation after forty years' service.

CORK.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN continues to attract large audiences at the Theatre Royal, Cork, and each night's performance confirms the opinion formed upon his first appearance, that in true scholarly interpretation of the legitimate drama he is unsurpassed—probably unequalled. Half the brief season of his engagement here has now run out, and we believe all who have had the good fortune to witness his triumphs in histrionic art will regret his too speedy departure from our stage.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE FRENCH SICK AND WOUNDED.—We are glad to perceive that this collection has not yet ceased, but on the contrary is proceeding with extraordinary spirit. We have to acknowledge to-day the receipt of £44 10s., the spontaneous offering of the parishes of Whitechurch and Blarney. From the united parishes of Tracton and Nohoval, we have ... per the Rev Mr O Donoghue, P. P., £40 16s. 6d. This sum, large when the nature of the locality is taken into account, was contributed to eagerly by the very poorest inhabitants. In fact from all sides we receive testimonies as to the unanimity with which the people have resolved to do their utmost to aid in this good and holy work.—*Ibid.*

CLARE.

LAMENTABLE DEATH OF C. ROSSELLEN, OF ROXWELL HOUSE.—Intelligence reached Ennis on Monday, Sept 19 announcing the death, at Kilkee, of Charles Rossellen, Esq., of Roxwell House, Kildysart. This much lamented gentleman was, according to information received, in the act of opening the hall door of his lodge at Macdonnell terrace, during the prevalence of the great gale, the fury of which was tremendous in Kilkee, when a sudden heavy squall raised him off his feet and carried him over the parapet of the stairs, which he just descended, and received such severe injuries that he died soon after.

DOWN.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT LISBURN—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Sept. 16, Dr. Tyrrell, Banbridge, in the absence of Mr. Ward, held an inquest in Mr Samuel Young's public house, Largymore, on the body of a man named Edward Hagan, who died suddenly in Bridge street, Lisburn, on the 6th ult. Three men, named Samuel Graham, Samuel Graham, Jun. and John Raisey, were present in custody of the police, charged on suspicion with having caused the man's death. It appeared from the evidence that ...

... his Excellency's approval of their resolution to borrow £8,000 from the Board of Works, to enable them to give the town a sufficient supply of water.—*Newry Telegraph.*

DERRY.

THE MAGISTRACY.—ANTRIM AND DERRY.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Captain A. M. Armstrong, of Calmore House, Kilrea, to the Commission of the Peace for the County Antrim, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Donegall, K. P., Lieutenant of the county. Captain Armstrong has also been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Londonderry, on the recommendation of R. Peel Dawson, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant of the county.

DONEGAL.

TWO DONEGAL MEN LOST IN THE CAPTAIN.—The sinking of the splendid ship Captain has caused excitement and deep anxiety in many villages of Donegal. We learn that two of the able bodied seamen amongst the crew of the Captain were natives of Rathmullan, and it is feared that they have shared the sad fate of the bulk of those on board at the time the vessel went down. The names of the two men are Daniel M'Callum and Edward Diver. The former is remembered about his native shore as a skillful waterman, who was often instrumental in saving human life.

DUBLIN.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT TRINITY COLLEGE.—A coffin containing a human skeleton was found yesterday morning at a depth of twelve feet beneath the surface of the ground, under the campanile in Trinity College, where some men are at present constructing a water tank. The coffin, which had been covered with velvet, was of the ordinary shape, but there was no inscription remaining to indicate the person who had been interred in it, and there was no vault around it, as it lay in an ordinary excavation. The impression of the workmen who found the coffin was that the remains had lain where they were discovered since the period before the dissolution of the Priory of All Hallows, which formerly occupied the site of Trinity College, and that they were those of some dignified ecclesiastic. The fact that several portions of the foundations of the priory were come upon near the coffin, in excavating for the new tank, would favor the supposition that the interment had been made in times previous to the foundation of Trinity College, but the freshness of the wood and the texture of the velvet, and the modern shape of the coffin rendered that idea not a probable one. What renders the discovery the more remarkable, if the remains be not so ancient as supposed, is that there is no tradition of any interment having been made in the place where the coffin was found in comparatively modern times, and, therefore, the discovery has created all the more interest. Near the head of the coffin a stone column was found, which had been sawn across in the centre, and had the connecting ends hollowed out, and then fitted together again. This, it was conjectured, had been designed as an urn to contain the heart of the tenant of the coffin. No doubt every available light will soon be thrown on the discovery, as Sir William Wilde and several other distinguished archæologists attended yesterday, and took a large degree of interest in "the find," and the college records are to be searched to see if any of the old dignitaries of the University had expressed a desire, which was fulfilled, to be buried where the coffin was discovered.—*Freeman, September 21.*

THE YOUGHAL ELECTION PETITION.—Mr Justice Fitzgerald sat in Chamber for the purpose of hearing a motion on the part of Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, in reference to the costs incurred in the conduct of the petition against the return of Mr Weguelin for the borough of Youghal. The motion came before his lordship by way of an appeal from the taxation of the Master, who taxed the costs at £574. Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna objected to several items.

His Lordship directed the matter to stand for the full Court of Common Pleas, upon the terms that Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna should pay forthwith to Mr. Murdoch Greene, solicitor, the full amount of the taxed costs, Mr. Greene undertaking to refund any portion which the court might order.

Mr. Hickson appeared for Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, and Mr. Carlton, Q. C., and Mr. Roper for the respondent in the motion.—*Freeman, September 21.*

IRISH VOLUNTEERS' COMMITTEE.—The committee, No. 40 Lower Sackville street, having received over ten thousand applications from volunteers, beg to state that until further notice no application will be entertained. At the hall door, No. 57 Dame street, the testimonials will be returned, and a notice will be sent by post to those who are accepted, on or after Monday next, by order of the committee.

FATAL VAN ACCIDENT AT KINGSTOWN.—On the 20th of September, between four and five o'clock, a very sad accident occurred in Upper George's street, whereby a young child named Kavanagh lost her life. It appears that a van, owned by Messrs. P. Redmond & Co., driven by a young man named James Keogh, was coming slowly along the street, when the child in question, who was not observed by the driver, was run over and sustained such severe injuries that she died in a short time after being removed to her father's house, situated about thirty yards from the scene of the accident. Much sympathy is felt for the parents, who are very respectable tradespeople living in Mulgrave street. Keogh, the driver of the van, is known to be a very steady and careful young man.

ACCIDENT ON THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY LINE.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred on Thursday morning, September 22, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway line, at the place known as the Middle Arch, Sea-bridge, opposite Fairview Strand, Clontarf. The victim of the accident was a gentleman named Francis Dillon, a retired civil service officer, aged about sixty six years, who resided with a sister at No 5 Gloucester street. It would appear that the deceased had been in the habit of walking nearly every morning on the Wharf road, having a dog with him. It was his general habit to bathe when the tide served, and to swim the dog. It is said that Mr Dillon was in the habit of swimming the dog from the Fairview side into the open water through the arches of the viaduct, and that he used to take evident pleasure in seeing the animal swim quickly with the current, according to the direction in which it ran. The probability is that on the occasion on which he met his death, the dog was in the water with Mr. Dillon, as he was undressed, as if he had been bathing, when he was killed, and that when it passed through the arch he got on the line to cross over and saw it coming through.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Catherine Byrne, of No. 118 Coombe, died suddenly last Friday, September 16. While proceeding in the direction of Meath street she was taken ill, and after being brought home in a cart and placed in bed she expired. Disease of the heart is supposed to have ...

ESCAPE FROM THE BIRD'S NEST.—Two young lads, one about fourteen, and the other twelve years of age, who were inmates of a Protestant institution called the Bird's Nest, at Kilkenny, escaped from that proselytising institution because they chose to prefer the Catholic to the Protestant religion. They are now hiding in Waterford, closely searched for by one of the officials of the institution.

LOUTH.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF THE LATE MOST REV DR. KIERNAN.—DUNDALK, Thursday, September 15.—The anniversary of the death of the late lamented Lord Primate, the Most Rev Dr. Kiernan, took place to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk. The principal as well as the side altars and pulpit were richly draped in black. Outside the sanctuary, in the nave, was erected a catafalque, on which was placed the crozier of the late Lord Primate. The ceremonies commenced at eleven o'clock with solemn High Mass—the Most Rev Dr Connelly, Bishop of Clogher, celebrant; the Rev James Mages, Adm., Dundalk, deacon; the Rev T. Hardy, and the Rev. P. Curtis, sub-deacons; the Rev John Levine, P. P., Ardee, master of ceremonies. The Most Rev Dr M'Gettigan, the present Primate, presided on the throne. The Most Rev Dr Kelly, Bishop of Derry, Most Rev Dr Nulty, Bishop of Meath, Most Rev. Dr Leahy, Bishop of Dromore, and Most Rev Dr Conaty, Bishop of Kilmore, took the places assigned to them in the sanctuary. There was a large attendance of clergymen in their robes. After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the prelates and clergy partook of a *dejeuner* in the Town Hall, prepared and supplied by Mr F. F Campbell, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, Dundalk.

MAYO.

CONVERSION IN PARTRY.—Michael Conway, of Drimcoggy, has been received back into the Catholic Church by the Rev Thomas M'Walters, P. P. Poor Conway was one of the few unfortunate men who, yielding to coercion and poverty for a time, abandoned the faith of their fathers. He was one of the few who delayed returning to it after the crushing, moral, and religious victories of the talented, indefatigable, faithful, and chivalrous Father Lavelle. The respected parish priest, Father M'Walters, was long amongst us here, and we can testify to the force and effect which his great piety and humility brought with his unceasing and anxious ministrations amongst all classes. In him the poor mountaineers of Partry will find a conscientious and ardent pastor, a wise counsellor and a sincere friend.—*Mayo Examiner.*

WITH desertion is a crime that cannot be laid against Ireland or the Irish race. We feel a jealous but honest pride in the moral and religious tone that prevails in Ireland in these terrible times. The high sense which her sons entertain now, as ever more, of their moral, religious, and social obligations and domestic ties and duties, never stood higher in the brightest days of Ireland. The point turned up at the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Ballinrobe. It would be well if some of the guardians of other unions would take instructions from our report. The laws which are made to govern charities should not be strained against the recipients of charity; above all, their necessities should not be made a pretence for levelling against them a serious criminal offence. There are no people on earth have a higher or better sense of the moral obligations of the married state, and none, certainly, carry them out with more fidelity and affection. The want of home government has been most destructive to Ireland's industry. Misgovernment has forced an annual emigration upon her hardy sons of toil. It must not be thought that while struggling against the misfortunes of the unnatural position thus forced upon the Irish laborer, the wife of his bosom shall be called upon to prosecute him as a criminal. Such is not the law. The most extensive absentee landowners in this county favor the decay, if not the destruction of towns, and necessarily the destruction of industry. Hence the unnatural position forced upon the hardy sons of toil. It is a strange result of government that the landowner and the laborer should be absentees, the one from choice, the other of necessity.—*Mayo Examiner.*

THE ILLUMINATIONS IN CASTLEBAR.—In our notice of the illumination in honor of the Archbishop last week, we regret to find that our reporter inadvertently passed over a few houses which were very handsomely decorated and lighted. Amongst the rest were the residence of Mr. Michael M'Donagh, Main street, and that of Mr. Edward O'Boyle, Bridge street. Both these houses were very tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flowers, and we now feel great pleasure in making up for our negligence last week by noticing them in this paragraph. The night of the Archbishop's visit was very wet, and not at all suitable for outdoor reporting.—

... man, had few superiors; he was an ardent student of the various branches of his noble avocation, and a clever practitioner; but it was in the social circle that his genial disposition, and frank, honest bearing won for him the warm regards of "troops of friends."

TYRONE.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Peter Quinn, James M'Cullough, and James Quinn were brought up on remand at Cookstown Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, September 20, charged with shooting at and wounding a gamekeeper, named Peter Quinn, on the 28th of August last. By the wound the complainant has been deprived of the use of one of his eyes. In his informations, the complainant swore that it was the prisoner Peter Quinn who fired the shot: but afterward he said he had been mistaken, and that it could not have been the prisoner. On being pressed by the Crown Prosecutor, he admitted having been promised a cow, but declined to give any other information. Other witnesses were called, but their testimony being unsatisfactory, the magistrates refused to return informations, and discharged the prisoners.

WATERFORD.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERFORD HARBOR.—At a meeting of the Harbor Commissioners it was resolved to erect a breakwater and pier at Passage roadstead, at the cost of eleven thousand pounds, provided powers are granted to levy a toll on shipping using the roadstead. The new work will vastly improve the port, and make the passage one of the safest roadsteads in the kingdom. Lord Waterford, proprietor of the soil, has subscribed, and given permission to quarry and use the stones on his property for the work. Poor fishermen will be greatly benefitted by it, and the fishery of the district improved.

THE MANUFACTORY AT CAPPOQUIN.—We recently enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the important steam works established in this retired and beautiful district of Messrs P. F. Keane & Co., for the manufacture of carriage wheels, &c., entirely by machinery. The extensive building is situated on the edge of the Blackwater, close to the little wooden pier from which the "Fairy" steamer starts daily upon her interesting and romantic voyage down the Irish Rhine, as that splendid river has not been inaptly termed. This tiny craft, combining in its traffic both business and pleasure, seems to have been the pioneer of industry and prosperity in that neighborhood, and it is, indeed, specially gratifying to know that the first to take advantage of the increased facility of intercourse with the seaboard was a gentleman whose family have long been identified by the ties of kindred and property with that neighborhood, and to whose engineering skill and practical energy Cappoquin is now indebted for the establishment of a branch of industry hitherto unknown. Here, indeed, is a worthy example for "society;" in time we shall find it largely and wisely imitated.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

EXCITEMENT IN WATERFORD.—We very much regret to learn that Mr. Peter Flynn, of the Quay, is about to be ejected from the house which he occupies on the Quay, where his shop had become well known and established. The landlord, of course, has a legal right to claim his property and dispose of it as he choose, or as best suits his own interests. But viewed from a humane point of view, it is certainly a hardship that a solvent tenant, who has never suffered his rent to fall into arrear, and who is unquestionably respectable, should be forced to break up his establishment, seek a new house, such as may be difficult to find suited to his business, have to create a new trade connection, and in point of fact, be forced to begin the world afresh. The inconvenience and loss resulting from such forcible removal must be serious, and, in any event, must materially affect his business. It is a hard case, and a remnant of the old times, that a tradesman's prospects should thus be jeopardized.

We are sorry that the rumor which prevailed at the time of the election, that men who voted for Mr. Osborne, whom they believed the most eligible candidate, would suffer for so doing, has been renewed, and appears about to be realized in one instance at least. Mr. Flynn was one of those independent electors who, regardless of ulterior consequences, voted according to his conscience, and we trust all who value adherence to principle and freedom of election, will not allow him to suffer for the manly and enlightened course which he pursued. The true Liberals of Waterford, who were themselves undeterred by threats or obloquy from voting as he did, should raise a fund to indemnify him for the loss he will sustain by the breaking up of his establishment.—*Waterford Citizen.*

KILMACTHOMAS NEW INDUSTRIAL HOUSE.—The new factory, the foundation stone of which was laid some months ago by the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, is now nearly completed for the reception ...

... spirits, &c. There were five tenders for this contract. Mr John Dixon Smith, of the Steam Mill, Wicklow, was appointed contractor for oatmeal; the other tender for oatmeal was from Mr. John Cowley of Rathdrum, which was not accepted, being higher than that of Mr. Smith.

The R. C. Walsh Association of the Seventh Ward.

A DELEGATION from the R. C. Walsh Association of the Seventh Ward waited on Colonel William R. Roberts, at his office, 67 Cedar street, on Friday, the 7th instant, and, through their Vice-President, Mr. O'Donnell, presented him with the following resolutions adopted at a previous meeting. They are beautifully and artistically engrossed, and embellished with a splendid photograph of the Colonel:

WHEREAS, The object of this organization is the support of the Democratic party which has been and is the party of the people, and the better to carry out the intention of this association its members deem it for the interest of the public at large that men of true Democratic principles, sterling worth, unblemished honor and intellectual capacity should represent the people in the legislative halls of their country, be it therefore

Resolved, FIRST, that in Colonel William R. Roberts we recognize a man possessing all the essentials necessary to represent the Fifth Congressional District of the City and County of New York in the halls of Congress. He is a refined gentleman, possessed of high literary attainments, a good statesman, a man of unblemished honor and reputation, and one of whom not only his adopted country but the land of his birth may well be proud, while his patriotism for and love of his native land cannot be questioned. He has ever been the friend of Ireland and Irishmen, and, in his endeavors to emancipate the one and the other, has lavishly expended his time and money, seeking no reward but the conviction that he was merely performing his duty towards his oppressed country.

SECONDLY.—That we respectfully solicit his nomination by the Tammany Hall General Committee as candidate for Congress, and that in the event of his receiving such nomination, we pledge ourselves to give him our hearty support at the polls, and to work energetically to secure his triumphant election, fully assured that his time, talents, education, and money will be devoted to the interests of his native and adopted land, and the liberation of his countrymen, now toiling in English dungeons for their efforts to free Ireland from the iron yoke of British despotism, and that if elected to Congress, Col. William R. Roberts will shed additional lustre on the character which representative Irishmen have won for themselves in America.

THIRDLY.—That a Committee be appointed to tender the foregoing resolutions to Colonel William R. Roberts, and that the same be entered on the minutes of our proceedings.

The foregoing Resolutions were unanimously adopted on Monday, the 3d day of October, 1870.

EDWARD WALSH, President.

"GOD AND COUNTRY."

WITH these words the venerable and beloved Archbishop of Paris begins the pastoral letter which he has addressed to his clergy in view of a present of anxiety and suspense, and a future of sacrifice and peril.

"God and Country!" "Those words are the grandest of the human tongue," writes the great and patriotic prelate of the Capital. He is a scholar to whom the deeply studied page has told what causes have moved men to do the grandest deeds. What impulse have taught them to forget themselves, to scorn delights, to welcome toil, to sigh for sacrifice, to spend rich blood and precious treasure, and spare nothing of all the things that are dearest to the natural man, in the pursuit of truth, the championship of right, the struggle after Justice? He is a man to whom youth is of the past, and from whose mind the rosy mists of fancy have faded away in the pure white light of reason. He is a priest, a preacher of the Gospel of the Lord, a servant of the Prince of peace. He is a prelate of the Church, the guide of those who are named to be the guides of many.

And it is he, the man of learning and of years, the consecrated priest, the mighty prelate, who stands forth in the hour of darkness to speak the truth as a duty imposed by his high position, to associate the names of God and country, and to pronounce those words, the grandest which the human tongue can utter.

He speaks of the salvation of his cherished country as ardently as one might speak of the salvation of a perilled soul. He defines the duties now imposed upon his people. The work of the laymen is to fight. The work of the cleric is to minister. The work of all, one in which the most lofty spirits can join with the most pious hearts, is to pray to the Almighty.

This is the genuine wisdom. This is the true religion. The conduct of this prelate is a reproof and an example to those who say that love of God should be dissociated from love of country, or that the one forbids the other. They are inseparable, not incompatible.

The Sunburst!

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KELLY'S BOOT and SHOE EMPORIUM, 299 HUDSON, MONEY REFUNDED.

NOTICE. TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

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CORPORATION NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon (also the number of the work as in the advertisement), will be received at this office until MONDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following works

No. 1. For paving Broome street, from Norfolk street to East river, with Belgian pavement.

No. 2. For paving Macdougal street, from Spring to Eighth street, with Belgian pavement.

No. 3. For paving Third avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty sixth to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, with Belgian pavement.

No. 4. For paving Eleventh avenue, from Thirty third to Thirty fourth street, with Belgian pavement.

No. 5. For paving Nineteenth street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

No. 6. For paving Twenty eighth street, from First avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.

No. 7. For paving Thirty-eighth street, from Lexington avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.

No. 8. For paving Forty-sixth street, from Second avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.

No. 9. For paving Fifty fifth street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson river (except from Tenth to Eleventh avenue), with Belgian pavement.

No. 10. For paving One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement.

No. 11. For paving One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Second avenue to Fifth avenue.

No. 12. For paving Cliff street, from John to Frankfort street, with Belgian pavement.

No. 13. For paving Forty-third street, from Third to Fourth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.

No. 14. For paving Forty-fifth street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.

No. 15. For paving Forty eighth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement (Robbins' Process).

No. 16. For paving Fifty-sixth street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.

No. 17. For paving Fifty-eighth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, with Nicolson pavement.

No. 18. For paving Fifteenth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.

No. 19. For paving Fifty seventh street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.

No. 20. For paving Fifty-eighth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.

No. 21. For paving Forty-sixth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.

No. 22. For paving One Hundred and Twenty eighth street, from Second to Sixth avenue, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.

No. 23. For paving Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.

No. 24. For sewer in road on Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

No. 25. For sewer in Second avenue, One Hundred and Twenty fifth street and Harlem river, with branches.

No. 26. For sewer in One Hundred and Eleventh street, First to Fourth avenue.

No. 27. For sewer in One Hundred and Fourth street, Third to Fourth avenue, and One Hundred and Fifth street, Second to Third avenue.

No. 28. For sewer in Fourth avenue, Eighty eighth to Ninetieth street, with branches, and in Lexington avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty ninth streets.

No. 29. For sewer in Ninth avenue, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

No. 30. For sewer in Delancey street, from Cannon street to East river.

No. 31. For sewer in Laurens street, between Broome and Spring streets, and basins in Laurens street, between Canal and Fourth streets.

No. 32. For sewer in Church street, between Fulton and Morris streets.

No. 33. For sewer in Water street, between Fulton and John streets.

No. 34. For sewer in University place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

No. 35. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy first and Seventy fourth streets, with a branch in Seventy first street.

No. 36. For sewer in Eighty ninth street, between Second and Fourth avenues.

No. 37. For sewer in One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third avenue and Harlem river.

No. 38. For sewer in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, with branches.

No. 39. For sewer in between Sixtieth and Sixty sixth streets and between Avenue A and Third avenue.

No. 40. For regulating, grading, etc., Eighty first street, between Second avenue and East river.

No. 41. For regulating, grading, etc., Ninety sixth street, from Tenth to Fifth avenue.

No. 42. For regulating, grading, etc., Ninety sixth street, from Tenth avenue to Hudson river.

No. 43. For regulating, grading, etc., Eighty-first street, from Ninth avenue to the Drive.

No. 44. For regulating, grading, etc., Seventy fifth street, from First avenue to Tenth avenue.

No. 45. For regulating, grading, etc., Sixtieth street, from Fifth avenue to Hudson river.

No. 46. For regulating, grading, etc., Sixty-sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Boulevard.

No. 47. For regulating, grading, etc., Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty eighth street.

No. 48. For regulating, grading, etc., One Hundred and Fifth street, from Third avenue to Harlem river.

No. 49. For regulating, grading, etc., Thirty fifth street, from Eleventh avenue to Twelfth avenue.

No. 50. For curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Eighteenth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.

No. 51. For curb, gutter and flag Eighty third street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.

No. 52. For curb, gutter and flag Forty fifth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hudson river.

No. 53. For curb, gutter and flag Fifty first street, from Second avenue to East river.

No. 54. For curb, gutter and flag Seventy second street, from Second avenue to Third avenue.

No. 55. For curb, gutter and flag Seventy fourth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.

No. 56. For curb, gutter and flag West street, from Harrison street to Tenth avenue.

No. 57. For curb, gutter and flag First avenue, from Sixty fifth street to Eighty sixth street.

No. 58. For curb, gutter and flag Seventy seventh street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.

No. 59. For flagging Seventh street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, the specifications and agreements, the proper envelopes in which to enclose the bids, and any further information desired, can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
New York, September 29, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

First—For laying crosswalk pavement in Beach street, from West Broadway to West street.

Second—For laying crosswalk pavement in Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth street.

Third—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Sixty sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Madison avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-ninth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Beach street, from West Broadway to West street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Sixty sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Madison avenue, from Seventy second to Eighty-ninth street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New York, September 3, 1870.

YELLOW FEVER, CHOLERA, SMALLPOX, SCARLET FEVER, &c., &c.

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BRANDRETH'S PILLS
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Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has for nearly forty years recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in yellow fever, that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

L. L. Cook, Publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia, after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but a box of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

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Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 3, 1866.

LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ.

New York, May 30, 1866.

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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
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237 Broadway
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Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, with the title of the work and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon (also the number of the work as in the advertisement), will be received at this office until MONDAY, October 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following works:

No. 1. For paving Broome street, from Norfolk street to East river, with Belgian pavement.
No. 2. For paving Macdougal street, from Spring to Eighth street, with Belgian pavement.
No. 3. For paving Third avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, with Belgian pavement.
No. 4. For paving Eleventh avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, with Belgian pavement.
No. 5. For paving Nineteenth street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, with Belgian pavement.
No. 6. For paving Twenty-eighth street, from First avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-eighth street, from Lexington avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.
No. 8. For paving Forty-sixth street, from Second avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth street, from Eighth avenue to Hudson river (except from Tenth to Eleventh avenues), with Belgian pavement.
No. 10. For paving One Hundred and Nineteenth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement.
No. 11. For paving One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Second avenue to Fifth avenue.
No. 12. For paving Cliff street, from John to Frankfort street, with Belgian pavement.
No. 13. For paving Forty-third street, from Third to Fourth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.
No. 14. For paving Forty-fifth street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.
No. 15. For paving Forty-eighth street, [illegible] to Sixth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement (Robbins' Process).
No. 16. For paving Fifty-sixth street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue, with improved Nicolson pavement.
No. 17. For paving Fifty-eighth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, with Nicolson pavement.
No. 18. For paving Fifteenth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.
No. 19. For paving Fifty-seventh street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.
No. 20. For paving Fifty-eighth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, with Stafford wooden pavement.
No. 21. For paving Forty-sixth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.
No. 22. For paving One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, from Second to Sixth avenue, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.
No. 23. For paving Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, with Hamar Wood Preserved pavement.
No. 24. For sewer in road on Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth street.
No. 25. For sewer in Second avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Harlem river, with branches.
No. 26. For sewer in One Hundred and Eleventh street, First to Fourth avenue.
No. 27. For sewer in One Hundred and Fourth street, Third to Fourth avenue, and One Hundred and Fifth street, Second to Third avenue.
No. 28. For sewer in Fourth avenue, Eighty-eighth to Ninetieth street, with branches, and in Lexington avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets.
No. 29. For sewer in Ninth avenue, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.
No. 30. For sewer in Delancey street, from Cannon street to East river.
No. 31. For sewer in Laurens street, between Broome and Spring streets, and basins in Laurens street, between Canal and Fourth streets.
No. 32. For sewer in Church street, between Fulton and Morris streets.
No. 33. For sewer in Water street, between Fulton and [illegible] streets.
No. 34. For sewer in University place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
No. 35. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fourth streets, with a branch in Seventy-first street.
No. 36. For sewer in Eighty-ninth street, between Second and Fourth avenues.
No. 37. For sewer in One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third avenue and Harlem river.
No. 38. For sewer in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Fifteenth streets, with branches.
No. 39. For sewers between Sixtieth and Sixty-sixth streets, and between Avenue A and Third avenue.
No. 40. For regulating, grading, etc., Eighty-first street, between Second avenue and East river.
No. 41. For regulating, grading, etc., Ninety-sixth street, [illegible] to Fifth avenue.
No. 42. For regulating, grading, etc., Ninety-sixth street, [illegible] avenue to Hudson river.
No. 43. For regulating, grading, etc., Eighty-first street, [illegible] Ninth avenue [illegible].
No. 44. For regulating, grading, etc., Seventy-fifth street [illegible] avenue.
No. 45. For regulating, grading, etc., Sixtieth street, from [illegible] to Hudson river.
No. 46. For regulating, grading, etc., Eighty-sixth street, [illegible] avenue to the Boulevard.
No. 47. For regulating, grading, etc., Fifth avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.
No. 48. For regulating, grading, etc., One Hundred and Fifth street, from Third avenue to Harlem river.
No. 49. For regulating, grading, etc., Thirty-fifth street, from Eleventh avenue to Twelfth avenue.
No. 50. For curb, gutter and flag One Hundred and Eighteenth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.
No. 51. For curb, gutter and flag Eighty-third street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.
No. 52. For curb, gutter and flag Forty-fifth street, from Eleventh avenue to Hudson river.
No. 53. For curb, gutter and flag Fifty-first street, from Second avenue to East river.
No. 54. For curb, gutter and flag Seventy-second street, from Second avenue to Third avenue.
No. 55. For curb, gutter and flag Seventy-fourth street, from First avenue to avenue A.
No. 56. For curb, gutter and flag West street, from Harrison street to Tenth avenue.
No. 57. For curb, gutter and flag First avenue, from Sixty-fifth street to Eighty-sixth street.
No. 58. For flagging Seventy-seventh street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue.
No. 59. For flagging Seventieth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

Blank forms of proposals, the specifications and agreements, the proper envelopes in which to enclose the bids, and any further information desired, can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.
New York, September 29, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

First—For laying stone-block pavement in Beach street, from West Broadway to West street.

Second—For laying stone-block pavement in Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth street.

Third—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Sixty-sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river.

Fourth—For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Madison avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First—Both sides of Beach street, from West Broadway to West street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Avenue B from Houston to Fourteenth street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Sixty-sixth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson river, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Madison avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-sixth street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New York, September 3, 1870.

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I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
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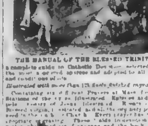

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NOTE

The issue for October 22, 1870 (Vol 9, No. 249) is not available for filming.

THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 250. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

The Prussians Eager for Peace.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN HER HONOR.

Fighting At All Quarters.

FRANCE AT BAY.

The Irish Legion in France.

THEIR GLORIOUS CHARGE ON THE PRUSSIANS.

Famed Fontenoy Once More in Story.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, October 19.

The German armies in France, although constantly reinforced, do not number more than 500,000 effective men. This is a small force, considering the magnitude of the task before them, which includes besides the sieges of Paris, Metz, Verdun, and [illegible]ville—extensive operations towards the north and south of France. The French Army of the North, now forming at Lisle, has been placed under the command of General Bourbaki, who will co operate with Marshal Bazaine. Another battle between the army of the Loire and part of the army of the Crown Prince seems probable near Forte St. Aubin, south of Orleans.

M. Gambetta has left Tours for the French army in the Vosges, which is to be organized for the purpose of resisting the German advance contemplated from Strasbourg, via Belfort and Lyons. A dispatch from [illegible] reports the state of affairs in Paris satisfactory, the people calm and hopeful, the discipline of the troops good, and the fire from the fortifications on the besiegers most effective. The [illegible] distinguished themselves particularly in [illegible]ing their guns. The Germans have not yet been able to approach near enough on account of the [illegible], sweeping fire from the forts, to establish batteries for the shelling of Paris. St. Cloud, where [illegible] made the attempt, is a total ruin, and in [illegible]'s favorite palace all the pictures and [illegible] have been destroyed by the fire from Fort [Mont] Valerien.

[Offi]cial dispatches confirm the news received, that [in th]e grand sortie of General Trochu the German [lines] around Paris have been broken on the south [side] and the French are said to be marching south [towar]ds Melun. Should this successful movement [be f]ollowed up by an advance of the Army of the [Loire] from Orleans, permanent communication with [Paris] on the south side will be re-established. A [reconn]oissance from Paris towards Bagneux [resulted] in a battle near that place in which the [French] have been successful, the fighting was des[perate] and the Germans suffered severely.

[Ano]ther Parisian sortie has taken place and the [loss of] the Prussians is put at [illegible].

[Hamb]urg and Bremen are threatened by the [French f]leet, and the excitement in those cities is [great]. The London bankers decline to-day to [take] German paper. Russia is reported to [have te]ndered her services for mediation, and Aus[tria an]d England sustain her propositions. Rumors [of an] armistice are current in London banking [circles] and stocks are advancing.

By Telegram, October 20.

FRENCH VICTORIES BEFORE PARIS.

[Detai]ls in regard to the position of affairs before [Paris a]re not permitted by the Prussian authorities [to be s]ent forward by telegraph. This entails both [delay an]d expense upon the representatives of the [press] in the German lines, and it is proper, [in justi]ce to them, that the truth should be known [that thou]gh the French troops engaged in the sor[tie of] the 13th and 14th were raw levies compara[tively, t]hey behaved with the utmost bravery and [courage], and gained very substantial advantages, [the val]ue of which will be demonstrated by the [delay, i]f not defeat, of any serious German opera[tions ag]ainst the city.

[On th]e 14th, after a heavy cannonade from the [forts of] Bicetre, Vanves and Montrouge, General [Vinoy] advanced at the head of the Thirteenth [Cor]ps upon the German positions. General [Vinoy] threw his troops forward in three col[umns]. The right wing moved upon Clamart some [illegible]. The centre, commanded by General [illegible], moved upon Chatillon. The left, composed [o]f Gardes Mobiles of the Cote d'Or and the [Gardes Mobiles] of the Aube, advanced upon Bagneux. [The ext]reme right was supported by a very heavy [fire from] the naval batteries in the fort of Issy. [General] Schmitz, chief of staff of General Trochu, [had com]mand of the movement as a whole. Gen[eral] Vinoy commanded the powerful force massed as a reserve outside the Barrier de l'Enfer, behind the fort of Montrouge. The attacks of the centre on Chatillon, and of the right wing on Clamart were speedily successful, the centre column of the French bearing down everything before it, and the heavy artillery moved up under cover of the fire of the fort of Issy, dislodging and driving out the Germans in confusion from Clamart.

Meanwhile the left wing of the French, under cover of the fort of Montrouge, advanced quite to the German lines before Bagneux. These they stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet, the Thirty-fifth and Seventieth regiments of the line in the advance fighting desperately and driving the Germans headlong before them. The Germans (for the most part Bavarian troops) took refuge in the houses and cellars of Bagneux, firing from these upon the French, and receiving in turn no quarter from their triumphant enemies. From house to house and street to street in Bagneux the battle raged until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the last of the Bavarians threw down their arms and surrendered, leaving the French masters of the town and of the German positions for their artillery at this point. The French, at the last advices, were in quiet possession of Bagneux.

The conduct of the Prussian and Bavarian troops after the day had visibly gone against them was excellent. Supported by Hessian infantry, the Bavarians advanced repeatedly to the assault of the French batteries, but they were as repeatedly repulsed.

These successes of the French have greatly inspirited the besieged. As parts of an extensive offensive movement on the part of the French, the recent demonstrations have produced the double effect of repelling the lines of German investment to a distance and of discouraging the Prussians by leading them to understand that they have an united nation and not an imperial faction now to fight against.

Herr von Bleibtreu, a German artist, now in Versailles with the Crown Prince, is engaged in one of the apartments of one wing of the palace at Versailles in painting battle pieces to illustrate the fields of Gravelotte, Worth, and Sedan.

At Ablis, near Rambouillet, the fourth squadron of the Sixteenth, or Schleswig Holstein, Hussars, were surprised while asleep by the inhabitants of the district. One hundred horsemen were killed by the people. The Germans were assembled there, preparing for an attack, when the Garde Mobiles came suddenly upon them.

M. de Keratry has gone to Spain, where it is rumored the republic will soon be proclaimed, the Italian Government having peremptorily declined to allow any of the princes of Italy to be compromised in the affairs of Spain.

The Prussians on entering Orleans seized all funds in the banks and in private hands, including the treasury of the house of Pereire. The Prefect was made a prisoner, as was also the bishop, Monsigneur Dupanloup, who was confined, by order of the German commander, to his own house and garden. The city was compelled to pay a war requisition of two millions of francs.

A letter, per balloon, dated Paris, the 15th, says: A reconnoissance is made every day to ascertain the position of the enemy. The Prussians have thrown up a complete circle of intrenchments beyond the reach of the French forts. In advance of these they have detached posts occupied by strong parties. When the French make a sortie these parties fall back on the intrenched line, protected by the artillery.

Thus far, although reconnoissances have been pushed in every direction, no evidences of the planting of siege guns have been discovered. The Germans are grouped in four large masses, and on each side of the city, and the headquarters of each are connected with the others by telegraph.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that the general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position.

The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

Advices from Paris to the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked for an armistice for the burial of the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

The fortresses keep up a continual fire, destroying the batteries of the Prussians as fast as they are erected within range. Every effort is made by the enemy to throw up offensive works, especially during the night, but the electric lights reveal them, and the admirable fire of the marine gunners levels or renders them untenable.

The *Gaulois* admits that the Prussians are passive, through a humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believe they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Count von Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

Dispatches from Paris are full of details of the measures taken by the authorities to insure a lasting supply of food. The cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses are killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes on hand is enormous.

On Friday, the 14th, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed.

A French entrenching party at Villejuif was driven into the city on the same day.

Five hundred French prisoners (Gardes Mobiles) escaped from the Germans on the 10th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack made by the Franc-tireurs.

The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will hesitate at no sacrifice for the defence of the capital.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences, sleep on luxurious couches, stable their horses in the libraries, feed the kitchen fires with rich carvings from the houses and orange trees from the conservatories. Fruit, vegetables, and other food are abundant. The women of Paris are forming an organization with the object of rendering all the assistance in their power to the defenders of the city.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says it is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter, and carpeting, and stress is laid on Count von Bismarck's repudiation of the "crime of prosecuting a war *à l'outrance*." It is now said that M. Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention further than was necessary to obtain some form of Government in France.

The journals here to-day publish the details of the occupation of the city of Orleans by the Prussian army.

The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in money and provisions—all the gas, and horses of the city were taken. The soldiers, who were quartered upon the inhabitants, fed greedily, drank the best wines, and wasted what they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander in order to obtain a mitigation of the exhorbitant requisitions. In this he was entirely unsuccessful. Correspondents of the journals, in their details, say the Prussians were well provided for and seemed to be comfortable. The officers were seen studying the maps of the country carefully. The strength of the Prussians was calculated at 25,000 [illegible].

It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire, to concentrate on the right bank.

At Orleans there are many German tobacconists, bakers and provision merchants, but these were not disturbed. The jewellers, however, have just cause of complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot, and the soldiers quartered upon them wilfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were literally gutted. The greatest indignation exists among the citizens.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat with the French force gathered on the right bank of the Loire. At this hour (noon) no official news has been made public from Orleans.

By Telegram, October 21.

FORMIDABLE DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON IN FAVOR OF FRANCE.

LONDON, October 21.

The attempt of the government to prevent the demonstrations arranged to be made last night against the existing war, ended in a disastrous failure and in embittering the popular feeling. A double cordon of police had been formed, extending from the Treasury Buildings to the Houses of Parliament, and the police were stationed on both sides of Parliament street and of Westminster Bridge to prevent the people from reaching Palace Yard, designated as the spot for holding the meeting. Two regiments of infantry and the Dragoon Guards were under arms all night in their barracks but no call was made upon them. In spite of all the precautions of the authorities, nearly twenty thousand people made their way from Victoria street, Westminster, and from other quarters to Palace Yard. An immense meeting was organized and addressed by several speakers, including Mr Richard Congreve, Mr. Weston, Mr. McSweeney, and Mr. Weber. The drift of the speakers was unanimous. They said the meeting had assembled to teach the Gladstone government their duty and to compel them to do it. Cheers were given for Lord Harlington, who had alone shown himself a man in the present government, and cries of "shame on him" greeted the allusion of one speaker to the apathy of John Bright in the presence of the "greatest national crime of the century." One speaker said it was the duty of Europe to compel Prussia to make compensation for the vast devastation she had perpetrated in France. King William was denounced by name as a hypocritical assassin and an incarnate devil of royalty. One of the speakers recalled the suppression of German liberty by Prussia in 1848; the insolence of General von Wrangel in dissolving by force the Prussian Assembly; the bloodthirsty spirit in which the Prince of Prussia, now King William, had pursued the Democrats of Baden and of the Rhine. He said the plain object of the Prussian crown at this time was to destroy liberty in Europe, to make freedom in Germany impossible by inaugurating a policy which would compel Germany to be always under arms herself and surround her with hostile nations equally armed, and by replanting military institutions in the heart of the Continent to check the Progress of the Old World in the direction so gloriously opened to it by the New. This reference to America was hailed with repeated cheers. Royal Prussia, said Mr Weber, a German, had aided to dismember Poland, hold down Hungary, and oppress Italy. Royal England had been leagued with her. With the help of German hirelings, sold by German despots, England had subjugated Ireland, and with the same help she had sought to prevent the establishment of the American republic, until the legions of France came to the rescue of the countrymen of Washington. The sooner all kings and all queens—(deafening cheers)—were abolished the better. A defensive alliance should be formed among the people of all nations. Mr. Oliver, in the conclusion of his speech, said "We tell Mr. Gladstone, who misrepresents the English people to-day in yonder pile of gimcrack architecture (pointing towards the House of Parliament), that if he does not recognize the republic of France to-day he will find himself compelled to recognize the republic of England to-morrow." Mr McSweeney offered a resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, calling upon the government to form a defensive alliance with France, and instructing the members for the metropolis to bring before Parliament a bill abolishing all the pensions paid by Great Britain to German princes, including the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louise of Hesse, now living on English money and acting with the monarchical invaders of France against a republic of the people. A leading merchant of the City of London proposed that the people assemble in Palace Yard at the moment when, if ever, the bombardment of Paris shall commence, and demand action by the British government in behalf of that city and of the French people.

The feeling manifested in all quarters during the night was revolutionary and threatening, and the excitement caused by it among the better classes is serious, and will increase the more that the leaders of the Opposition are doing their best to foment the feeling in which these demonstrations have their origin. The representations sent to this country by Mr Applegarth, Mr Eccarius, and other leaders of the working classes, as the correspondence of these gentlemen with the Press must show, as to the effect of the present war upon the condition of the people and the peasantry in France, are truly terrible, and they are arousing an indignation here among the newly enfranchised millions which it will not be safe for any minister to trifle with.

RUSSIAN AGENTS IN LONDON.

It is an ominous symptom of these manifestations that in all of them Russian agents, deputed by the powerful secret society of the European socialists, in which Bakounine is the leading spirit, have been active. The working classes in Belgium and in Northern Germany are also represented here, and it is not premature to say that if the existing war goes on in the temper with which Prussia is now conducting it, and for the diplomatic and dynastic objects now avowed by her, serious and European convulsions of a sort in nowise agreeable to anticipate will be the inevitable result. In St. Petersburg the Czar has already been obliged to interpose his personal authority for the purpose of arresting the drift of the popular feeling against Germany.

THE PRUSSIAN EMBASSY GROANED.

At two o'clock this morning the Prussian embassy was insulted by a great concourse of people who appeared before it, with lanterns and banners, groaning and crying: "Down with the Queen's pensioners!" "Down with the bought butchers!" The police made no attempt to interfere with the crowd, which for a time looked as if it would proceed to violence, but eventually, on the representations of one or two persons seeming to have authority over it, dispersed and disappeared.

By Telegram, October 21.

PEACE RUMORS IN THE AIR.

LONDON, October 21.

The city is full of rumors of peace, originating, most of them, in the circle of the court. A Cabinet council was suddenly convened yesterday to take into consideration despatches from Brussels in regard to the negotiations which are said to have been going on at Versailles between Count von Bismarck and General Napoleon Boyer, Marshal Bazaine's chief of staff. It is put about to-day, on the alleged authority of Count von Bernstorff, the Prussian ambassador, and of the French embassy here, that peace is likely to be concluded within fourteen days on the basis of a restoration of the empire in the person of Napoleon IV., with a small war indemnity to Germany. I give these stories as rumors of the day, my own belief being that they are utterly unfounded, and are allowed to be circulated simply as a means of allaying the growing dissatisfaction of the British public with the inaction of the British government and with the protraction of the war. They are significant also as showing the willingness of the Prussian government to encourage every hope, no matter how extravagant, of a peace which is becoming necessary to the German armies and people. The frightful condition of things in Germany cannot much longer be concealed from the world. It is making itself heard in all sorts of ways.

PROTEST OF GERMAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The special correspondent at Ostend sends a document which has been sent from Hanover to Berlin. It is a petition signed by 35,751 widows with 75,760 children, in Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, and Hanover, against the prosecution of the war. It is simple in its language, but terribly expressive, and it is understood to have been composed by one of the leading Liberals of Gottingen. It implores the government to save the poor creatures who sign it from absolute peril of starvation. It states that their husbands and fathers have been slain in the war; that they are left without the means of support; that all the funds of the authorities being employed for the prosecution of the war, no means are anywhere available for their relief; that the factories in which they might have hoped to procure work are stopped by the war. The petition winds up by asking what worse could have befallen the signers had Germany been defeated in war and invaded by the enemy, than now afflicts them in consequence of a victorious war of defence. The petition will be presented by leaders of the peace party, who are growing loud and dangerous to the government at Berlin, and who have taken courage from the fact that General Vogel von Falkenstein has been compelled, by orders from headquarters, to abandon his attempt to dragoon them into silence. The North German papers are publishing, with bitter comments, stories of the excesses perpetrated in France by the Bavarian troops as being quite dishonorable to the German arms.

THE BURNING OF ST. CLOUD.

A courier who left Versailles on the 15th and arrived here to-day, brings particulars of the burning of the Chateau of St. Cloud. He avers that after the fire of the Parisian forts had begun to render the place untenable the Bavarians and Wurtembergers set to work to pillage the palace, that large mirrors and tables, pictures and works of art, were packed in wagons and carried off by officers and men, that carpets and curtains, bedhangings and ornaments, were stolen, and that the chateau was set on fire in many places at once by the retreating Germans, so that within a few hours only a single wall of this noble edifice, crowded with beautiful objects and rich with historical recollections, was left standing. Books by the hundred were carried away, and are selling in the shops about Versailles for a trifle. Nothing, he states, was saved from the wreck in a legitimate way but the table on which the first Emperor Napoleon signed the declaration of war against Prussia, which led to the humiliation of the Prussian monarchy at Jena and Auerstadt.

THE IRISH AUXILIARIES IN THE FIELD.

A special at Boulogne sends word from Tours that during the actions before Orleans which have been fought during the last week, and which have resulted in the abandonment by the Germans of their attempt to advance upon Tours, the new Irish legion in the service of the republic distinguished itself particularly. It is commanded by Colonel Lawler, who served during the American civil war with Lee, Stuart, and Johnston, and it is composed of young men of good blood and of the best character, mainly from the vicinity of Dublin. Colonel Lawler made a speech to his men before leading them into battle, in which he told them that the troops whom they were to attack were no better troops than the Germans who had invariably fled from the field during the American war at the onset of the Confederate troops. The charges of the Irish legion carried all before them, and the legion has been publicly thanked by the authorities for its valor and success.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The country around Paris for miles now swarms with Francs tireurs, who cut off the German out posts, kill their couriers, and throw their men costly. The rage of these volunteers has been intensely excited by the murder of a priest near Meudon. This priest, who was administering to the wants of a number of wounded Franc-tireurs, was suddenly captured by a body of German cavalry, who, without respecting his sacred office or his actual function as a minister of mercy, tied him to a tree and shot him. The Franc tireurs since this shocking affair, show no quarter. Six German officers of the Saxon army, who were surprised in a house of the hamlet of Meudon, were taken out and hanged on trees in the park by the Franc-tireurs and German officers are constantly picked off by them as they traverse the roads. They seem to have a general order to show no pity to the officers, but usually release the privates.

By Telegram, October 24.

While our special dispatches contain the particulars of the terms of peace proposed, with the sanction of the leading European powers, our general despatches contain news of a most determined renewal of hostilities on the part of the French. It appears that, with the assistance of European and a few American volunteer diplomats of various degrees a peace programme on the following basis has been submitted: Napoleon the Emperor, and Marshal Bazaine, as commander-in-chief of the French armies, to sign a treaty of peace with King William, leaving France intact in territory, subject to a plebiscite, or people's vote, to be taken in Alsace and Lorraine, and leaving it to the population of these two provinces, whether they will return to Germany or remain with France—the war costs to be paid by France, and in case the people of Alsace and Lorraine will go for France, all French fortresses along the German frontier to be dismantled. Should this decidedly sensible and to all parties acceptable peace programme be seriously considered by the contending parties, peace may be an accomplished fact before the Christmas holidays. The news, however, which reaches us at the same time of renewed fighting in all parts of France is such that the peace prospects are not quite as bright as they appear.

At Paris, Orleans, Metz, in the Vosges, everywhere the French are making the most strenuous efforts for a general defence, and at the same time the organization of their various armies is progressing rapidly. The Germans, as a matter of course, if only on the principle of self preservation, develop increased activity on their part, and thus this war assumes from day to day larger proportions, and it looks very much as if it might not be ended before the whole strength of both nations was first exhausted.

The German armies in France are now commanded as follows. Army before Metz, by Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia; army before Paris, by King William and Crown Prince of Prussia; army in North of France, by Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin; army in the Vosges on their march upon Lyons, by General Vogel von Falkenstein. It is not exactly known what command the Crown Prince of Saxony has, but he is before Paris, probably commanding the reserves. General von der Tann, a Bavarian, commanding the army corps at Orleans. The French have organized themselves as follows: Trochu commands at Paris, Bazaine at Metz; Bourbaki, Army of the North, headquarters at Lille; Garibaldi, volunteers in the Vosges; General Fleury, Army of the West, headquarters at Mons; General Polhes, Army of the Centre, headquarters at Bourges; General Cambriels, Army of the East, headquarters at Besancon.

The movements of the French armies in the field are being directed by an administrative council, with twenty two sub-divisions.

The War Department of France is displaying extraordinary energy, and the provisions and ammunition collected by it are said to be enormous.

A Grip at Last.

French West Indies Ceded to America.

ARMS FOR FRANCE, TERRITORY FOR AMERICA.

The following appeared in the *World* of Thursday:

WASHINGTON, October 19.

The conclusion arrived at by the administration in the matter of the recent representation made on behalf of the Prussian government by Baron Gerolt, is found to possess a startling significance in the light of some recent developments. Even before the 10th of this month the Prussian [illegible] very much disturbed by the repeated and heavy shipments of arms and ammunition from this country to France, and on that day its anxiety was deepened by the adoption by the French government at Tours of a decree which substantially announced that imported arms would be received by France from any quarter in any quantity, and paid for at the highest price. Fearing that the effect of this decree would be to stimulate into even greater activity the supply of arms, ammunition, and warlike stores generally from England and the United States, Count Bismarck gave the Prussian Ministers in these countries the strictest injunctions to protest against any such exportations, and use every effort to procure the issue of proclamations from the American and British governments to restrain the same. In England the protest was at once made by Count Bernstorff, and insisted on with such pertinacity that Earl Granville was forced out of his delays and prevarications and compelled to show his colors by announcing that her Majesty's government did not consider it an obligation incumbent on neutrals to exercise such an espionage over the commerce of their citizens as might prevent the exportation of arms by them at their own risk to a belligerent. This conclusion has given such offence to Prussia that it has even been intimated that she would withdraw Count Bernstorff on indefinite leave from the English mission and repose her representation at the Court of St. James to a *charge d'affaires*. About the same time as he advanced to the assault in England, Baron Gerolt made known the representation of his government here, and it is now very well ascertained that the administration has taken, in reply, substantially the same position as that assumed by Earl Granville, to wit: that neutral governments cannot be held, under international law, to act as detectives against their citizens in order to prevent a private traffic in arms with belligerent powers. This doctrine being one not heretofore held by this government, and being, in fact, the theory on which [illegible] an explanation of such a sudden change in our views has been sought, and there is reason to believe the secret appears in an understanding between the administration and the French government of Tours.

By the terms of this rumored understanding, the United States are to shape their views of international law upon the subject of the neutrality required of them in the present European war in such a way as to give the fullest scope to the exportation of arms and war material generally from this country to France, and in return the Tours government is to give the United States an opportunity to secure the long-sought foothold in the Caribbean by the sale of the French colonies in that sea.

So far as regards the administration's share in this arrangement, the recent neutrality proclamation was purposely so worded as to open the door for the widest exportation of arms to France by failing to announce any prohibition upon such exportation, and thus, by implication, assuring all dealers that no interference need be apprehended from this government. The part to be played by the Tours government is yet to be considered. The French West Indies consist of the greater portion of the Windward Isles, or Martinique, Guadeloupe, Mariegalante, Desirade, and Saintes, with the northern portion of St. Martin, and extend from Porto Rico in a southerly curve to the mouth of the Orinoco, thus forming the eastern end of the Antilles, as Cuba and Porto Rico constitute the western.

Failing to secure a foothold on this western end, and desirous to signalize its tenancy of power by accomplishing a thing so grateful to the American heart as the raising of the United States flag in the Caribbean, the administration has bent its attention to the feasibility of doing something towards an ultimate possession of the Antilles by making a start on the eastern extremity of the group, and in this view has been met half way by the present government of France. Martinique is already in revolt, and, as it is not at all unlikely the same standard may be raised in the next most important island, Guadeloupe, the Jules Favre ministry is left free to face with the problem whether it is better to attempt the reduction of the colonies, allow them by default to become independent, or, while they are yet French, dispose of them to the United States. This latter has seemed the feasible plan, and the particulars are now under discussion. By the sale France gains not only non-prohibition of the exportation of improved arms from our factories, but a considerable sum of money, which will come in well at this terrible crisis, and the United States, by establishing their authority on the eastern end of the Antilles, gain not only a most fruitful and valuable possession, but are enabled to put Cuba, Porto Rico, and Hayti in a train for speedy absorption by putting them between the American flag upon the east and upon the west.

As to the intrinsic value of the islands involved in this diplomacy, the annual trade is worth fully $12,000,000, the value of the agricultural products of Martinique alone being some $4,500,000 a year. Coffee, sugar, indigo, &c., are easily raised, and the usual tropical market for flour, timber, and manufactured goods is one that contains fortunes. The total population of these dependencies is something over a quarter of a million, and the area 600 square miles. The price is in doubt, but the money paid for Alaska, $7,000,000 gold, would not be dear.

English and Russian Aggression in Asia.

To the Editor of the Irish People

Sir: England and Russia, for many years, have been making extensive conquests in Asia. Russia has penetrated Asia from the north towards the south, in accordance with her geographical position. England, master of Hindostan, has been moving with gigantic strides northward. Sooner or later these two empires must meet in the fierce shock of battle.

Recently a great part of independent Tartary has been overrun by Russia, leaving a small belt of country between her and her hated foe, the English army of occupation in India. Diplomacy, chicanery and fraud are used extensively by both parties, in order to gain allies among the Indian princes, before the impending crisis bursts like a clap of thunder over the devoted head of the Asiatics. The consequences of such a fight are momentous! Potent nations are directly interested in the quarrel. Nations that have been trodden under foot by England and Russia are also deeply interested in the ultimate consequences which must result from such a portentous struggle. Ireland is deeply dissatisfied with British rule. Poland is eager to measure swords again with Russia to recover her lost nationality. England and Russia may exhaust each other on the banks of the Indus. If Russia should prevail, the time will have come for the people of Hindostan, Affghanistan, Beloochistan and Tartary to arise against Russia and overthrow her forces before they return to the north.

Poland can strike stout blows to reassert her ancient dignity and glory. Ireland, by insurrection, can prevent England from sending fresh troops to [illegible]. When the smoke and dust of the fierce encounter shall have passed away, Poland, Siberia, Tartary, India and Ireland shall arise as independent nations, the result of the grim majesty of revolution.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES McCORMICK.

THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN.—So the poet tells us; and though it is some time since he wrote it and the line has been often quoted, it is doubtful if the lesson has been very extensively learnt and practised by those to whom it more especially applies, viz., the more educated classes, who, by office or position are bound to teach and influence those in the lower ranks of life. Fossils and fictions receive more attention than life and realities; and many a man and many a woman knows more, and therefore cares more, about the mummies of the past or the ephemerae of the day, than about the living and immortal beings to whom they are surrounded, and whose temporal and spiritual welfare they might materially promote, and which many of them would, no doubt, promote, if they had the necessary knowledge of the real facts of the case.

WHATEVER devotion is costly will be frequented by those who desire to be thought rich, and whatever has an evident tendency [illegible] [illegible] reputation [illegible]

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE

[illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

SOMETHING LIKE A MANSION.—We (*Belfast Chronicle*) have been favored with the inspection of a most elegant specimen of the art of house building, and grown on the Ballymena Road, not far from Carrickfergus—the residence of Mr. French. It is a house of a good height, and was raised from most even a month in the middle of May, and it proceeded with here and measure and well. The height of the plant, from the extremity of the roof to the top of the slate, is four feet, length of the building, 16 inches, the girth, 20 feet, and the weight within two ounces of 18 lbs.

ACCIDENT FOR A BRIDGE OF A HORSE.—On Sept. tember 4, a gentleman named William Mahaffey, belonging to Monkstown, Larnmoy, was shot by a gun in a special Regiment, relative from service in Germany. It appears that Mahaffey, who was in the employment of Mr. Robert Andrews, of North street, Belfast, as a conductor, was in a carriage with the deceased, when the latter, in a drunken fit, fell on the unfortunate man, and shot him through the heart, so that he died in a few minutes. The deceased was a married man, and left a family.

DEATH OF A MASTER.—Dr Barter, the well known introducer into Ireland of the Turkish bath medical and hygienic system, died on Monday night, October 3, in St. James's Dispensary, Connaught-road, Belfast, after suffering for several months.

DOWN.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Most Rev. Dr Leahy has recently made the following promotions in his diocese: The Very Rev John McHugh, P. P., of the parish of Ballycastle, to be Vicar-General, in place of the late lamented Very Rev Dr Boyle. The Very Rev. H. J. Bernard, P. P., Kilmore, to be Vicar-General for the Northern District of the Diocese, including the parishes of Rogue, Tullylish, Ballymacarrett, Kilmore, Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, Donaghadee, Newtownards, Comber, Dromara, Ballyroney, Castlewellan, Kilcoo, Rathfriland, Clonallon, Warrenpoint, Rostrevor, Kilkeel, Annalong, Ballymartin, Kilmegan, Burren, Clonduff, Ballymacarrett

The Shamrock and the Fleur de Lis!

An Irishman in the French Foreign Legion.

WITHIN THE WALLS.

(From the Standard.)

THE ROBBERS' CAVE.

BY JOHN LOCKE

In the fall of 18— I happened to be traveling on the boat from St. Louis to New Orleans. There were not many passengers aboard; but we had not been many hours gliding down the stream before I made a few acquaintances, amongst them an intelligent old man, who, at the time I write of, had perhaps seen some sixty summers. Though many were his years, they did not seem to have much impaired his health or intellect, and he was indeed a favorite in our little circle. One calm evening we were sitting on the upper deck; there was scarcely a ripple on the surface of the water, and the white, round moon was shining mellowly down. 'Twas just such a night as would set your soul thinking of the dear, tender memories of the by-gone years, or on which one would love to listen to some tale of wild adventure. So, after much entreaty, we prevailed upon our old acquaintance to tell us the following story of his youthful days, which, as nearly as I can remember, I now give in his own words.

'Tis now many a long year ago since I left my native village in New England and set out for New York, to find another home there, and strive to build up a fortune for myself. ...

Having finished my business in Philadelphia, I set out on my homeward journey. I had to return by way of Trenton, having accounts to settle with some merchants there who also traded with our house in New York. These arrangements I soon completed to my satisfaction, and making no unnecessary delay I started for home direct.

At that time the road from Trenton to Newark was not the very pleasantest one to travel on. Rumor had it that a gang of desperate robbers prowled around it, and the stories of travelers having been robbed and murdered there were many and appalling. However, my desire to reach New York was so great that I did not pause to consider any of these dangers, so, with one companion, I started.

As the stage rattled along the road my companion and I talked of every subject but that connected with the Trenton road. ...

Breakers Ahead.

The Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps.

AID FOR THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MY LOVE.

WILHELMSHOHE.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk of the Common Council.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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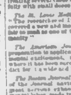

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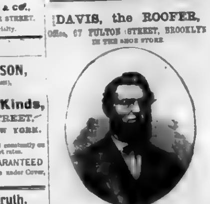

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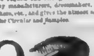

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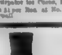

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shook, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rook."

Vol. 9—No. 251. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

BATTLE AT JOINVILLE.

Prussian Defeat.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Successful Sorties from the City.

WERE FIGHTING IN THE PROVINCES.

Peace Negociations Once More.

METZ SURRENDERED BY TREACHERY.

France More Defiant than Ever.

The Latest News.

The movement of the armies in the field in the east, south and north of France, are rapidly leading to a series of important engagements. In the east, near Besancon, the Southern Germans lately before Strasbourg, under General Beyer, have done some fighting along the River Oignon, in the neighborhood of Ressons and Genouille, small villages near Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. General Beyer claims a small victory; but at the same time the French insist that they have, in the same neighborhood, been successful, and that the troops under General Garibaldi have distinguished themselves. The town of Besancon was gutted by the Germans in their westward march. In the north the German armies have again reached the vicinity of Amiens, the capital of the Department of the Somme, in Picardy; but they have refrained from attacking the town. Part of them are said to have returned to Rheims, where a concentration of troops is apparently going on, with the intention, doubtless, of a double attack on Mezieres and Verdun.

In the west the Germans have not been able to advance beyond Orleans. They now occupy that city in force, and are actively employed in repairing the railroad between Orleans and Paris. At Chartres, towards the southward of Paris, they are also in force, levying heavy contributions on the people. This indicates that they are not strong enough to attempt a forward movement on Tours; but on the contrary are actively preparing against an attack from the French Army of the Loire.

The French are rapidly collecting a large army principally from the south of France at Tours, Angers, and Vierzon, and the firmness displayed by the Government at Tours clearly indicates that they will soon be ready to assume offensive movements for the relief of Paris. Belgian troops are again marching to the frontier. Austria has sent a frigate to Marseilles to protect her subjects. Marseilles is said, from London, to be in great agitation on account of the Red Republicans, who try to get control of the city. General von Moltke celebrated yesterday, the 26th, his seventieth birthday, at Versailles. The King, Crown Prince, and a host of princes and generals offered their congratulations. Jacoby, the great German liberal, who protested against a continuation of the war as a war of conquest, and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine against their will, and was therefore imprisoned, with seven others, has been pardoned by the Prussian Government and set at liberty. The French ...

... stretched and weakened Prussian lines and moved by Thionville and Montmedy upon Rheims, thereby compelling a complete change in the German plans and breaking the northern investment of Paris. Those who defend the Marshal from the charge of treachery, do so on the ground that he was ignorant of the true state of affairs in Paris and in France, that he disbelieved in the republic and disliked General Trochu, and that he honestly believed it best for France to end the strife on the best terms she could get. What is certain is that the reports to-day from the vicinity of Metz bring stories of the most desperate indignation among the soldiers of the surrendered army. It is said that Marshal Bazaine had to be escorted by Prussian cavalry out of his headquarters in a close carriage to the headquarters of Prince Frederic Charles. The worst feature in the case is the propogation, by those who claim to be friends of the imperialists and of Marshal Bazaine, of the most monstrous stories to justify the capitulation. Your correspondent forwards one such story received from his agent sent to Mercy le-Haut, in the arrondissement of Briey and department of the Moselle. He sends it with his protest against accepting it as probably true, and expressly to illustrate the efforts making to explain the surrender of Marshal Bazaine.

GERMAN CRUELTY.

It is stated at Mercy le-Haut, on the authority of a staff officer of General Picard, of the Imperial Guard, who claims to have escaped through the Prussian lines on the day of the surrender of Metz, that the day preceding, Wednesday, there took place the most awful scene ever witnessed in modern warfare. At two o'clock in the afternoon a compact mass of the unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks in life, and of both sexes, and numbered nearly or quite ten thousand persons. At the head marched a man and a woman, the latter carrying a white flag. In the rear were hundreds of children all carrying little white flags. Behind them moved a strong body of French troops, pressing them forward into the plain. It is stated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was no food for them, and that they were then moving forth solely to seek the means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As they approached a Prussian orderly was seen to ride to the front, ordering the outposts to fire on ...

England's Irish Prisoners.

Now that the storms and snows of winter again approach, the question arises in every Irish heart. "What of our fellow-countrymen in English dungeons? Are they to endure the crucifixion of another winter in jail, herding with convicts, compelled to perform convict labor?"

[illegible] not only every Irish heart, but every humane heart, of whatever country.

The political prisoners are men of education and refinement. Some of them passed through the halls of colleges and universities. Their companions were scholars and men of learning; all of the prisoners are virtuous and chivalric men. For such to be precipitated into the pit where the scum of English iniquity fester, must of itself be an agonizing punishment.

That ought to have sufficed.

Five years of deprivation of home, of freedom, of life's blessings—but this was but their first pain.

Five years of companionship with the branded ruffianism of England, this was their second pain. But these two tortures have not been thought enough for the Irish political prisoners.

Five years of hardship in the convict-works.

Five years of semi-starvation.

Five years of suffering from excessive cold in the icy cells in the winter, and excessive heat, among the white quarry-rocks, in the summer, where some have been well nigh blinded.

Each prisoner has therefore endured a suffering ...

To the Irish in America.

The following address from the Directors of the Irish Ambulance Corps in France, reached us too late for our impression of last week.

CAEN, NORMANDY, Sept. 27, 1870.

[illegible] erty than any other nation in the world, and yet at this supreme moment the free nations of the world leave her to her fate. She freed Italy from the foreign yoke of the Hapsburgs, and Italy now deserts her. [illegible] threatens Paris in 1870, and Austria remains a passive spectator. England, whose armies France saved in the Crimea, maintains a cold-blooded and treacherous neutrality. And America—America, forgetful of Rochambeau and Lafayette—has only her barren sympathy to offer to France—of the Revolution, France of 1793! Greece and Belgium owe their independence to France; Denmark, Sweden, and Holland exist as sovereign states under the ægis of France—and yet it is this grand and magnanimous nation that now struggles beneath the walls of its capital for very life. Civilization closes its eyes; humanity steels its heart while France, to which the civilization of the nineteenth century owes all that it has of nobleness, and the humanity of the world its grandest inspirations, is being foully murdered. England by every despicable art sought to prevent the construction of the Suez Canal; the work completed, Europe and America hailed it as the proudest triumph of modern civilization, and now Europe and America abandon that France, to whose genius and perseverance all nations are ...

New Publications.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW: Edited by Edward I. Sears, LL.D., 650 Broadway, New York.

The last issue of this high-class publication is to hand. Its contents are not much more varied than usual, but that they are more attractive and instructive than many of the previous numbers we sincerely believe. The research, analysis and profound learning exhibited on almost every page stamps this publication at once as the highest of its own or any other kind in the United States. We do not by any means either agree with all the opinions put forth by its strong array of cultured writers, nor do we believe that historical accuracy marks its papers in such a manner as to force their acceptance, which they should if they were entirely faultless. This is the most and the worst we have to say against the *National Quarterly Review*. Its broad and comprehensive grasp of subjects of vital utility and interest, and its hearty toleration in nearly every instance where a difference of opinion may be supposed to exist, render it a work as acceptable as it is valuable. The learned paper on the Abyssinian Church is quite an elaborate production, with what appears to us an under current or attempt to prove the Catholicism of that country so different from other countries. Much that might have been said of the early church of Abyssinia has been left unsaid. This country was Catholic—Roman Catholic if you will—and was peopled with saints from the earliest days of Christianity. Even as early as the sixth century Abyssinia sent out its missionaries, and a dynasty of Christian kings was established by them ...

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DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC. [illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICES. [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED. [illegible]

LOUGH SHEELIN.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

[illegible]

What Did They Do with It? [illegible]

The Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps of London. [illegible]

[illegible] … *Daily News.*

Departure of the Franco-Irish Ambulance Corps from London.—On Tuesday morning, October 11, a body of one hundred athletic young Irishmen were sent to Havre by the London Irish Ambulance Association. They assembled about seven o'clock at St. Katharine's wharf, where they were met by several members of the committee of arrangement. An immense concourse of people, including relatives of the members of the corps, assembled at the wharf to bid farewell to their friends. The young ambulance men, who were very respectably attired, presented a fine appearance, and seemed in excellent spirits. They were well provided with provision for the journey, and each carried a medical case. The roll having been called at eight o'clock by Mr Cotton, who was in charge of the body, the men entered the John Bo[illegible], amidst the warm cheering of the assembled multitude. At nine o'clock the vessel started. Two leading members of the committee accompanied the men to Gravesend, and were enthusiastically cheered on their departure. A committee, by which the members of the corps will be received, has been established at Havre. Two hundred more are to be sent out the early part of next week. Thousands continue to make applications at the office in Bolt court, but only those who are of strong constitution and excellent character are accepted. It is stated that ninety-two out of the one hundred who left yesterday were in constant employment. There were three medical men among the number.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Ireland and France.—The *Courier du Havre*, of October 7, 1870, says: It is owing to the kind attention of Mr P. J. O'Sonalon, of Havre, that the following telegram is communicated to us, which he has just received from Ireland:

DUBLIN, October 6.

"The ambulance will leave on Saturday next for Havre, per the steamer La Fontaine."

From this despatch we learn that in Ireland the French sympathies have reached the paroxysm of enthusiasm, having already organized four ambulances destined to accompany our troops on the field of battle. The promoters of this sympathetic and fraternal movement wish to pay a special homage to Havre in selecting it as the destination for the debarkation of the first ambulance.

The *Journal du Havre*, of October 7, 1870, also says: We have already apprised our readers of the first ambulance sent by the noble people of Ireland—so French in heart—have destined for the wounded of our armies. The first of these ambulances will shortly arrive in Havre. Mr P. J. O'S[illegible] of Havre kindly communicated a despatch announcing that the first ambulance leaves Dublin for Havre to-morrow by the steamer La Fontaine. The Irish people have [illegible] that the first ambulance should touch Havre [illegible] …

A furious storm raged throughout the [illegible]

The committee who have been organizing [illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

… the Central Railway, with the line running along the quays, are now in complete course [illegible]

SERIOUS SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a laborer named John Dunning, was brought to the Central Hospital, suffering from the effects of injuries received by falling off a scaffold from a building in course of erection in Henry street in connection with the York street Spinning Company. Both his arms are fractured, and the unfortunate man is in a very precarious condition.—*Belfast News-letter, Oct 12.*

BALLYMONEY OCTOBER FAIR.—On Thursday, October 13, this fair was the best held in the town for a number of years. There was a large supply of cattle. Prices were high. Mr John Bechet, of Dervock, brought forward a fine show of cattle, including springers and beef cows. Prices averaged from £16 to £2[illegible] each. He sold eleven bullocks to Mr John Fee, of Waltshaven, at £30 each. He also sold five to Mr John Nevin, [illegible], near Ballymoney, at £16 each, and he sold to Mr William Price, Belfast, two springers, at £21 each. Horses averaged from £30 to £40 each. There was a good supply of sheep, which sold at very high prices.

DIARRHŒA IN BELFAST.—We regret to state that diarrhœa is much on the increase in several parts of Belfast, but is confined chiefly to children. The immense quantity of green fruit introduced lately into Belfast has tended to spread the disease, and no persuasion can prevent young children from making purchases of the green fruit. It was only the other day a whole load of green apples was brought into one district, and used by the working classes, and sold at the rate [illegible] a penny—a fact that proved too tempting for children. Unfortunately it too often happens that, however cheap the fruit may be, it turns out in the end to be pretty expensive, when doctors' and undertakers' fees are considered.—*Belfast Paper.*

NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION FOR BELFAST.—The Town Council are at present erecting a new station for the Fire Brigade at the lower end of Chichester street, near the Municipal Buildings. It is one story in height, and about 64 feet by 25 feet. It will contain ample accommodation for 2 machines, also a six horse stable, hay loft, harness room, and sleeping room for the drivers. The engine-house yard will be enclosed by a wall, and at one end of it the boiler for heating the cells and court will be placed. There will be six gates, through which the engines can be taken out, at one side of the station opening into a new street to be formed from Police square to Oxford street. There will be two gates opening into the latter street.

ARMAGH.

NEW SESSIONAL CROWN SOLICITOR.—The Attorney General has appointed Edward Greer, Esq., solicitor, Newry, to the office of Sessional Crown Solicitor for the County Armagh, vacant by the death of John M[illegible], Esq.

IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS.—Mr Joseph Connolly, medical student of the Queen's College, son of Mr John Connolly, of Armagh, has been appointed by the Medical Committee of the Irish Ambulance, after a searching examination, assistant surgeon to that corps.

CORK.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

… carted away sand from a quarry at the New Road, for the purpose of building at houses which are being erected in the vicinity. At about 12 o'clock, noon, a slip took place which created some alarm and occasioned injury to one of the carters. Dr Cuthbert was sent for and on his arrival it was found that the man's leg was broken. It was assumed that there was no other casualty arising from the fall of the sand, and the work was recommenced. At five o'clock in the evening a discovery was made which horrified the workers—one of them turned up with his shovel the dead body of a young lad. It then became sadly evident that the unfortunate youth, whose name is John Dillon, was caught and overwhelmed in the falling earth. The deceased lad was aged ten years and was the son of a laborer resident at the Waterside. No person engaged at the quarry had noticed him about the place during the day.—*Journal.*

FERMANAGH.

THE MAGISTRACY, COUNTY FERMANAGH.—John A. Wood, Esq., of Willoughby place, Enniskillen, agent to Edward Irwin, Esq., of Derrygore House, and Leeds, England, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a magistrate for Fermanagh.

GALWAY.

PRECAUTIONS AT BALLINASLOE.—The Government have ordered the attendance of Veterinary Inspectors at and in the neighborhood of Ballinasloe, for the purpose of ensuring that none but healthy cattle shall enter the fair. The few farms in the neighborhood in which foot-and-mouth distemper recently broke out are guarded by constabulary, to prevent the movement from or to them of any animals whatsoever. Thus the most effectual measures have been adopted to insure the best sanitary state of the live stock exposed for sale at the fair.

KILDARE.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the Marquis of Kildare has been appointed Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland. The office was rendered vacant by the death of Lord Clarendon. Lord Kildare was previously a member of the Senate of the University.

KERRY.

ADMINISTERING THE NEW LAND ACT.—Mr J. Townsend Trench has carried off the distinction of delivering, in Kenmare, the first judgment under the new Irish Land Act. The inquiry partook of the character of a court of reference or friendly arbitration, directed by Lord Lansdowne, between a tenant of his lordship's, named O'Sullivan, and the latter's under tenant, Casey, holding near Kenmare. Casey appears to have been a good and improving tenant; and the reason assigned for removing him was to make room for O'Sullivan's son, returned from America. It appeared that the valuation of the holding was £12, and Casey paid O'Sullivan a rent of £[illegible]. O'Sullivan's interest in the land which he purchased thirteen years ago for £400 will expire in 1874. Mr Trench ruled that Casey was liable to eviction—that that was the landlord's right, but that the new law compelled him to pay for the exercise of that right such a sum as might reasonably satisfy the person evicted. And he … [illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

TYRONE.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

The Sprig of Shillelah France.

[illegible]

THE DESTINY OF MAN

[illegible]

(From the Sunburst.)

A MARE'S NEST.

BY JOHN LOCKE

It was fully three months before the Fourth of July that Tom Delaney and I had decided upon the spot that should be favored with our presence on the glorious anniversary of our adopted country's independence—a day which we were determined to celebrate with as much glory and enthusiasm as any two "natives" in the land.

We had much difficulty in deciding where we should migrate to. But here I had better inform my readers of our "fixed abode." Within the wave-washed borders of Gotham, we supped and slept and sauntered for 364 days in the year, and as any one acquainted with New York will think we would not be long in selecting some favorite place of interest to spend the national holiday, having as citizens of the Empire City, so many facilities within our reach. But notwithstanding the advantages we possessed, we were long before we could agree upon any one place to take wing to. Tom Delaney was as hard to be pleased as an old bachelor, and his stubborn eccentricities often brought me to the verge of making the fixed resolution of erasing his name altogether from my list of friends.

We met one Sabbath evening, however, to confer upon the all-important question. Where shall we go to on the Fourth of July? I proposed Philadelphia. Tom pronounced my proposition preposterous. I suggested Long Branch or Rockaway. Tom wouldn't hear of either place. He was deadly opposed, he said, to riding in those rough, rattling railway cars. He wanted a regular Irish jaunting car trip, or some other mode of conveyance to the scene of our frolic and festivity, by which he could have the country breeze fall in his face, puff his cigar, or troll a lively lyric, if he felt so inclined. At last, and after much angry bickerings on both sides, we agreed upon a run up the Hudson to the classical city of Troy.

On the evening preceding the "glorious Fourth" we started in the best of spirits—ay, in down right good humor. The atmosphere was delightful, and the water looked so beautifully tranquil that one would be tempted every time he looked over the boat-rail into the azure depths of the stream, on which the golden sunbeams were melting, to leap out and have a bath that would soften and sooth your very soul, you'd think, for ever after. But we controlled this strange feeling, and satisfied [illegible] …

[illegible]

… her, and walked hurriedly away, muttering something about "haythens" and "traitors to their country." Our dusky friend shouted "[illegible]" after her, but she answered not his Gaelic valedictory, and we saw her no more.

I entreated Tom Delaney to come with me to the nigger and strive to "draw him out," but all my entreaties were vain, Tom telling me I should wait until morning. We both then went down to our "dormitory" to rest for the remainder of the night. I rose early in the morning and went upon deck. I was looking out on the water when a hand was laid on my shoulder. I turned around and Tom Delaney and another gentleman stood before me.

"Our musical friend," he said, "who played Garryowen for us last evening."

I hesitated for a moment and at once the truth flashed upon me. Our dusky minstrel of the previous evening was no other than Ned McCarthy, Tom's brother in law, who had so successfully played the nigger, and made our Fourth of July excursion one of the pleasantest trips I had either since or before.

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J. G. POHLE, M.D., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, N. Y., Aug 8, 1870.

Having been made acquainted with the composition of "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid," and having carefully tested the qualities, I fully concur in the above Chemist's Public.

JOHN TORREY, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and U. S. ASSAYER.

The Christian Union (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper) says: [illegible]

COWLES'

Mercantile Copying Ink

[illegible]

COWLES'

Arabin Mucilage

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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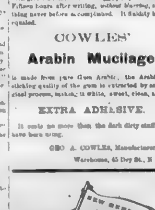

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Brewers and others, in need of any of the above articles, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT TAGGART,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
GAS AND STEAM FITTER
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
[illegible]

To Brewers and Others.

JAMES DUFFY,
COOPER,
No. 726 Sixth Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

[illegible]

Dr. R. Dwyer Joyce's Ballads.

We are happy to see that the old literary energy of Dr Joyce is reawakened. We cannot afford to lose a man who, ten years ago, was hailed by the critical press of Great Britain as "the Scott of Ireland." The true spirit of ballad poetry was never better appreciated than by Dr Joyce, of which the following powerful poem is an evidence. Dr Joyce is preparing a complete collection of his ballads, on which we cannot pass a higher eulogium than by repeating the words of one of the ablest journals in London (the ...) when reviewing his former incomplete volume:

"Year after year we were told that Ireland only waited for a poet to touch the popular heart, that she might shower her diadems on his head and fortune at his feet. 'Moore,' said the enthusiastic prophets, 'was a drawing-room canary—not a people's poet; therefore he did not succeed. Give us plain, tender ballads, and their success is certain.' Here they are, and why comes not the benediction and the ... ? No finer interpretation of popular feelings, traditions, hopes, than these ballads have ever been given to the world. The land for which they were written, and to which they vainly appeal, must be a land of torpors."

CLONTARF;

OR,

The King's Last Battle.

BY R. D. JOYCE, M. D.

[illegible]

Breastplate to breastplate, knee to knee,
Fought the Norsemen stern and bold,
Till the hot blood flowed like the Shannon tide,
And the dead lay scattered thick and wide,
And many a crest and head of pride,
On the sweltering greensward rolled!

But vain their might and their splendor,
For still we slew and slew—
Some clutched we by the flowing beards,
And pierced them through and through;
Some stamped we o'er in blood and dust,
By our conquering spears impaled;
Some slew in many a ghastly row,
Over the wide field to and fro,
Where our arrows darkened the morning glow,
And our rattling javelins hailed!

Soon round our front Prince Murrogh, (6)
In a dust-cloud, riding came,
His brows were grim as we looked on him,
And his fierce eyes shone like flame;
With armed hand before our band
[illegible]
Gallantly to earth he sprung,
Martially his armor rung,
And his loud voice rose o'er the battle clang
Like the brazen trumpet's note!

"Brave Dalgais! Meath is false to us (7)—
From the field ignobly gone—
Think not of them, for you must stem
This battle's tide alone.
Bright laurels now shall deck each brow
As we trample down the Dane;
Rich be the kite-feast now we'll spread!"

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED IRISHMEN

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE.

We, the United Irishmen, being desirous to secure unity of purpose and co-operation among Irish nationalists to attain the independence of Ireland, and to inculcate sentiments of true patriotism and economy in the administration of Irish national affairs, do hereby ordain and adopt this Constitution for our government.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—TITLE AND OBJECT.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the "UNITED IRISHMEN."

Section 2. The headquarters of the organization are, and shall be within the limits of the United States, and its object and purpose shall be to aid and co-operate with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood in their efforts to establish an Independent and Republican form of government in Ireland.

Section 3. The U. I. shall act in concert with the I. R. B., and aid them with money, war material and [illegible]

Section 4. No officer of the U. I. shall receive [illegible]

[illegible]

... and ... delegate for each two hundred members in good standing therein, and one additional delegate for a final fraction of more than one-half that number, &c.—101. No more than ... national delegates shall be elected from any one portion of the district. No proxies shall be allowed in any of the conventions of the organization.

Section 3. Delegates to National Conventions shall be elected at the regular annual district conventions, and their number from each district shall be ascertained and fixed from the last monthly reports received from the district by the Directory. National delegates shall be furnished with credentials signed by District Supervisor and Secretary, a copy of which will be forwarded to Secretary Directory by Secretary District Council, immediately after their election. The expenses of national delegates shall be defrayed from district treasury, as directed by district convention, and they shall not receive more than two dollars a day for each day spent at convention, and actual traveling expenses incurred.

ARTICLE VI.—FINANCE.

Section 1. The Directory shall receive from the District Council, on or before the 15th of each month, the consolidated monthly report of the district, with eight per cent. of the receipts of the several Sections in the district.

Section 2. Sections will forward to District Council, on or before the 5th day of each month, the monthly report of the Sections, with ten per cent. of the gross proceeds of the month, eight per cent. for use of Directory, and two per cent for use of the District Council.

Section 3. The weekly dues of members in each Section shall be at least ten cents. Initiation fee [illegible]

[illegible]

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

[illegible]

M'Garrahan's Land Claim.

A Strange Story from Washington.

[illegible]

... and immediately sent in his resignation, which was accepted—and thus ends another chapter in the famous McGarrahan case.

More calamitous, however, than the resignation of Secretary Cox, is the rumor now prevalent, that through his resignation we are to be permanently deprived of the services of his eminent brother-in-law, the Hon. S. S. Fisher, Commissioner of Patents. It is really too bad. W. ENGLISH.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE,

(Late Joseph McGuire.)

Auctioneers

AND

Real Estate Brokers,

87 CEDAR ST.

Cor. Broadway, NEW YORK.

William R. Roberts, Joseph McGuire

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,

28 Nassau street, N. Y.

Cor. Cedar street, NEW YORK.

City Residences, Stores, and Lots, Country Seats and Farms, bought, sold, rented, and exchanged. Loans negotiated, Auction Sales of Furniture, &c.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No 8 CITY HALL, NEW YORK, October 14, 1870

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that in [illegible]

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First. For laying Belgian pavement in Houston street, from Lewis street to the ferry.

Second. For laying Belgian pavement in Chrystie street, from Division to Grand street.

Third. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River.

Fourth. For building sewer in Clinton street, from Houston to Stanton street.

Fifth. For building sewer in Madison street, from Pike to Birmingham street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First. Both sides of Houston street, from Lewis street to the ferry, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second. Both sides of Chrystie street, between Division and Grand streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Tenth avenue and the Hudson River.

Fourth. Both sides of Clinton street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Fifth. Both sides of Madison street, between Pike and Birmingham streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors, New York, October 10, 1870.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.
A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.
Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.
All whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 378, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 378.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 22, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two, and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the ... tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts ... have been paid, or fully provided for to pursue ... of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Corner Broadway and Grand St.,

SELLING OFF

THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK,

Regardless of Cost,

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE,

Broadway, Corner of 20th St.

Ladies of this and neighboring cities are invited to call, as

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR.

P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.,

113, 115, 117, 119 Worth St.,

CORNER OF ELM STREET,

First Block East of Broadway.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

A full assortment of all leading domestic dress goods, Woolens, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

J. MURPHY,

DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing

And Hosiery Goods,

Nos. 74 and 236 BOWERY, N. Y.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. GENTS' LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.

WILLIAM WITTERS,

AUCTIONEER AND

Commission Merchant,

No. 484 CANAL STREET,

NEW YORK.

Sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Two o'clock.

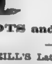
OUT-DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY

O'NEILL & BRO'S!

The Great Importer and Manufacturer of



Ladies,

Gents,

AND

Misses'

BOOTS and SHOES.

O'NEILL'S Latest Styles of

SPRING BOOTS

On the Creole Last!

FRANCIS O'NEILL & BRO'S,

No. 380 Bowery,

Opposite Fifth Street,

AND

1186 and 1187 BROADWAY, Corner of 29th Street.

KELLY'S

BOOT and SHOE

EMPORIUM,

299 HUDSON,

One door below

SPRING ST.

No Goods

MISREPRESENTED.

We have but

ONE PRICE,

and do

Business

strictly on

HONOR.

TRY

US.

MONEY REFUNDED.

... within 3 Months

ALL OUR GOODS

ARE MANUFACTURED

expressly for a

CUSTOM TRADE,

and

WARRANTED

GOOD MATERIAL

and

HONEST WORKMANSHIP,

at

CASH PRICES

that

DEFY COMPETITION.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.

The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be prepared to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Meter that may be presented to it for that purpose.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

CITY OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,

COURT HOUSE, PARK, 21 CHAMBERS STREET,

October 17, 1870.

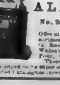
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls ... on real and personal estate and ... shareholders of bank stock for the year 1870 have been delivered to me and that all taxes are due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A.M. and 3 P.M. A deduction, at the rate of ... per cent. per annum, reckoned from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMITH,
Receiver.

ALE PUMPS.



JAMES E. WHITFIELD & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALE PUMPS,

No. 262 Water St., N. Y.,

Offer at reduced prices a large assortment of Beer Pumps for Ale, in Rosewood, Oak, and Black Walnut Cases, with Two, Three, Four, Six, and Eight Pumps. These Pumps are universally ... in use. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application.

RANGES, FURNACES AND STOVES.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

BASE BURNING STOVES.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,

247 and 249 WATER STREET.

HOTEL Cooking Apparatus a specialty.

COAL.

CHARLES JOHNSON,

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DEALER IN

Coals of All Kinds,

Nos. 3 & 5 OAK STREET.

Cor. of New Bowery, NEW YORK.

The best of Red and White Ash Coal constantly on hand, and at the lowest market rates.

QUALITY and WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Coal delivered, well screened, from under Cover, in all Seasons.

We Speak the Truth.

One million of people in the United States are suffering from nervousness and kindred diseases and, in consequence, cannot sleep, thus dragging out a miserable existence, who will hail with joy the great ... fact.

CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

The use of the CHLORALINE invariably produces long continued and refreshing sleep, with freedom from pain, and is not followed by the bodily and mental exhaustion, headache and nausea resulting from the use of narcotics.

The action of the CHLORALINE will be especially marked in Chorea, Epilepsy, Cerebral Congestion, Insomnia, Acute Mania, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Delirium Tremens, Delirious Fevers, Insanity, Piles, Headache, Children Teething, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases requiring perfect quiet for their relief or cure.

Chloral is indorsed by the best medical minds of Europe and America. Read the following, selected from thousands of like importance and weight:

[illegible]

The CHLORALINE is prepared strictly in accordance with the formula of the discoverer of CHLORAL HYDRATE, Dr Liebreich, of Berlin.

THOS. DEWITT KAVANA,

61 Barclay St., New York.

Price, 35 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1.

The 35 cent size is put up for children's use only.

The Chloraline is prepared in a concentrated form for sending by mail and physician's use.

RUPTURES CURED

Dr. J. A. Sherman,

Artistic Surgeon, respectfully offers his service in the application of his Rupture Curative Appliances, at his office, 697 BROADWAY, corner of Fourth street.

[illegible]

$2,000 CHALLENGE.

HULL'S PATENT

LIGHTNING

HEATING STOVE,

AND

Tubular Hot Air

FURNACES,

For burning Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Can be used with or without Self Feeder.

The Patentee now challenges the world for the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000) to produce a Furnace and Stove, now manufactured in the United States, equal to them for burning ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL. Send for a Circular. Manufactured by the

UNITED STATES IRON WORKS,

119th street, East River, New York

GROCERIES.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]

PETER LYNCH & CO.

[illegible]

DAVIS, the ROOFER,

Office, 67 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

IN THE SHOE STORE.

Repairs Tin, Shingle, Gravel, and Slate Roofs, Gutters, Leaders, &c. As I work myself, parties can rely on having their Roofs well done.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

AMERICAN

Buttonhole, Overseaming

AND

Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Offices, 1129 Chestnut street, Philadelphia and 592 Broadway, New York.

The celebrated Combination Machines manufactured by this Company are unquestionably superior to all others, making, in addition to all things done by the best Lock Stitch Machines,

Button and Eyelet Holes,

in all fabrics, and Overseaming.

No one should purchase before examining this machine, for, from the great variety and excellence of work, it has gained the unanimous verdict of being the best and

ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever manufactured.

The buttonhole is genuine—same stitch as by hand but more regular and stronger. This machine is now in use by manufacturers, dressmakers, tailors, ladies, shoemakers, etc., and gives the utmost satisfaction.

Send for Circulars and Samples.

O C

The Highest Cash Prices

PAID FOR

OLD NEWSPAPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind;

OLD BLANK-BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full,

and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, Patent-Medicine Agents, Printing-Offices, Bookbinders, Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, and Express Offices, &c.

JOHN C. STOCKWELL,

25 Ann street, N. Y.

PAINTING.

BOURKE & McDOWELL,

House, Sign, and Decorative

PAINTERS,

111 Fourth Avenue,

Cor. Twelfth St., NEW YORK.

JAMES A. BOURKE, A. McDOWELL,
... East 31st St. 335 1st Ave.

CHARLES J. QUINN,

Plain & Decorative House, Sign & Banner

PAINTER,

No. 8 Peck Slip, N. Y.

Society and Political Banners Furnished at Short ..., Mottoes for City and Country.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

CORNS, BUNIONS,

FROSTED AND DISEASED JOINTS, BAD NAILS,

Cured without pain by

DR. W. JAMES.

Dr. W. James' Extirpator for Corns, Bunions, etc. Price 50 Cents and $1 per Box at No. 474 1-2 BROADWAY, or by mail.

Who is Your Hatter?

The latest SPRING STYLES of Gentlemen's

SILK AND FELT HATS.

Also, Youths' Fancy Hats and Caps of the latest and most approved fashion, at

J. CALLAHAN & CO'S Hat Emporium,

Cor. Grand and Broome st. ...

T. H. TREADWELL,

Real Estate Agency,

150 Franklin Avenue,

Near Fulton Avenue,

BROOKLYN.

Improved Lots for Sale on very reasonable terms.

Dr. R. Dwyer Joyce's Ballads.

CLONTARF;

OR,

The King's Last Battle.

BY R. D. JOYCE, M. D.

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Section 4. No officer of the U. I. shall receive any compensation whatever for fulfilling the duties of such office; only the actual expenses of outlays for supplies shall be defrayed from the funds of the ...

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

M'Garrahan's Land Claim.

A Strange Story from Washington.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REAL ESTATE.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE,

(Late Joseph McGuire,)

Auctioneers

AND

Real Estate Brokers,

87 CEDAR ST.

Cor. Broadway. NEW YORK.

William R. Roberts, Joseph McGuire.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,

NEW YORK.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Corner Broadway and Grand St.,

SELLING OFF

THEIR

ENTIRE STOCK,

Regardless of Cost,

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW STORE

Broadway, Corner of 20th St.

Ladies of this and neighboring cities are invited to call, as

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P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.,

113, 116, 117, 119 Worth St.,

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First Block East of Broadway.

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

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AUCTIONEER AND

Commission Merchant,

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NEW YORK.

Sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Two o'clock.

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRY

O'NEILL & BRO'S!

The Great Importer and Manufacturer of

Ladies,

Gents,

AND

Misses'

BOOTS and SHOES.

O'NEILL'S Latest Styles of

SPRING BOOTS

On the Creole Last!

FRANCIS O'NEILL & BRO'S,

No. 380 Bowery,

Opposite Fifth Street.

AND

1166 and 1167 BROADWAY, Corner of 28th Street.

KELLY'S

BOOT and SHOE

EMPORIUM,

299 HUDSON,

One door below

SPRING ST.

No Goods

MISREPRESENTED.

We have but

ONE PRICE,

and do

Business

strictly on

HONOR.

TRY

US.

MONEY REFUNDED.

Shoes

EXCHANGED

within

3 Months.

ALL OUR

GOODS

ARE MANUFACTURED

expressly for a

CUSTOM TRADE,

and

WARRANTED

GOOD MATERIAL

HONEST WORKMANSHIP,

at

CASH PRICES

that

DEFY COMPETITION.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,

COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET, October 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

ALE PUMPS.

JAMES H. WHITFIELD & SON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALE PUMPS,

No. 262 Water St., N. Y.,

RANGES, FURNACES AND STOVES.

DEANE'S FRENCH RANGES.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES.

BASE BURNING STOVES.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,

247 and 249 WATER STREET.

HOTEL Cooking Apparatus a specialty.

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(Successor to Thomas Walsh),

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We Speak the Truth.

CHLORALINE, OR ELIXIR OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

THOS. DEWITT KAVANA,

61 Barclay St., New York.

Price, 35 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1.

The 35 cent size is put up for children's use only.

The Chloraline is prepared in a concentrated form for sending by mail and physician's use.

RUPTURES CURED

Dr. J. A. Sherman,

$2,000 CHALLENGE.

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HEATING STOVE,

AND;

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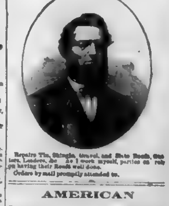

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

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AND

Sewing Machine Co.

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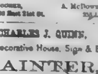
ONLY COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ever manufactured.

Send for Circular and Samples.



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CORNS AND BUNIONS.

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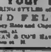

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Drift Wreck on the Irish Coast.

TO MY FATHER.

My father, I recall the dreams
Of childish joy and wonder,
When thou wert young as I now am—

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

The following rustic song is the composition of [illegible] Spailpin [illegible] He was a [illegible] the County of Kerry, and the cause of his [illegible] hardships he suffered during his [illegible] in search of [illegible] through the County [illegible] Tipperary, [illegible] and other [illegible] districts. The present words are not older than the early part of the present century, though the air and title are much more ancient—Spailpin Fanach being one of the [illegible] of the [illegible] by the Irish Jacobite bards. [illegible] in the Irish text is meant the town of Castleisland, County Kerry, in which neighborhood our "roving spailpeen" was probably born.

AN SPAILPIN FANAČ

Go deo, deo [illegible] go Caiseal
Ag d'ol na [illegible] mo s[illegible]nte,
Na ar [illegible] na [illegible] a m' suiðe cois balla
A m' scaoinse ar leal-taoib [illegible] sráide.
Bodairiðe na tíre ag [illegible] ar a g-capaill
Dá fiafraiðe an b-fuilim hireálta,
Téanam [illegible]—tá [illegible] cúrsa fada—
Seo ar siubal an Spailpín Fánač

A m' Spailpín Fánač fágfad mise
Ag [illegible]
Ag [illegible] go moč ar maidin
'S ag [illegible] galair cráiðte.
Ní feicfear corrán a m' láiṁ čum bainte,
Súist ná feac beag rámainne,
Aċt [illegible] na b-Francač [illegible] mo leaṫlaiṁ
Is píce [illegible]

Go Calainn nuair léimim a mo [illegible] a m' [illegible]
'S mé [illegible] gearrta
S nuair [illegible] go Duibhinn [illegible]
"So čugaib an Spailpín Fánač"
Cruinneočaiḋ me ciall is triallfad čum baile,
Is claoiḋfead seal le m' ṁáiṫrín,
'S go bráṫ arís ní glaoḋfar m' ainm
'S an tír-so, Spailpín Fánač

Mo čuig céad slán čum dúiṫċe m' aṫar
Agus čum an Oileáin ġrádmair
Is čum [illegible] na Culač, os díb nár misde,
A n-aimsir [illegible] na [illegible]
Aċt anois o táim-se a m' [illegible] boċt
[illegible]
A measc na dúiṫċiðe [illegible],
Is é mo čúṁa croiðe mar fuair me 'n gairm
Beiṫ riaṁ a 'm Spailpín Fánač.

A g-Ciarraiḋe 'n grinn do ġeobṫaoi 'n ainnir
Go m-b' fonn le fear suiðe láiṁ léi,
Na m-biaḋ [illegible] n a gnaoi mar cala,
'S a cul fionn fada fáinneač,
A cruinn cíoča geala narb nár scarpead,
'S a mala caol mar snáiðe.
Is mór go m-b' fearr liom ná [illegible] ó Calainn
M biaḋ na céadta púnt le fáġail léi

Is ró breáġ is cuiṁin liom mo daoine beiṫ seasaḋ
[illegible]
Faoi [illegible] faoi [illegible], faoi laoiġ beaga geala
'Gus capaill aca le n-áireaṁ,
Buḋ é toil Críost gur cuireaḋ sinn asta,
'S go n-deačamar a leiṫ ar sláinte
S gur b é [illegible] mo čroiðe n gač tír dá raċaim
"Cá [illegible] Spailpín Fánač"

Dá d-tigeaḋ an Francač anonn tar calaiṫ,
'S a campa [illegible]
Agus Bo[illegible] Ó Gráda [illegible] a baile
Agus Tadg [illegible] Ó Dálaiġ.
Do biaḋ [illegible] an ríġ go léir dá leagaḋ
Agus yeomen [illegible] dá cárnaḋ
Is Clanna [illegible] Gaoda gač am dá d-treascairt
Sin cobar ag an Spailpín Fánač

THE SPAILPIN FANACH

Air—"The girl I left behind me"

No more—no more in Cashel town
I'll sell my health a-raking,
Nor on days of fairs rove up and down,
Nor join the merry making
There, mounted farmers came in throng
To try and hire me over
But now I'm hired, and my journey's long
The journey of the Rover!

I've found, what rovers often do,
I've trod my health down fairly
And that wand'ring out on morning's dew
Will gather fevers early
No more shall flail swing o'er my head,
Nor my hand a spade-shaft cover.
But the Banner of France float o'er my bed,
And the Pike stand by the Rover!

When to Callan, once, with a hook in hand,
I'd go to early shearing,
Or to Dublin town—the news was grand
That the "Rover gay" was nearing.
And soon with good gold home I'd go,
And my mother's field dig over—
But no more—no more this land shall know
My name as the "Merry Rover"

Five hundred farewells to Fatherland!
To my loved and lovely Island!
And to Culach's boys—they'd better stand
Her guards by glenn and highland
But now that I am poor and lone
A wand'rer—not in clover—
My heart it sinks with bitter moan
To have ever lived a Rover

In pleasant Kerry lives a girl,
A girl whom I love dearly.
Her cheek's a rose, her brow's a pearl,
And her blue eyes shine so clearly!
Her long fair locks fall curling down
O'er a breast untouched by lover
More dear than dames with a hundred poun'
Is she unto the Rover!

Ah, well I mind when my own men drove
My cattle in no small way
With cows, with sheep, with calves they'd move
With steeds too west to Galey
Heaven [illegible] I'd lose each horse and cow,
And my health but half recover
But it breaks my heart for her sake, now,
That I'm only a sorry Rover.

But when once the French come o'er the main
With stout camps in each valley
With Buch O'Grady back again,
And poor brave "Tadhg O'Dalaigh,"
O the Royal Barracks in dust shall lie
The yeomen we'll chase over
And the English clann be forced to fly
'Tis the sole hope of the Rover!

The Lineage of McMahon.

MARSHAL McMAHON is a lineal descendant of Mahon, the [illegible] who died A.D. 1119 [illegible]

[illegible]

The Giant's Causeway.

It has been supposed that these stones were ejected from the earth [illegible]

[illegible]

Memorials of the Green Isle.

BY M. C.

ARDFINNAN, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

AROUND THE HEARTH AT HOME.

[illegible]

WEARING AWAY

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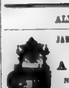

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, AUG. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, including Governor's Island.) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty first Wards of the City and County of New York.

A Representative in the Forty second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Charles H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 378, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 378.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 26, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing [illegible]

[illegible]

Who is Your Hatter?
[illegible]

THE IRISH PEOPLE;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

OF NEWS, POLITICS and LITERATURE.

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

PETER McCORRY, Editor.

OFFICE—47 Beekman street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 3094, New York City.

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Answers to Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot undertake to return any rejected communications.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Chicago.—We hope to live to see the day when all true Irishmen in America will be as strong in union as they were heretofore weak in disunion. It seems strange to us that union has such terrors for you.

"THE MARTYR'S DEATH STRUGGLE."—This poem contains many beautiful thoughts, and some of them well expressed; but on the whole is rather faulty and unfit for publication.

The Irish People.

Saturday, November 12, 1870.

The French Republic Sold Out and Betrayed.

IF the news which reached us last Friday morning by cable should turn out true, the days of the young French Republic are numbered. An armistice for twenty-five days has, we are told, been concluded. That piece of imbecility, M. Thiers, an English toady, has permitted himself to be played upon by England and Prussia alternately, until the future fate of France is all but ruined. An armistice of such duration is tantamount to a disgraceful and humiliating peace for France.

Should this news turn out to be true, Prussia will have time to reorganize her armies and the enthusiasm of the French people shall have cooled down to a degree sure to beget indifference. The treachery of Bazaine and the weakness of Thiers will do more to disgrace the gallant French nation than the reverses of fifty Sedans.

Thiers was admitted to a conference with the King of Prussia on Tuesday last, which lasted for three hours. A military council was held [illegible]

Should the result turn out favorable for the intriguers who desire to see the dynasty of Napoleon restored, Prussia is the gainer; for, by that means a government to the liking of King William will come into existence, and a peace which will add further glory to Prussia and deeper disgrace to France will be sure to follow. If, on the other hand, should the popular voice declare for Republicanism, then Prussia will have gained time for the purpose of recruiting her shattered strength; and time, so valuable to Trochu and his newly-formed armies, thus wasted cannot but result disastrously to the cause of France.

If further proof were required to show that the action of Thiers was pleasing to the Prussians, we find it in the relationship of good feeling between Bismarck and Earl Granville. The latter wily diplomatist makes an offer of mediation through Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister at London, and Bismarck replies quite graciously, and gives the assurance that there will be no obstacle offered by him to the election of members to the Legislative Assembly. Of course not. There will, on the contrary, be every assistance given to aid the elections; but that aid will be in the Prussian interest. Bismarck—kind soul—fears that Paris will misinterpret England's motive in offering to mediate.

There are others besides the Parisians who will likely misinterpret the motive of England in her interference. The Parisians will not be alone in that respect we may rest assured. The republicans of England and Ireland, and of America, will properly estimate the action of England in assisting to bring about this inglorious armistice, which can only terminate in ruin and disorder to the cause of France, and consequently to the cause of European civilization.

This armistice raises the bloody flag of imperialism once more in Europe, and prolongs the reign of feudalism. By it the bright dawn of universal freedom is eclipsed. It may be but a thunder-cloud however that darkens the horizon of Europe, rendered more portentous by the intensity of its blackness, and from which shall flash forth the destructive lightnings that shall rend thrones and dynasties for ever.

France beaten must be despoiled and trampled on. This is now our only hope. The ravages of the invader will inspire a deadly national hatred, from which shall spring the Prussian Nemesis—the precursor of an everlasting republic.

Scarce three months have passed, and in that short time the French Empire has been annihilated, two of the greatest nations in Europe have been devastated by the mad ambition of kings and emperors. Three months more, and not a crowned head may be seen in the fair lands of Europe. Liberty and humanity must triumph in the end.

The Truce is gone up—no armistice! The war goes on.

A. Oakey Hall for Mayor.

THE late action of the Federal government at Washington in attempting to intimidate the free electors of this city, and to create a military despotism at the polling booths, has sent such a thrill of horror through the community of this city and State, that the act has been met by a stern defiance, which should teach those Federal authorities the danger in future of carrying [illegible]

The Irish "Should" Fight for France.

[illegible]

Amnesty to the Irish Martyrs

BY D. HOLLAND.

[illegible]

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

[illegible]

A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR IRISH-AMERICANS.

[illegible]

A HEALTHY EVIDENCE OF UNION

[illegible]

THE RED HAND CIRCLE, F. B.

[illegible]

A "CORRECTION" CORRECTED.

[illegible]

A SERENADE

[illegible]

The Elections and the Men to be Elected.

[illegible]

The Great Irish Democratic Rally.

[illegible]

For Representative in Congress, Eighth Congressional District,

GEORGE WILKES.

THE "BOSS" AND THE "MAD-OX."

[illegible]

For Representative in Congress, Fifth Congressional District,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

For Representative in Congress, Fifth Congressional District,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

For Representative in Congress, Fifth Congressional District,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

For Representative in Congress, Eighth Congressional District,

GEORGE WILKES.

Facts for the Ladies.

[illegible]

SISTER DOROTHEE. Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

For Representative in Congress, Eighth Congressional District,

GEORGE WILKES.

A National Work.

[illegible]

Household Remedies.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

IRELAND FOR THE Old Democracy!

The Last Grand Rally!

American Citizens in British Dungeons.

IRISH PATRIOTS, MARTYRS AND SOLDIERS UNDER THE OLD FLAG.

Shall Bullets Control the Ballot? Adopted Citizens to the Rescue.

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Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has for nearly forty years recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in yellow fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use taken out of the body those matters which feed the malignity of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

I. L. Cook, Publisher of the State Banner, Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of dyspepsia after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

LUNGS AND KIDNEYS CURED.

Isaac W. Briggs, of 145 Suffolk street, New York, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for thirty years, having commenced to use them in February, 1836, for Dyspepsia and Affections of the Lungs and Kidneys. He took Brandreth's Pills every day for thirteen months, and in March, 1837, became a perfectly sound, healthy man though before he commenced with this great medicine he was on the verge of the grave.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. [illegible]

LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ.

New York, [illegible]

Hon. B. BRANDRETH:

MY DEAR SIR—I have received the supply of your invaluable Pills which you have so kindly sent me. I have not only used them myself in South America, as well as in this country, for the last thirty years, never allowing myself to be without them, but have purchased them by the gross, to distribute to persons upon my estates and elsewhere, having found them efficacious in almost every variety of disease, especially those peculiar to the Southern continent. I esteem, therefore, very highly the supply you now send me, and thank you very cordially for the kind words in which you convey your generous and friendly sentiments. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, [illegible]

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW YORK.

Sold by all druggists. See that my name is in the Government stamp. [illegible]

CARBOLIC SALVE. [illegible] for all Malignant Sores and Ulcers; and for Wounds, Burns, Cuts, and all Skin Diseases, no equal to a rapid healing agent has yet been discovered. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. JOHN F. HENRY, [illegible]

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[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

For Representative in Congress, Fifth Congressional District, GEORGE WILKES.

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For Representative in Congress, Eighth Congressional District, GEORGE WILKES.

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For Representative in Congress, Eighth Congressional District, GEORGE WILKES.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST PUBLISHED, An Illustrated, Large-Print Prayer-Book, THE MANUAL OF THE BLESSED TRINITY.

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shock, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 253. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

FRANCE ALIVE!

A Glorious Victory at Orleans.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE PRUSSIANS.

French Armies Moving to the Relief of Paris.

RUSSIA MOVING.

England in Agitation.

A GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR AT HAND.

The Latest News.

...various French forward movements towards Paris and a sortie from Paris are about taking place at the same time leaves no doubt that the long contemplated and concerted movement for the relief of Paris has been inaugurated. A rumor that Austria is beginning to [illegible] this war business, and in favor of France, has sent general stocks down and French stocks up. Advices from Paris report the Germans digging away as hard as ever in the night, and hiding and resting in daytime. The surrender and capitulation of Neu Breisach, a very small fortress on the Rhine, is confirmed.

By Telegram, November 13.

The success of the French in the battle of Orleans was much greater than the comparatively scant details received lately indicated. The victory of the French and the defeat of the Germans were complete. And perhaps nothing proves more clearly how endangered the Germans at Versailles have become than the great hurry with which three army corps are being pushed south towards Toury, a city some thirty miles north of Orleans and the Loire, where the defeated General von der Tann and his Bavarians succeeded in making a stand. It has been settled for some time, and a dispatch from Berlin confirms it, that Paris will not be bombarded, but only inclosed and surrounded in such a manner that General Trochu will have to capitulate to famine if not relieved in time. To effect this relief, the present energetic movements in the field on the part of the French are due, and there is but little doubt that Bourbaki from the north, and Keratry from the west, each with an army of some 75,000 to 100,000 men, will soon join in the general attack on the German line around Paris; and, taking into consideration how weak and thin their line is in many places, a relief of Paris seems not at all improbable, the less so as long as General Trochu somehow is clearly aware of what is going on outside, and is preparing to meet the approaching armies half way by means of a grand sortie. From all other parts of France the news is equally encouraging. Garibaldi is marching to the support of Belfort, a fortress in upper Alsace, after having successfully fought the Prussians near Montbeliard and Delle—two cities close to the Swiss frontier and in a mountainous district. [illegible]

...people of Orleans. He has now returned to Tours [illegible]

Minister Gambetta, in his proclamation to the Army of the Loire, congratulates the soldiers on their victories of the 9th and 10th. He says:

"Your courageous efforts recall victory to our cause. France owes her first ray of hope to you, and I offer you the public praise and gratitude for your reward. Recovering strength with discipline, you have retaken Orleans, inaugurating a glorious offensive. You are on the road to Paris, which awaits you; our honor hangs on your loosening the grasp of these barbarians. Redouble your constancy and ardor, and you will overcome your enemies' superiority in cannon with French élan and patriotic fury. So will the Republic issue victorious from the struggle."

The tidings of the victory of the army of the Loire have roused the wildest excitement throughout France. Great numbers of troops are hurrying from the South to join the forces of Gen. Paladines.

A DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1870.

Queen Augusta received the following dispatch from King William on Saturday, dated at Versailles on the 11th:

"Gen. Von Der Tann yesterday retired from Orleans to Toury before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by Gen. Wittich and Prince Albrecht. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin will also join his forces to those of Von Der Tann to-day."

Another dispatch from Versailles, dated yesterday, says: "Gen. Von Der Tann, on the 9th, repulsed all the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants. Only then did the Germans retire. On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian ammunition train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French. No movements have been reported to-day."

RUSSIA AROUSED.

There is great excitement in London to-night in high political circles over the designs of Russia. It is believed that she has a secret understanding with [illegible]

The Irish Ambulance at Havre.

(From the Courier du Havre.)

WHAT has occurred to-day at Havre has been something grand. We are also tempted to say, in the words of the apostle, St. Paul, that it is a great sacrament. Ireland and France, whose earthly friendship was in a manner worn out during the prosperity of our country, have given each other a warm embrace—the promise and presage of an alliance for life and death between the two peoples. The Saxon (Sassenach) has had for three centuries and more his foot upon the neck of the Irish Celt. The same Saxon treads for two months and a-half the soil of our France. Celtic also, and the hatred with which he inspires us explains that of the Irish people against their oppressors. Henry VIII. and Cromwell go this day under the names William and Bismarck. It is in misfortune that friendships be[illegible] ...you who have come as friends and brothers to care our wounded on the battle-field, a blessing on you! The visit which you pay us to-day with the hospital cross for your banner, we will return with the sword of liberty, and then repeat together, "France and [illegible]"

The following letter, which we copy from the *Irish Times*, conveys the startling and unexpected intelligence that the corps has already become all but extinct.

DEAR FATHER—We are still at Havre, and having a good time of it; nothing is good enough for us. I and M—— are living with such nice people. We are offered wine all day, and fruit. The people in the street run out with towels and boots for us after our travels. Their kindness I will never forget. All the men, except a few, live in one large ballroom, but there are some differences with the men. Captain C—— came over, and thought he could take all the men away to fight, but found he could not, as yesterday Mr. P. J. Smyth told the men that [illegible]

...not gladly take up arms for France; but they consider that they have been badly treated and fooled, for the sake of gaining commissions for some men who have undertaken the formation of this Brigade, and who have made such a mess of it that even the Tours government does not seem disposed to accept their services. About forty of the ambulance men volunteered willingly for Cherbourg; twenty more gave a reluctant consent; and these sixty men were embarked for Caen last evening, under charge of a Captain Kirwin, who came with the men from Dublin in the capacity of sergeant-major of the corps. Mr. Smyth was to accompany them as far as Caen. A notice appeared conspicuously yesterday at the Elysee—the assembly rooms appointed as the quarters of the Irish—to the following effect. "All men wishing to return to Dublin must give in their names before four o'clock this evening, or they will be *arrested by the French authorities.*" Now, why should they be arrested by the French authorities for not returning to Dublin? The notice, of course, was a stratagem meant to compel the men to "volunteer" for Cherbourg; but they were firm, and gave in their names to be sent back to Dublin if not retained in the Ambulance Corps. They are, I'm told, to be sent home to-day.

Prussian Treason in Republican America.

BY D. HOLLAND.

THE pertinacity with which the Germans in America labor to excite the sympathy of this great Republic in favor of Prussia and against France would be worthy of all commendation were it worked in a good cause.

But the whispering humbleness with which the imbecile government of that greatest political failure of the age, yclept General Grant, [illegible]

...ment, at the appeal of the German consul-general actually interfered to prevent them from departing from our shores—interfered (oh! American republicans, blush to hear it) in utter [illegible] law.

Elated by such a triumph, what wonder that the Germans, who, whilst they call themselves republicans here, conspire (in their hereditary serf-like fashion, true to the slavish instincts instilled into them at home from generation to generation, whilst gallant France was fighting the battles of humanity) with the European tyrants to trample out republican freedom in the Old World, call upon Grant and his colleagues to prevent the exportation from American sea-ports of anything likely to contribute to the relief and sustenance of the French people in this, the hour of their great struggle.

The demand is gross, brutal, insolent and audacious; but it is in some sort palliated by the base and servile attitude of the feeble statesmen who profess to rule this great Republican Union. The Germans dare not make it, did they not know the men with whom they have to deal. They would not make it, only that they see that the protracted war is bringing ruin on Fatherland, and that now, no matter how it ends, it must bring, not union and prosperity, but destruction and exhaustion to Germany, who has sent her best men, capable of military service, into the French territory.

Poor Dutchmen! the iron of the petty despotism at home from which you were so eager to fly to this great free Republic, has so rusted into your miserable souls that you cannot see that it is against the tyrannic system which ground you down, and which now so savagely destroys the manhood of Fatherland, that this chivalrous, indomitable, republican France is [illegible]

But surely the Irish element here is stronger [illegible]

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Irish People.

[illegible]

GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

CUISLE MO CHROIDE.

Do tugas grád aiaib duit a spéir-bean ar d-túis,
Ó leagas mo súil ar do Bháin éais;
Do b' fearr nā bólact bat bāna gus dúba
Go m-beiteá 's an g-cúinne ag am máiṫrín.
Biad do leaba románad cóirigṫe ó ló anns an rúm,
'S do máta breág bo 'gat ann le crúd—
Cuirfinn búclaoi ad bróga, lúga cróin-neaé is púnt—
'S a stóir díl na tabarfá do lám dam?

Mo lám duit ní tabarfainn go deo le aon fonn,
Go g-cuirfeá scéal cum mo máiṫrín,
Mar do fuair sí do tuairisc beiṫ snaraé ar d-túis,
'S go n-ólfá do crúsca a d-tig 'n tá-bairne.
Nár luga leat-sa cróinn d' ól nā cúig púnt,
'S dā d-tárlaé fear ceoil leat gan feoirling 'n a trúnc
D' ólfā-sa "pórter" is mór cuid de 'n fiúnn
'S a stóirín cé tabarfaé bean bréaé duit?

Nā creid-se na bréiṫre 's na bréaga so ar siúbal,
Mar is anam mo dul a d-tig 'n tábairne.
Tā airgead am póca 'gus mór cuid am trúnc,
'S níor ólas riam púnt ar aon láṫair.
Bíé a malairt de gnoé 'gam de 's an b-fógmar bí cugam
Ag buain garraíde 'tátaoi 's ag cur stácaoi ar bonn
Mo máta beiṫ lán de bat bāna 'gus dúba
Gan aoinneaé dā crúé aćt mo máiṫrín.

PULSE OF MY HEART

"The love of my bosom, fair maiden, was thine,
Since first saw my eyes thy white graces;
More welcome than droves of the black and white kine
Was thy form in my home's pleasant places!
O, thy couch would be placed in a room sunny bright,
The cows would low soft for thy pail at twilight
Thy fair little shoes with rich buckles be dight,
Then grant me thy hand and caresses?"

"My hand I won't give thee, don't hope it at all
Till mamma shall have conned the tale over;
For the fame of thy name is, alas! very small,
She hears thou'rt a drinker and rover!
That 'tis little thou didst think to spend five times a pound,
And, were there a farthingless bard to be found,
O, the poster itself soon in drink would go round.
What maid would choose thee for her lover?"

"Don't trust in such slander, bright pulse of my breast!
Not oft to the tavern I'm roaming;
And there's gold in my pocket and goods in my chest,
'Tis few I e'er spent on cups foaming
O, when ripe harvest comes what increase will be mine,
With yellow corn stooks to build stack tall and fine;
Ah! shall none but my mother the black and white kine
Then milk in the red, dewy gloaming?"

Charlemont House.

Lord Charlemont, not a single one of the old family residences will remain.

... above the rest of the community in rank, and permitting the accumulation of landed property, is that men of the class thus created are of use in giving a tone to all society. We do not stop to inquire how far there is truth in the argument; but, most unquestionably, so far as Ireland is concerned, Dublin furnishes a very singular example. The capital of Ireland cannot boast the residence of a single "live lord." The Church Parliament has brought several of the peerage at present to Dublin. Our hotel keepers are pompously parading the names of titled strangers whom they are lodging. The few Irish noblemen who know anything of the capital of their native country know it only in its hotels. The sale of Charlemont House is the sign and token that the absentee migration is complete.

We need not ask the citizens of Dublin to estimate the positive material loss which Dublin and Ireland sustain in the withdrawal of sums of money now spent in London, which once were expended in our own city and our own land. The loss to the strength of public sentiment in the removal and denationalizing of our aristocracy is almost irresistibly suggested by the recollection of all that was done for Ireland by the first owner of Charlemont House. We are afraid that the dismantled mansion of the patriot peer is not likely to be occupied by a tenant who will be able to serve Ireland in the same way. We may ask if even those who fancy that it is the detestable Union which upholds the influence of the Irish upper classes, to compare the old occupation of Charlemont House when it was the residence of Earl James, and the resort of Grattan, of Flood, and other men whose names are enumerated in Irish history, with any to which it will be consigned by "the auctioneer's hammer," and say of which of them the Irish upper classes ought to feel most proud.

It is scarcely necessary to follow out the reflections which the auction bill of Charlemont House suggests. There is after all an historic interest about the old mansion. About a hundred years have passed away since it was built by James, Earl of Charlemont. It rose almost with the first manifestations of the Irish spirit of liberty, to the full development of which its owner so largely contributed in after times. It is said to have been built exactly at the period when the octennial bill made the Irish House of Commons a really elective body. In some of its rooms were held many of the councils of the band of patriots who, fifteen years afterwards, wrested Irish independence from the English Minister. It was from its doors that Lord Charlemont proceeded in state to the Rotundo as President of the Convention of Irish Volunteers, and in meetings of the friends of Ireland within its walls the plans were laid and the resolutions drawn which eventuated in the memorable declaration that no power on earth, except the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland could make laws to bind the ...

THE IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS OF FRANCE.

Grand Reception of the Irish Ambulance Corps.

... for men to go—provided that no armed men be allowed to pass. ... the *Freeman* of Thursday, we find this astounding statement:—"Letters were received from the deputation who accompanied the Ambulance Corps to Havre, reporting that the corps, *in full strength*, was to move at once to the scene of their duties, leaving behind *only one man*." We shall be most happy to hear that all the statements in the English and Irish papers, which we have summarized above, are pure inventions; that Captain Kirwin has had no need to form an Irish regiment out of the rejected of the "Ambulance Corps." But as yet we have seen no contradiction whatever. All accounts concur in stating that the project has ended in a complete collapse; that it has come to complete and unexpected grief.—*Irishman.*

Joe Rentell the Barber.

BY JOHN LOCKE.

It is now half a score years since I left the little hamlet in one of the southern counties of Ireland where first my visual orbs saw the light. I have sad and pleasant memories of the dear little village—recollections that no time or no change can erase from my mind; and among them there is not one more vivid than that of the village barber, whose name heads this paper.

Joe Rentell was, indeed, one of the strangest of men, full of quaint ideas, blunt and eccentric, easily irritated, and easily brought down to affable tranquility. There was nothing boorish or morose in his temperament, no silly hauteur in his demeanor; a strict, straightforward man, he kept true through all his years, from youthhood to senility, to those high, pristine principles which entitle their possessors to be ranked amongst "Nature's noblemen."

When but a lisping boy I was one of old Joe's favorites, and I was yet in my teens when I forfeited his favor. Indeed, he manifested such a coldness towards me at one time that I thought we could never be reconciled to each other; at least I fancied ...

Och, darlint, 'tis red and 'tis yaller,
The openin' over so wide;
...
Till I get a strong ... to be id.
... the whiskey got into the brain,
... knew that his head ... night—
Keep aisy, I tell you keep aisy,
Or you'll lave me a widow to-night!

Me bouchal, 'tis ugly it's lookin',
Just undher your beautiful chin;
Keep the handkerchief closer around id,
So the cowld o' the night won't get in.
But you'll yet pay him back wid revengeance—
The murtherin' act he will rue,
'Tis the mercy o' God that you didn't
Come home wid yer throat cut in two.

There, lay yer poor head on the pillow—
Ay, now you'll thank God you've a wife;
But how can I keep down me passion,
When I look at you wounded for life?
Tell me what did you say to the barber,
When he tore thro' yer beautiful chin?
Did you rise up and tear him to pieces,
Or shake him half out of his skin?

Oh! holy Saint Patrick! you're changin'
To yaller, an' purple, an' white;
If you die in a suddent an' lave me,
I'll hang for the barber to-night.
But why don't you spake, or say somethin'?
Why don't you sit up in the bed?
If he cut thro' yer throttle, he didn't
Cut the tongue at laste out o' yer head!

Poor, honest, irritable Joe! He read the uncouth verses over and over, in a perfect frenzy of "uncommon wrath;" then cut them out and placed them in his note-book, secretly but solemnly resolving to unearth the author one day or other.

He wrote a long letter to the Editor of the *Admonisher*, abusing him in all the moods and tenses, for giving publicity to what he was pleased to call "the lutarious and leprous lucubrations of some piping poetaster;" and demanding as a right the ... with. He received, of course, a scathing reply from "the Editor" (by post), denouncing him fiercely for daring to imagine that he, the Editor, could, or would reveal the true cognomen of any one of his contributors to any outside party, especially to a "plebeian barber!"

The "Editor's" note settled poor Joe acutely, but he did not abandon the hope of one day tearing ...

FATHER SHANAHAN.

A BRAZILIAN POEM.

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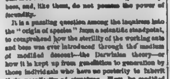

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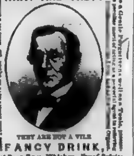

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T F O E. We shall very thankfully receive any thing from your pen.

P F D, Scranton, Pa. We are unable to state positively whether your communication did or did not reach us. If you have a copy we shall feel obliged by your sending it.

The Irish People.

Saturday, November 19, 1870.

THE UNITED IRISHMEN

ATTENTION to the recent elections in State, County, and City, deprived us of paying that attention to the United Irishmen of America which their claims demand, and which the interests of the Irish cause must always continue to merit at our hands.

Our readers are doubtless aware of the fact that the United Irishmen of these States are composed of Fenians, formerly belonging to what were known as the Savage party, the Senate party, and the O'Neill party of Irishmen. The leading men of those different "wings" or bodies having waited and worked in the Irish cause, with a patience at once heroic and self-sacrificing, determined to fling their "leaders" to one side and enter on the work themselves of bringing the scattered elements of our race in America together for the purpose of perfecting union in the first place, and afterwards of giving speedy and effectual aid to our countrymen at home.

The tardiness of those who heretofore assumed to be Fenians, in giving anything like help or comfort to our brethren in Ireland caused our several Fenian organizations in this country to be regarded simply as public cheats, and, as a natural consequence, the members who were truthful and honest in their work got sick of the government of the bodies to which they belonged and flung off the shackles which bound them to a monstrous delusion and determined on trying their own hands at governing themselves, and benefiting Ireland at the same time.

In consequence of these things we candidly confess that it is not without some misgivings that we counsel our countrymen to join the United Irishmen. We are personally acquainted with most of the leading members and directors of this rejuvenated movement and can vouch in all sincerity for their good faith, ability and patriotism. But inasmuch as the great body of our countrymen have heretofore been deceived and disappointed in their expectations in relation to Ireland, we feel that they are entitled to turn round and ask us what guarantee can we give them that the United Irishmen are better fitted to accomplish a great patriotic work than the Fenians before them?

Our answer is simple and plain.

We shall give no guarantee, but shall leave the actions of the United Irishmen to speak for themselves and just in proportion as such actions shall speak for themselves so shall we judge them and recommend them for adoption or rejection as the case may be.

Undoubtedly the frame work of the constitution of this body should, on the very face of it, recommend itself to every thoughtful Irishman. That frame work provides against the means of dissension or dissatisfaction in the future. The experience gained by the failures of the past would seem to indicate the best measures possible against the recurrence of such disasters in time to come. The one-man power—a pure and direct despotism—while possessing many qualities necessary to the government of a body such as the Fenians, had within it the very germs of dissolution. In the first place the Fenians of America sought to benefit their countrymen in Ireland, and, if possible to take part in the struggle that would lead to Irish independence. The government necessary to that end should have been a [illegible] of the government sought to be introduced into Ireland, something approaching to the republican form of government; in other words such a form of government as that presented for our acceptance by the United Irishmen, and which may be learned from the constitution of that body as published by us last week. When we state that the one man power of Fenianism had within it the germs of dissolution, we desire to be understood in speaking of that system as different from the government of the one man power under other circumstances. We can understand and realize the full effect of this sort of government in a nation when backed up by a strong military or civic power (temporarily) for great national purposes, but in a political organization, where all men's interests are equal, the continuance of such power is an impossibility, an absurdity, and, therefore, we have been cursed with divisions in the Fenian camp such as never could have taken place had the Fenian government been based upon such popular principles as those of the United Irishmen.

The programme of this body—simply Fenians united for the accomplishment of their original design—appears to us to be sufficiently broad and comprehensive to the commonest understanding. There is no room left for dispute or annoyance of any kind whatever. There is nothing in their constitution or laws to admit of a way being opened for adventurers or politicians, and on that account, if on no other, said constitution and laws should recommend themselves to the careful consideration of those who desire to continue the noble work of benefiting Ireland.

Centralization of Fenian power in a city like New York was a curse of the first magnitude. That selfish excrescence composed of Mr Savage and those whom he permitted to surround him, to the fatal injury of Fenianism, is a terrible living proof of the demoralizing effects of the one-man power, and of centralization at the same time. In an unhappy moment, Mr Savage, with a weakness eminently characteristic of himself, entered the lists with competing candidates for Congress, and used Fenianism as a step-ladder for that purpose. Having failed in the race, he turned round on Fenianism as a means to retrieve his losses. He was quite right in that, so long as Fenianism permitted him to use a patriotic purpose for the advancement of his childish vanity. But then he only afforded his countrymen the means of learning another lesson concerning centralization and the one man power.

Great movements have always had great men as their originators, and if by a happy chance, or by the immovable power of the originators, we find them continue to manage the movement which their minds conceived, then indeed we might bless the one man power that originated said movement. But, as we said before, when patriotic interests make all men equal in such movements, we seldom if ever, find the latter arrive at the desired consummation. This is especially the case when trickery is all powerful, and places an incompetent person at the head of affairs. When O'Mahony guided the Fenian ship, and when no one found fault with his administration of affairs, all things went well, but the essence of even his government contained the seeds of death, and accordingly we find a disruption in his time which would undoubtedly have proven disastrous to all Irish patriotic action in the future but for the undying love which Irishmen bear to their country, and bids them hope in the face of the blackest despair. Individually, O'Mahony was beyond reproach—far beyond all his fellows; nevertheless he was not sufficiently powerful to prevent a disastrous failure. Such a result did not militate against himself personally; for his honor and patriotism remain as ever unequalled.

Let us take O'Connell as an instance of the one-man power. Even he failed, and few of our countrymen will feel disposed to acknowledge that the Irish Tribune was wanting in any of those requisites that go to make up a powerful leader of the people. We have therefore but one conclusion to arrive at in considering the means and ends necessary to a successful popular movement in behalf of Ireland. The people must be their own leaders and perfecters of their own political systems destined for their own regeneration. From their own body they must select the ablest, most unselfish and wisest men to conduct their business. They must studiously avoid centralization in a city like New York, where every popular movement begets a spawn of spurious patriots and corrupt politicians. In fine, to use a paradox, they must become both centralized and decentralized, such as the United Irishmen are at the present moment!

We do not say that the latter are perfect in their way of government, but we do say, and unhesitatingly, too, that they are much nearer to perfection than any other body of patriotic Irishmen either in the past or the present. They carefully eschew the very idea of paid officials. This, no doubt, arises from the odium that has heretofore attached to all such, but it is just possible, that herein they may leave one extreme to enter on another. Some paid officials are necessary if we desire work, well and faithfully performed. True, we may and should have an unpaid Directory, but secretaries will require decent remuneration for their services. It is not enough to know that heretofore we have been paying John Savage the receipts of something like 300 men for no value returned, and two secretaries to aid him in the performance of work that one decent honest man could perform. We must guard equally against that error of patriotic judgment as we should guard against its extreme of penuriousness on the other hand.

The cost of our past lessons was certainly more than we bargained for, but after all the whole thing may turn out cheap in the end. We have ridden ourselves of charlatans, warriors, executives and senates. We now go in for a quiet home government, where every dollar will find its way into Ireland without the aid of August Belmont or the New York lawyers. We go in for cheap administration, and choose a democratic platform rather than the type of a feudalism, which ill become those who sought to make of Ireland a republic.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."—Our friend, the Boston Pilot, takes us to task for not acknowledging our indebtedness to its pages, in transferring therefrom Dr Joyce's beautiful poem, entitled "Clontarf, or, The King's Last Battle." We assure our contemporary, on our word of honor, that we quoted the Pilot, but owing to our having taken out the two columns in which the poem appeared and drawn the pen over the other matter, leaving a small paragraph also to be inserted, one of our compositors, through the sheerest inadvertence, quoted the Pilot at the end of the paragraph so marked, but omitted the other.

"The West Awake."

AN IRISH-AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS IN CHICAGO.

I RECEIVED the accompanying letter too late for requesting its insertion in the last number of THE IRISH PEOPLE. In view of the extreme indifference manifested by the leading Irishmen and the "organized" Irish bodies on this continent, with respect to the present struggle between the monarchical and republican principles in Europe, it is consoling to find that at least some of our countrymen are "wide awake" to the exigencies of the hour, and taking practical steps towards aiding the French Republic in its difficulties. Remembering as I do the fiery zeal and impatience of the Irishmen of the Western States, and especially of Chicago, in '64 and '65, to commence the battle for Ireland's freedom at once, I am not surprised to find them foremost in the field today also. In those years, misled by designing men here, and by exaggerated representations from the "Men at Home," they were too soon for "Ireland's opportunity," and thus helped to lay the train for all the misfortunes that have befallen the cause of Irish revolution, and of all the obloquy that has been heaped on the Fenian movement. Now again they are foremost in the field; but on this occasion they are not before the time, they are rather behind it, though I hope not too late to render efficient service to the cause of European Republicanism, and to confer credit and profit on the Irish race and name. But whether late in the field or not, the Irishmen of Chicago claim the honor of being the first in America to set an example of practical work to their compatriots throughout the United States. As an Irishman who has striven to do something, and who has suffered no little both for the liberation of Ireland and for the establishment of democratic freedom in Europe, I feel thankful to Captain Cooney and his fellow-workers in Chicago for having on this occasion come to the rescue of the imperilled reputation of the "Irish Nation in America." I will not say [illegible] national gratitude to France, but for political consistency, patriotic forecast and common sense. I wish them complete success in their undertaking, and trust that Irishmen in our other large cities, inspired by their example, will go and do likewise.

JOHN O'MAHONY.

179, SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Nov. 3rd, 1870.

John O'Mahony, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR. Your favor of a late date came to hand. I agree with you when you state that the cause of France at the present time is the cause of Ireland, for I believe if Irishmen had, unassisted, won from her Saxon enemy the undisputed right to establish an Irish Republic, that the monarchs of Europe, jealous of the advancement of Republican ideas, would UNITE TO CRUSH IT OUT.

Then why should we remain inactive while glorious Republican France is struggling against a barbarous horde of semi-savages (who have just education enough to make them dangerous) on the one hand, and also against numbers of traitors at home? Are we to stand calmly by and see her destroyed and overpowered while fighting for the sacred cause of Liberty, which is our Irish cause as well as hers? For if this Republic is crushed, this generation of Irishmen may turn their attention entirely to husbandry and other peaceful pursuits. Why is it that we cannot send a Fenian brigade, or even a regiment, fully equipped and armed with those breech-loaders of ours, which are ingloriously rusting, and likely to become useless before we can employ them should France fall? What an influence it would have in our favor, apart from the gratitude likely to accrue from the deed. But few of our "leaders" are statesmen, and those who have been "leaders" are now engulfed in the vortex of American politics. After a great deal of trouble I have got my plan in "full sail," with a fair prospect, notwithstanding I have had, and still have, to fight against a class who, while they won't work themselves, will try to throw cold water on any movement in which they don't lead. Yes, even the "organizations" seem apathetic, and individuals, too, who are better calculated for earnest work still remain idle. The fact is, it is hard to make real revolutionists of our people.

If everything prospers I shall soon start from here with as many men as I can pay passage for. With every assurance of my regard, I remain yours, fraternally,

M. COONEY,
Capt. Commdg. Irish-American Ambulance Corps.

On the 13th instant a grand theatrical benefit was to be given by the Irish actors at present in Chicago, at the West Side Theatre, for the purpose of aiding in the equipment, &c., of the Irish-American Ambulance Corps to which the gallant Captain refers.

P. B. SWEENY—A GRAND CHANGE IN OUR PARKS

It has long been a settled point in the economy of our sanatory arrangements that due attention to the enlargement and the work of beautifying our public parks are among the essential requisites to the public health. To Peter B. Sweeny our city is indebted for the many large and valuable improvements now approaching a state of completion and perfection, such as few amongst us dared almost to hope for even one short year ago. Nor are these improvements confined to our superb Central Park, the pride of New York city; they are also manifested in the most charming manner in the City Hall Park, the Park at the Battery, and Tompkins Square Park. New and beautiful walks have been made, trees and shrubbery of the most pleasing character have been planted, and that, too, with such careful supervision, that we long for the return of summer, in order to behold the many beauties which are springing up under the able management of Mr Sweeny.

In all this there is one thing which especially pleases us—due attention and care have been bestowed on those parks which are chiefly the resort of the great mass of our people. There is a thoughtfulness in this which speaks well for the present management of these places. Only the few are enabled to spend a day in Central Park; those who live in the vicinity of that charming place, and others whose means enable them to go in quest of pleasant sights. The exhilarating enjoyments of the Central are now brought, as it were, to the doors of the poorest classes. Nor is this all, the finest instrumental music that can be produced may now be heard at regular intervals in all our parks, and the proof of the value of such entertainments is to be found in the large orderly crowds of the working classes, who embrace the opportunities thus offered to them of enjoying with hearty relish these popular open-air concerts.

We are glad at being able to speak thus of the great efforts of P B. Sweeny, and hope that the efforts of that gentleman will not cease until this city becomes a model in the matter of its park institutions.

"The Dawning of the Day."

IN spite of defeat and disaster, I, have from the first to the latest hour, declined to regard the cause of France as a beaten one.

Men have laughed at my confidence and wondered at my persistency. In private conversation I have been sadly "quizzed," and, when each one reported Prussian success followed the other, the taunt has been flung in my face—couched in language which may be expressive, but is (I confess) as unintelligible to me as it is vulgar, "how is that for high?"

Still I have persisted, in spite of the despair of friends and the derision of opponents, in my confidence, that the splendid vitality of this noble, generous France was not to be crushed out by the human brutedom of enslaved and degraded Germany.

And lo! for me, who, amid the darkness of disastrous night, never doubted the coming day, the dawn appears already.

France rises from defeat, as the giant in the Grecian fable rose from his mother-earth, stronger from his fall, and the blood-thirsty Prussian tyrant is not the Hercules who can crush the great Republic in his arms.

The Paris which was to have fallen six weeks ago is strong and proud as ever. The beleaguering force are still unable to close their *cordons* near enough to attempt bombardment, and, as medical evidence proves, their soldiers are perishing of disease alone at the rate of twenty-one thousand a week. The German foe has been driven out of Orleans, and disastrously defeated fourteen miles nearer to Paris (whither they were retreating) with a loss of ten thousand men. The one victory has excited the whole nation, and the manhood of the country rushes to arms with more fierce enthusiasm than ever.

But signs more significant forewarn us that the tide of victory is turning. Prussia has sent her last available soldier to France, and her recruiting strength is finally exhausted. So are her funds, and her attempt to raise a loan has failed utterly in the money markets of Europe. But in France, whose military manhood seems inexhaustible, soldiers appear to spring from every hedge, to destroy the detested invader in detail. And the thermometer of the London Stock Exchange proves how for France the atmosphere is clearing up. Whilst conquering Prussia could not raise a shilling on her credit, beaten, betrayed, afflicted France raises her loan on first appeal, and it sells in the market above par!

I foretold that the declaration of the Republic would cause the instant dissolution of all the royal and imperial treaties of Europe. And Russia, foremost to burst the international bonds that bound her, hastens to fulfill my prophecies. She announces that she deems herself no longer bound by the treaty of '56, which pledged her to erect no forts on the Black Sea, and to sail no war ships on Turkish waters; and already her fleet is steaming into the Bosphorus.

And even the treacherous English Government is astir, in terror and alarm, no longer rebuking, but uttering words of sympathy with, the heroic struggle of Gallic patriotism and undying nationality.

Yes, believe it, the final hour of the mighty crash of empires comes on apace, and the day is dawning for France and Republican freedom. But—how is this for Ireland?

D. HOLLAND.

COL WILLIAM R ROBERTS.

THE Irish electors of the Fifth Congressional District, have every right to feel proud of their manly and united action in returning their countryman, Col Roberts to Congress. Up till the last hour no opposing candidate appeared against the unanimous and popularly expressed opinions of our countrymen in the above District. Lest it might be considered too much of a good thing to have an Irishman returned to Congress without some opposition, we accordingly had some individual (we forget his name just now) put forward to contest the Fifth District with Col. Roberts. The contest was a very poor one, for Roberts was triumphantly returned with an overwhelming majority.

IRISHMEN IN NEW JERSEY

WE are delighted at the action of our countrymen at the late elections in New Jersey. They performed their duty wisely and well and have now the satisfaction of finding what the result of united action is. The defeat of Erastus Cleveland shows unmistakably what our people might do if they were alive to the necessities of the hour. That gentleman choose to play the part of the bigot and his intolerance was not forgotten at the polling booths. He ventured to run for Congress, and the strength of his former majority gave him every hope of success. In such a race on a former occasion he secured no less than four thousand of a majority. Such a success blinded him. He believed himself impregnable, and thereafter came out in his true colors.

From time to time he managed to insult our countrymen, and on one occasion even ventured on the experiment of attempting to deprive Irish Catholics in the Almshouse wherein he was superintendent, of the consolations of their religion. That act was well remembered, and although the punishment consequent on it did not immediately transpire, nevertheless, the Irish remembered it, and with effect, too.

Mr J. M. Braun made himself worthily conspicuous during the late elections in defeating this gentleman, and we therefore tender him, and the gallant Irish fellows who assisted him, our best thanks for their good memories and united action. Cleveland was a democrat, and a bad one at that. Our people were right in rejecting him.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR FOR NEW YORK

[illegible]

OUR POPULAR MAYOR.

[illegible]

THE VOTE FOR CORONERS

[illegible]

Madame Nina Genry Fitzpatrick.

[illegible]

NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

[illegible]

ARCHBISHOP SPALDING.

[illegible]

A Riot in Ireland.

[illegible]

Lavelle Circle, F. B.

[illegible]

TERENCE McKEOWN, 1798.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

DENNIS J. O'DONOVAN.

[illegible]

Progress of the United Irishmen in District No. 7.

[illegible]

VICTOR EMMANUEL AS AN AUTHOR.

[illegible]

A Naval Duel.

THE FRENCH AND GERMANS AT SEA.

[illegible]

THE BARD'S REGRET

[illegible]

THINKING OF HOME.

[illegible]

IN THE "SUNBURST" OF OCTOBER 22, 1870,

McMAHON OF THOMOND; or, The Fortunes of an Irish Exile.

BY D. HOLLAND.

[illegible]

"Sunburst" Publishing Co.," 47 BEEKMAN ST., NEW YORK.

"THE CATHOLIC ANNUAL" for 1871.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC FAMILY ALMANAC For the United States, For the Year of our Lord 1871.

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MARSHAL MACMAHON

BY J. S. O'B.

We saw his star ascend, and blaze o'er many a desperate field,
Where under shaken flags and plumes the clashing squadrons reeled,
And Ireland's heart throbbed swift with hope, her grey eyes flashed with pride
To watch her victor son along the lines of battle ride.
Courage was his to dare and do—to lead the leading van,
When battery and rifle-pit the work of death began—
When down reeled horse and rider in the plunging storm of fire,
And through the cloud, blood-stained and proud, the Flag of France flew higher.

That glorious star, that fated star, that orb of [illegible],
Burned bright on fifty battle fields; its light lit land and sea.
Red 'Afric saw its lustrous beam with withering radiance shine,
When dared to front the power of France the bare-armed Algerine.
And, later still, the Austrian, with pride and power elate,
Beheld its crimson splendor pierce the loopholes of his fate.
The Flag of France, the People's Flag, the blended colors three,
That day was lowered if not for stout MacMahon's chivalry.

Her son so crowned, our Ireland's face waxed splendrous with surprise—
What if that star one day should gleam across her tearful skies?
What if some hour the message ran, like blast of victory:
"England has broken with the Gaul, and France is on the sea!"
That hour had seen the suffering land [illegible]

IRELAND.

The London "Daily News" remarks that as sugar manufacture is [illegible] France and Germany this year, "Belgian, German, and French correspondents [illegible] of attaching sugar works to [illegible] Ireland, where the rent would [illegible] most Continental soils." [illegible] allowing Irish cultivators [illegible] success. "Nearly twenty [illegible] the introduction of the [illegible] was the subject of a controversy [illegible] van, a Dublin Professor of [illegible] Neilson Hancock, who on [illegible] dicted a failure. Their public [illegible] attention on the part of [illegible] matter now." Nay, would [illegible] time? The calm manner in [illegible] Dr. Hancock, of course) strips [illegible] Professor of his Doctorate [illegible] whilst he feels bound to explain [illegible] his Professor of Chemistry." [illegible] how hopeless must be the [illegible] "Mr. Sullivan," of Dublin [illegible] Hancock,"—of everywhere. [illegible] of science; the other is an [illegible] Reasoning men may set the [illegible] Prophet as of the Professor; [illegible] others than rational beings [illegible] sugar (home produce) would [illegible] cane-sugar (foreign produce) [illegible] prophesied that it could not [illegible] could the linen fabrics (home [illegible] the competition of cotton [illegible] deed, Dr. Neilson Hancock [illegible] "proved" that flax can't [illegible] all!! His argument was that [illegible] the whole year in Ireland is [illegible] gium; so flax must fail—it [illegible] thinks) to plant on the 1st of [illegible] the 31st December. Therefore [illegible] beet root nor flax, and let all [illegible] flax hand them over to Dr. [illegible] they ought to be ruined.

[illegible]

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

MONAGHAN.

[illegible]

DUBLIN.

[illegible]

TIPPERARY.

[illegible]

WEXFORD.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

TYRONE.

[illegible]

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

DOWN.

[illegible]

KILDARE.

[illegible]

KERRY.

[illegible]

KILKENNY.

[illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

WIT AND HUMOR.

[illegible]

OCTOBER LEAVES.

[illegible]

ONWARD.

BY WILLIAM GEOGHEGAN.

[illegible]

The Irish Brigade in France.

[illegible]

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and land.

It is better than a landed estate to have had the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies, or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life, is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid, care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp but their thoughts do.

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SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER INK.

LABORATORY OF DR. J. G. POHLE, (Formerly of and Successor to DR. JAS. R. CHILTON & Co.,)

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST, 469 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1870.

I have carefully analyzed and experimented with "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid." It is strictly a chemical composition, writing with a greenish blue color, afterwards changing to a BEAUTIFUL BLACK.

It will not thicken in the stand. It is EMINENTLY ADAPTED FOR RECORDS, and IT IS IN EVERY RESPECT A FIRST-CLASS INK, excelled by none, and in some respects SUPERIOR TO THE BEST INKS IN MARKET.

J. G. POHLE, M. D., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1870.

Having been made acquainted with the composition of "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid," and having carefully tested its qualities, I fully concur with the above statement of Dr. Pohle.

JOHN TORREY, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and U. S. ASSAYER.

The Christian Union (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper) says.

We have made trial of a new ink, Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid, with satisfactory results. It flows freely from the pen, and dries rapidly. The color is at first a dark greenish blue, which changes to black. We have filled our inkstand with it in preference to a standard ink which we were previously using.

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EXTRA ADHESIVE.

It costs no more than the dark dirty stuff you have been using.

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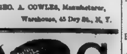

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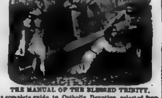

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First—For laying trapblock pavement in Fortieth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue.

Second—For laying trapblock pavement in Nineteenth street, from Second to Third avenue.

Third—For laying trapblock pavement in Sixty-fourth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

Fourth—For laying trapblock pavement in Ninth street, from Broadway to Sixth avenue.

Fifth—For building sewers in Forty-second and Forty-sixth streets, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, and in Forty-fourth street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-eighth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and on Fourth avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Fortieth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Nineteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Sixty-fourth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Ninth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block on intersecting streets.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-second and Forty sixth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and both sides of Forty fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Sixth—Both sides of Eightieth, Eighty-first, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, between Fourth and Madison avenues; both sides of Eightieth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; the southerly side of Eighty-ninth street, between [illegible]; [illegible] side of Fourth avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New York, October 6, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

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First. For building sewer in Second avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Ninetieth streets, and in Eighty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues.

Second. For building sewer in Centre street, between Grand and Broome streets.

Third. For building sewer in Clinton street, between Stanton and Rivington streets.

Fourth. For building sewer in Greenwich street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and in Weehawken street, between Christopher and West [illegible].

Fifth. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Mangin street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

Sixth. For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Seventh. For laying McGonegal pavement in Waverly place, between Broadway and Christopher street.

Eighth. For laying stone-block pavement in Lafayette place, from Great Jones street to Astor place.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First. Both sides of Second avenue, from Eighty-sixth and Ninetieth street, both sides of Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Second. Both sides of Centre and Marion streets, [illegible]

Third. Both sides of Clinton street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Fourth. Both sides of Greenwich street, between Barrow and Morton streets, both sides of Weehawken street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets; the northerly side of Christopher street, between Weehawken and Washington streets, and the easterly side of Washington street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

Fifth. Both sides of Mangin street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

Sixth. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Seventh. Both sides of Waverley place, from Broadway to Christopher street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting [illegible].

Eighth. Both sides of Lafayette place, from Great Jones street to Astor place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
[illegible]

Office, Board of Assessors, New York, November 3, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First. For laying Belgian pavement in Houston street, from Lewis street to the ferry.

Second. For laying Belgian pavement in Chrystie street, from Division to Grand street.

Third. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty ninth street, from Tenth avenue to the Hudson River.

Fourth. For building sewer in Clinton street, from Houston to Stanton street.

Fifth. For building sewer in Madison street, from Pike to Birmingham street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First. Both sides of Houston street, from Lewis street to the ferry, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second. Both sides of [illegible] Division and Grand streets, [illegible] block on the intersecting streets.

Third. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Tenth avenue and the Hudson River.

Fourth. Both sides of Clinton street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

Fifth. Both sides of Madison street, between Pike and Birmingham streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

[illegible] Assessors, New York, October 19, 1870.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.

The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be prepared to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Meter that may be presented to it for that purpose.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

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[illegible]

WILL THE ANVIL BREAK?

[illegible]

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THE IRISH PEOPLE.

"The Patient Dint, and Powder Shook, Can Blast an Empire Like a Rock."

Vol. 9—No. 254. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

The Armies of France in Motion.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS TO BE RAISED.

The Germans Threatened in Front and Rear.

THE WAR CLOUD IN RUSSIA.

England's Allies Will Not Fight.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Turkey and England Alone in Their Glory.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, November 17.

The victorious army of the Loire is sorely troubling the Germans before Paris. At Versailles they are as busy as beavers throwing up earthworks in the rear to the right and left and in front in order to provide for all possible emergencies. The situation of the Germans, for the first time in this war, is more than doubtful; it has become absolutely dangerous. It is clear that General de Paladines, the commander of the army of the Loire, and General Trochu are trying to shake hands somewhere outside the gates of Paris, and the Germans have every reason to be active and on the lookout if they desire to avert more serious disaster than they have lately suffered. It is said that King William would leave for Germany if he could, but that a sufficiently large and safe escort cannot be spared for the purpose. Gen. von Moltke is reported as very anxious on account of the daily expected simultaneous attack in front by General Trochu, from Paris, and General de Paladines from Orleans. The Franc-tireurs are infesting the whole neighborhood of Paris, and in fact are surrounding all the German armies now in France. The whole country is literally armed, and "Death to the Invader" is their battle cry. In the East the Germans have not been able to advance beyond Dole—a town which they reached several weeks ago. In the North they have been obliged to retreat in every direction. In the West they have had to give up the City of Chartres. A great battle near the town of Toury is daily expected. The French army of the Loire is more than 150,000 strong. General von der Tann has only 75,000, including the Duke of Mecklenburg's force, and [illegible]

by both parties. The negotiations with Bavaria are in a satisfactory shape.

The elections for members of the new Parliament, as far as known, have resulted as follows: Conservatives, 120; Old Liberals, 30; National Liberals, 110; Progressives, 40; Catholics, 40; others, unclassified, 30.

By Telegram, November 19.

At and around Paris all is apparently quiet. The same may be said regarding the Eastern battle-fields in France. The news, however, regarding the movements of the Army of the Loire are highly important. It is said that the army under General Von der Tann at Toury has been outflanked, and that the French are at Etampes, within about thirty miles of Versailles and forty of Paris. The all-absorbing question at present is not so much the Franco-Prussian war, which is, so to say, in a status preparatory for future events, but the Russian or Eastern war question, which may set all Europe ablaze, and involve England, Italy, Austria, and most of the other European nationalities and powers. It is impossible to say which way the course of events will turn; but that Russia will carry her point seems to be sure.

By Telegram, November 20.

French affairs remain without material change. [illegible] present position, and is strengthening himself to [illegible] the contemplated attack of the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Army of the Loire is reported at 200,000, and a pitched battle is expected on Monday or Tuesday. Meantime the attitude of Russia and the implied friendship of Prussia to Russian pretensions on the Black Sea have roused Great Britain to something like interest in the Franco-Prussian war, and Mr. Odo Russell has been sent with a formal demand for an armistice which shall admit of the French elections taking place.

In the Russian business pure and simple, Prince Gortschakoff has answered Lord Granville with a reiteration of Russian intentions, perfectly courteous in tone but firm in purport. The Black Sea must be opened. He thinks a conference impracticable. This declaration is supported by the St. Petersburg Golos, which says that Russia seeks no war, only a modification of the treaty of Paris, and that she has no objection to a conference. Great Britain is less bellicose. John Stuart Mill has come to the aid of the peace party, and the Queen is understood to favor conciliation. But the war party in the ministry have nerved themselves for action: the Lords of the Admiralty are in constant permanent session, a fleet is ordered to the Levant, and at the War Office the Commander in Chief and the officials are in a full rush of work, with details of war preparations, and all the Russian orders for war material have been prohibited. The Ministry are divided, and a great public meeting of the merchants and leading men of the city has been called for next week to strengthen the hands of the war party. Gladstone is for peace, Granville for war.

Austria, which has more interest than any other power except Turkey, is decidedly anti-Russian.

The regular mail correspondence dwells hopefully on the improved confidence and the patriotic sentiment in France. If the leaders are only able as the people are earnest all may yet go well. On the other hand the Germans begin to look on the war with distrust, and to reckon up future gains and present losses.

By Telegram, November 21.

The aim and objects of the movements of General Aurelles de Paladines since he achieved so signal a victory over General Von der Tann at Orleans have become at last intelligible. Immediately after that battle he marched northwest in the direction of Chartres and Dreux, and it now appears that he did so in order to form a junction with Generals Keratry and Bourbaki for the purpose of making with their forces a concentrated attack on the weakest spot in the German line around Paris, north of Versailles, in the neighborhood of St. Germain and Mont Valerein. The advance guard of the French armies moving on to the attack has already reached Dreux, where a severe fight has taken place between them and the combined forces of General Von der Tann, Prince Albrecht, and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The latter now commands in the place of General Von der Tann, who has by him been superseded.

The Germans, it is said, are also endeavoring to secure the co-operation of Gen. Von Manteuffel's corps at Rocroi, who is, however, some hundred miles away and is not available. Neither is Prince Frederic Charles able to render assistance. He is, according to the latest reports, down south, marching [illegible]

[illegible]

The Eastern War Cloud.

TEXT OF THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

[illegible]

EARL GRANVILLE'S REPLY.

[illegible]

NORA BROWNLEE.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

[illegible]

Aid for France.

[illegible]

A Trapper's Tattoo.

[illegible]

CAOINE FOR THE REV. WILLIAM SHANAHAN.

BY [illegible].

Another gone! O God! Another gone?
Another flown to Thy eternal throne!
Thus Paradise another flow'r hath won—
But Death the flower of our heart hath mown,
And left us here alone,
To pour the soul-wrought tear—to gasp the heart-wrung moan!

We cry: "O Lord, [illegible] Thou lov'st is dead!"
We, too, have loved him in our heart and soul,
Who foremost in the path of duty led;
Each in his heart has felt his death-bell toll,
While there within us swole
A flood of patriot grief beyond our poor control!

He who has watched as we in sickness lay;
He who has shared with us the bitter pain;
He who has taught our breathless lips to pray,
Shedding his tears in fructifying rain:
Prayed he, and not in vain,
That Liberty our land with life should gift again.

Truly he felt her hot life-currents run,
Ere froze his own beneath the hand of Death,
Surely, as fair shall shine to-morrow's sun,
Shall our land shine. This was his fixed faith,
Until the fatal wreath
Fell on his brows, and back to God returned his [illegible]

Yes, he is gone! Our trust, our hope, our pride:
Star that hath fled and left us here in gloom!
Yet why lament him? If ten thousand died,
Still should our land her destinies assume—
Rise from her living tomb,
While all who loved and lost her path should [illegible]

Though I should chide you for your useless tears,
Yet do I feel a cloud within mine eyes [illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish Regiments in France.

[illegible]

[illegible] the Garde Mobile and Garde Nationale in the [illegible] of their drill. The men [illegible] much, but they manoeuvre better than any troops at Caen. Are not such men worthy of the consideration of their countrymen at home? Cannot the people of Ireland do something to contribute to the comfort of their countrymen in the campaign in which they must soon take part? The French soldier is well enough supplied with food and necessaries, but there are a hundred little comforts that would tend to relieve the hardships of the field, and are within easy reach of the people of Ireland. In France an Irish paper is a luxury. The men themselves do not ask for them, yet they would be thankful for the gift. I am always in a hurry these times, like many other things, my correspondence is neglected, so you must be content with this short letter.

[illegible]

France is in agony to-day. Metz has fallen. The hour of trouble, if not of humiliation is now at hand. If Metz had held out for another month, France was saved beyond all doubt. There are plenty of men, and arms are constantly arriving. The armies of the South were surging northward. The people had risen to the occasion. The Mobiles were beginning to have confidence in themselves. The army of the Loire mustered 150,000 rifles, but the fall of the great Lorraine fortress has altered the complexion of the war. It is, indeed, from sunshine to sorrow. The dawn had broken for France. Notwithstanding the occupation of Orleans and St. Quentin, the French had obtained some excellent positions. The German communications were threatened at many points. They were everywhere acting on the defensive. Now nearly 200,000 men are released from the siege of Metz. The tactics of the Germans have been to occupy the large towns, and thus prevent the formation of armies for the field. Those 200,000 men, now before Metz, will accelerate the further [illegible] of this plan. Blois, Bourges, or Tours may be attacked before long. Rouen and Amiens may be attacked any day; they are constantly threatened. The German troops have been ransacking the neighborhoods of those latter towns. Is it not a little [illegible]

Ancient Irish Bards.

M. C.

DALLAN FORGAILL.

In the year of Christ 568, as it is recorded in the ancient chronicles of Eri, Aedh (Hugh), son of Ainmiri, was duly invested with the dignity of Ard Righ of the Island. His reign was long and prosperous, extending over a period of seven and twenty years; and he at last met his death in battle as became an Irish king, being slain by Bran-dubh, King of Leinster, at the battle of the Pass of Dunbolg, in Kilranelagh, the present County of Wicklow.

The most remarkable event of this monarch's reign was the calling together by him of what is known in Irish history as the Great Convention of Drom-keth. This Convention was held on the spot now called Daisy Hill, near the River Roe, in the County of Londonderry.

At this assemblage the most distinguished of the princes, nobility and clergy of Ireland attended. The king's chief reason for convoking it was, that he might have the sanction of the assembled wisdom of the land to the resolution which he had formed of banishing from Ireland the whole order of Filleas, or poets, whose numbers, extortions and insolence had become utterly unbearable at this period. For, owing to the privileges this order enjoyed (one of which was the right to quarter themselves on the rest of the inhabitants from November to May), nearly one-third of the men composing the free clans of Ireland were found enrolled in its ranks, comprising, of course, a considerable share of indolent or cowardly individuals, who therein sought an immunity from manual labor and the perils of the battle-field; for, be it remembered, that though the File always attended his chief to the field, and marched, harp in hand, at the head of the army, surrounded by his attendant musicians, yet when the fight commenced he stood apart, and watched in security the actions of his patron, in order to glean subjects for [illegible]

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GERMAN PILLAGE OF FRANCE.

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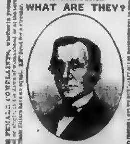

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The Irish People.

Saturday, November 26, 1870.

A General European War.

FRENCH SUCCESSES—WHAT OF IRELAND?

The news from Europe during the past week has been of the most intensely exciting character. The Russian Minister, Gortschakoff, issued a circular to all the foreign Courts intimating the dissatisfaction of Russia with the terms of the European Treaty of 1856, whereby the Black Sea was declared to be neutral waters. As might readily be supposed, this circular had the effect of a bombshell in a camp where the occupants were all asleep. England has been laboring under a terrible nightmare in consequence of the state of France. She writhed, tossed and tumbled about at the prospect of a great French Republic starting right into vigorous manhood beside her. There was political contagion in the thought of such a thing, and already she found her own children becoming inoculated with thoughts of real freedom. There was dark danger in all this; but thoughts are quicker and more powerful than cannon balls, and England could not see her way to combat such material.

[illegible]

... the war history of the world. In the dark hour of the nation's travail her sons fly to arms, and, without discipline, fall down like an avalanche on the invading hordes and compel them to resign possession of the important places they had taken.

Such is France just now! The dawn of a newer and brighter freedom than she has ever heretofore enjoyed is at hand, and, contemporaneously with that dawn, Russia takes occasion to fling down the apple in the midst of the European difficulty and bases her hope of success on the fact that the great contracting power of 1856 is no longer in existence, and that the one other power—whose weakness was experienced during the Crimean war—is the only real difficulty she has to contend against.

In the midst of the excitement consequent on the circular of Gortschakoff, we learn that Russia desires a European Congress, in order to determine the merits of the Treaty of 1856, which deprived her of the right to place man-of-war vessels in the Black Sea. That act of Russia breaks the dark war-cloud with a streak of light, but in our opinion it is only for the purpose of showing to all concerned the density of the cloud which overhangs Europe. That Russia and England will yet go to war, either at the present or in the future, is just as certain as that [illegible]

The difficulties that precede the declaration of war are either at hand or remote. In either case war will take place, and a foreign war in which England becomes involved without the aid of France, means utter annihilation to England.

Here, then, we have the prospect of England, seeing a Republic in France for her neighbor—a prospect which must be full of promise to English Democrats, and a further prospect of a great war with Russia, wherein the interests of England are not confined to the West but to [illegible]

[illegible]

"Hope On—Hope Ever."

BY D HOLLAND

[illegible]

ENGLAND IN A MESS.

[illegible]

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FRENCH

[illegible]

Revolutionary Action.

[illegible]

TWENTY-THIRD NOVEMBER, 1867!

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THE SERGEANT OF THE FIFTIETH.

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SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration in the Seventh Ward.

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DIOCESE OF CLOGHER.

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Gallic Legends.

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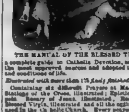

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Second. For building sewer in Centre street, between Grand and Broome streets.

Third. For building sewer in Clinton street, between Stanton and Rivington streets.

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Fifth. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Mangin street, between Stanton and Houston [illegible].

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Seventh. For laying McGonegal pavement in Waverly place, between Broadway and Christopher [illegible].

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Second. Both sides of Centre and Marion streets, [illegible].

Third. Both sides of Clinton street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Fourth. Both sides of Greenwich street, between Barrow and Morton streets; both sides of Weehawken street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets, the northerly side of Christopher street, between Weehawken and Washington streets, and [illegible] side of Washington street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

Fifth. Both sides of Mangin street, between Stanton and [illegible].

Sixth. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Seventh. Both sides of Waverley place, from Broadway to Christopher street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Eighth. Both sides of Lafayette place, from Great Jones street to Astor place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS E. ASTEN,
[illegible]
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

[illegible] Board of Assessors, New York, November 3, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, WITH THE TITLE OF THE WORK and the name of the bidder indorsed thereon (ALSO THE NUMBER OF THE WORK AS IN THE ADVERTISEMENT), will be received at the office until MONDAY, November 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

1. For paving Broome street, from Broadway to Hudson street, with Belgian pavement.

2. For paving Dominick street, from Clark street to Hudson street, with Belgian pavement.

3. For paving Thirty-third street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

4. For paving Ludlow street, from Canal to Stanton street (except from Grand to Broome street) with Belgian pavement.

5. For paving Seventy-fourth street, from Third avenue to Avenue A, with Belgian pavement.

6. For paving Thirtieth street, from First avenue to East river, with Belgian pavement.

7. For paving Eldridge street, from Division to Houston street, with Belgian pavement.

8. For paving Fiftieth street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, with Belgian pavement.

9. For paving White street, from Broadway to West Broadway, with Stow foundation pavement.

10. For paving Twenty-seventh street, from Sixth avenue to Hudson river, with Stow foundation pavement.

11. For paving Twenty-eighth street, from Sixth avenue to Hudson river, with Stow foundation pavement.

12. For paving Eleventh street, from Fourth avenue to East river, with Stow foundation pavement.

13. For paving Fifteenth street, from Fourth avenue to East river, with Stow foundation pavement.

14. For paving Thirtieth street, from Fifth avenue [illegible], with Stow foundation pavement.

15. For paving Twenty-sixth street, from Sixth avenue to Hudson river, with Stow foundation pavement.

16. For paving Fortieth street, from Madison avenue to Hudson river, with Stow foundation pavement.

17. For paving Stuyvesant street, between Second and Third avenues, with Nicolson pavement.

18. For paving Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, with Nicolson pavement.

19. For sewer in Ninety-second, Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with branches in Madison avenue.

20. For sewer in First avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth streets, [illegible] and in Second avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy-first [illegible].

21. For sewer in Fifty-sixth, between Second and Third avenues.

22. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Laurens street, between Canal street and Waverley place.

23. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second street, between Eighth avenue and Harlem river.

24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Sixty-seventh street, between Eighth avenue and Hudson river.

25. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Thirty-fifth street, between First avenue and East river.

Blank forms of proposals, the specifications and agreements, the proper envelopes in which to inclose the bids, and any further information desired, can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

New York, Nov. 9, 1870.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
New Court-House, 32 Chambers Street,
October 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax books on real and personal [illegible] dual shareholders of bank stock for the year 1870 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH,
Receiver.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Motors.

The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be [illegible] to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Motor that may be presented to it for that purpose.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First. For laying Belgian pavement in Lispenard street, from Broadway to West Broadway.

Second. For laying Belgian pavement in Ludlow street, from Grand to Broome street.

Third. For laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

Fourth. For laying Belgian pavement in Seventy-eighth street, from First to Fifth avenue.

Fifth. For laying Belgian pavement [illegible] and Seventeenth street, from Fourth avenue [illegible].

Sixth. For building sewer in Oak street, from James to Oliver street.

Seventh. For building sewer in Fourth avenue, between Sixty-second and Seventieth streets, with branches in Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-ninth streets.

Eighth. For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifth avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Ninetieth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First. Both sides of Lispenard street, from Broadway to West Broadway, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second. Both sides of Ludlow street, from Grand to Broome street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third. Both sides of Sixty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth. Both sides of Seventy-eighth street, from First to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth. Both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, from Fourth avenue to Harlem river, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth. Both sides of Oak street, between James and Oliver streets.

Seventh. The easterly side of Fourth avenue, between Sixty-second and Seventieth streets, both sides of Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, the southerly side of Seventieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, and both sides of Sixty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Eighth. Both sides of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from [illegible].

[illegible]
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors,
New York, November 15, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 17th instant jurors will be drawn for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New York, on MONDAY, November 7, 1870, to wit:

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for the Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for the Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 100 Petit and a panel of 50 Grand Jurors for a Court General Sessions.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—Notice is hereby [illegible] from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date no permits for tapping water pipes or [illegible] be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department.

WM. M. TWEED,
[illegible]

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on Saturday, October 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue, in this Department.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,
New York, September 22, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, 346 AND 348 BROADWAY.—New York, June 21, 1870.—Jacob Ramsey, Walton Townsend, and James B. Close having been duly appointed collection clerks in the Department of Docks, all persons occupying any of the piers or bulkheads belonging to the city, not under lease, are hereby cautioned against paying wharfage, except to one of the above.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
President.

Richard M. Henry,
Secretary.

DAVIS, the ROOFER,

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AMAVI

ASHLEY E. BALDWIN

A small birdie built its nest,
In Spring time with the rest,
Press'd its darlings to its breast,
Amavi!

When the Spring is young and green,
Many a tender thing is seen
Oh, the fool that I have been,
Amavi!

For I knew a maiden fair,
With a wealth of golden hair,
Fickle was she as the air,
Amavi!

Like the thistledown she flew,
First to me and then to you,
To her bow strings had she two,
Amavi!

Then in secret full of fun,
Yet she seem'd to every one
Chaste, demure, as vestal nun,
[illegible]

Ah! sometimes run waters still,
Deep enough to turn a mill—
Trust their current if you will,
Amavi!

Of the Rose that roses scorns,
Breast of any man adorns,
Beware! She hideth thorns,
[illegible]

Not a lover e'er can say
But the whim of yesterday;
May to-morrow pass away,
Amavi!

Flies the waning Summer past,
And far o'er the lawn at last
The pale yellow leaves slid past,
Amavi!

Well-a-day! 'tis ever so:
After Summer cometh snow,
Men are fools all here below,
Amavi!

ART OF POPULAR TEACHING.—Bulwer, in his "England and the English," hits off the literary charlatans most aptly, and as an illustration tells the following story: "At present a popular instructor is very much like a certain master in Italian, who has thriven prodigiously upon a new experiment on his pupils. J——, was a clever fellow, and full of knowledge which nobody wanted to know. After seeing him in rags for some years, I met him the other day most sprucely attired, and with the complacent and sanguine air of a prosperous gentleman. 'I am glad to see, my dear sir,' said I, 'that the world wags well with you.' 'It does.' 'Doubtless your books sell famously?' 'Bah, no bookseller will buy them. No, sir; I have hit on a better mater than that of writing books. I am giving lessons in Italian.' 'Italian' why, I thought, when I last saw you, that you told me Italian was the very language you knew nothing about.' 'Nor did I, sir, but as soon as I had procured scholars I began to teach myself. I bought a dictionary. I learnt that lesson in the morning which I taught my pupils at noon. I found I was more familiar and explanatory, than fresh from knowing little, than if I had been confused and over-deep by knowing much. I am a most popular teacher, sir; and my whole art consists in being just one lesson in advance of my scholars.'"

IN THE

"SUNBURST"

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This romantic and exciting story is full of the deepest interest. It is the most attractive work we have yet read from Mr. Holland's pen. The scenes are laid partly in Ireland and partly in France; and the whole romance is full of the most graphic pictures of national and individual character. The tale wanders from the grave to the gay, from the pathetic to the tragic, from the most eccentric flights of translatable Irish humor to the darkest depths of conspiracy and treachery. The reader will confess that he never yet read so admirable and so graphic a picture as that of Donal Mon, the gigantic Irish Bard, so chivalrous, so loving, so devoted; as brave as a lion, as gentle as a girl, as playful as a child. The story is truly a Romance of History.

The hero of the Tale is the historic ancestor of the great Marshal McMahon—a handsome young Irish physician, who, traveling into Burgundy, after the capitulation of Limerick, was invited to visit a young lady of high rank, who was pining away with a malady which the French doctors pronounced mortal. This beautiful young lady was a marchioness in her own right, Marchioness of Equilly. McMahon cured her, and in gratitude she bestowed on him her hand, her estates, and her title. And thus the young Irish doctor became a French marquis and a peer of Burgundy.

The description of the incidents of the hero's progress—the scenes of humor and festivity, sorrow and pathos, crime and intrigue—the dangers he passes through—the conspiracies against his life, by poison or dagger, which he defeated—is very exciting and full of the most absorbing interest.

The story exhibits unusual knowledge of French life and habits, high and low; and the author is equally at home in the cottage and the castle, amongst peasants or lords, at the princely feast, or the gay and joyous village fete.

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BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK, 32 CHAMBERS STREET,
November 1, 1870.

TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also, an additional one per cent. on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH,
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THE WAR.

France Turning the Tables.

GLORIOUS VICTORIES ON THE LOIRE.

RUSSIA DEFIANT.

England Shows the White Feather.

The Latest News.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1870.

A dispatch from Tours on the night of the 22nd says: "General Bourbaki has just arrived here from Lille to command the Eighteenth corps.

A great battle is imminent. The design seems to be to pierce the enemy's centre at Etampes by a column of 150,000, moving from Angerville, while simultaneous attacks will be made all along his attenuated line west and northeast of Etampes.

POSITIONS OF THE FRENCH FORCES.

[illegible]

Glen and Chateau du-Loir are distant from each other no less than 140 miles). The Germans were repulsed in both attempts with great loss.

There was hard fighting also at Vendome, on the left of the French centre; the French driving back the enemy and taking 500 prisoners. (Vendome is a town of some ten thousand inhabitants, on the left bank of the River Loir. It lies about half way between Chateau-du-Loir and Orleans, and about twenty miles to the north of the line of the Tours and Orleans Railway, and of the River Loire at Blois).

The battle began at 2 in the afternoon with an attempt of the Germans to turn the left wing of the forces of General d'Aurelles de Paladines posted along the line of the uncompleted Chartres and Vendome Railway under General Sonnet.

The Germans were routed with great loss, and pursued till 9 o'clock at night. They retreated towards Chateaudun (very nearly half-way between Vendome and Chartres). Two German guns were captured.

The government at Tours have also dispatches announcing other engagements, which have all resulted in favor of the French, along the front and on both flanks of the armies of General d'Aurelles de Paladines.

THE BRETONS IN THE FIELD.

Fifty thousand new French troops, under General Kératry, have arrived in Tours from Brittany.

LYONS ARMING.

The Council of the Department of the Rhone have voted money for the purchase of six field batteries at a cost of 130,000 francs each.

The second Foreign Legion, under Colonel Frazer, left Lyons for Tours on the 22d.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CLOUD.

It is the opinion to-night in diplomatic circles in London that there will be no war with Russia, at least at present, England having found a hole out of which she may creep.

[illegible]

Prince Gortschakoff's note says that Russia maintains the position she has taken, and will no longer be bound by the treaty of 1856. England will say in reply that she will not permit that treaty to be violated, and there the matter will rest. So long as Russia contents herself with merely affirming her [illegible]

[illegible]

GIVE RUSSIA WHAT SHE WANTS.

This is the present programme of the peace party in the Cabinet, which seems to-night to have the upper hand.

[illegible]

The war party remonstrate, declaring that this is only playing the game of Russia and Prussia.

They think war ultimately certain unless England is ready to surrender everything, and they hold that it is better to fight now, when the hands of Prussia are full, than to wait until she shall be at liberty to [illegible]

"The Government Flouted and Defied."

It is but right that the public should examine the conduct of the Government in dealing with the Catholic Temperance Bands in Dublin, and with the Intemperate Orange Bands in Derry and elsewhere.

In Dublin, not the most inoffensive Temperance band dare play a note in the street, once it pleases the Government to issue its police edict against it. Constables are posted ready to rush from a corner, knock down the band boys, and smash in the [illegible]

In Derry, to use the words of the Chairman, Coffey, where the Orange party march, display party colors, play party tunes, "they do it because they know they will be protected." The truly Liberal Government, through its partial Irish Executive, stands before the realm as trampling down the [illegible]

[illegible]

What! do their apologists imagine that they can blindfold the country into a belief that the Government which has powers ample and large enough to trample down the inoffensive Temperance Bands of Dublin—to smash their instruments [illegible] a fine and imprisonment their orderly and tolerant members—lack power to stop the violent party bands of the North, decked out with factious ribbons, playing factious slogans, and flauntingly doing the foul work of faction!!! No, no, it is the will, not the power to act impartially, that is lacking, and their suborned organs know and conceal it.—Irishman.

Gen. Butler's Great Speech.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS DISCUSSED

The following are the more salient points of General Butler's great speech, at the Boston Lyceum, [illegible]

Time can never obliterate the deep sense of injury this nation entertains of the action of Great Britain during our war. Years only intensify its bitterness. The gaping wounds in our national honor never will close up by lapse of years. They must always remain green, open, sore, until healed by the potent salve of ample reparation and indemnification. True, it is urged by some, not too far-sighted or discriminating people, principally newspaper writers, that we should delay settlement of our claims until England gets into a war, and then let loose other Alabamas, other Shenandoahs, and other Floridas [illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Regiments in France.

HEADQUARTERS, 3D REGIMENT ETRANGER, Caen, France, Nov. 7, 1870.

HALLOW EVE was a joyous time for the men of the 3d Regiment Etranger. For the moment there was a little Ireland in the caserne at Caen. The old walls of the barracks echoed the national songs of Ireland and awoke the curiosity of Mobile and Franc-tireurs. The men were abundantly supplied with fruit, and wet hands and burnt faces too plainly indicated the feature of their pastime. Thanks to the forethought of the sergent fourier, the means for the evening's amusement were worthy of the end. The sergeants' mess became a feast for the occasion. The toast of "Dear Old Ireland" was drunk as Irish soldiers alone can drink it. If tears started to the eyes of brave men, they were tears of love and not of fear, tears that spoke the passion of a life, but not the fear of death. It was such a scene as Davis would have loved to picture—stern, calm, and patriotic. No wild demonstration, no thoughtless boasting, but the firm purpose of brave hearts was imprinted on the demeanor of all. Ireland need not fear to entrust her honor to such men. They feel the nature and character of their position. Their words were few but stern, and the calmness of the conduct bespoke the character of their determination. Permission had been granted for an indulgence of time, and though the bugle sounded "lights out," still some lightsome glimmerings were to be seen into the small hours of the next morning. And so passed Hallow Eve at the headquarters of the 3d Regiment Etranger. It was an occasion of festivity, and was enjoyed to the utmost extent consistent with perfect discipline and order. To those latter requisites the men of the Corps have given willing and prompt obedience. There is neither murmuring nor discontent, and disobedience is unknown. An attempt at turbulence would be crushed in the bud. The men recognize the truism, that discipline is the soul of success. They are treated firmly but kindly. Their officers want to [illegible]

[illegible]

LAZY BERTOL; or, The Shoemaker of Tours.

BY MISS L. M. SULLIVAN.

EIGHT o'clock at night, there was the trampling of many feet—the eager rush of an excited crowd in the streets of Tours. It was the close of the reign of terror, and the last act of a dreadful drama was about to be enacted ere the curtain of the revolution should fall and the convulsed and heaving elements of society subside into repose.

An order from Paris had arrived briefly commanding that the prisons of Tours, and those of the surrounding communes should be immediately emptied and the miserable occupants placed in old boats, in which holes had been bored, and left to perish in the Loire.

No more blood was to be shed.

Many and terrible scenes had already taken place in Tours and the neighboring towns, in which neither sex nor age, youth nor beauty had been spared, and yet the moloch of slaughter (the fierce passions of a people stung to madness by present misery—that mortal misery that eats into the very vitals of the poor), and the memory of years of tyrannical rule and iron oppression remained unsatiated and unappeased.

To pull down tyranny and erect pure and holy liberty upon her pedestal men became demons. Every law, human and divine, was scoffed at and derided, every obligation, social or moral, trampled down and extinguished. The groans and cries of a great living anguish seemed to have appealed in vain to God and humanity. Now fanaticism and infidelity were rampant, and the people refused to worship the same Deity that their persecutors had so long bowed the knee to in ... mockery before [illegible]

"Ho! ho! Who wants a wife? Here we are, ... we ... young men. ... the ... lily faces ... will tear their hearts out."

Shouting, yelling, ... down all before them, this formidable group of termagants ... on ... until they approached the mayor, who, though surrounded by his officials, ... trembled at their approach. Dashing aside the gens d'armes, they shook their clenched hands in his face, and threatened to kill him if he spoke another word.

Almost without a struggle the wretched prisoners suffered themselves to be dragged on board the fatal vessels destined to be their tombs. Fierce imprecations rang in their ears, stones were hurled, and blows rained heavily. Yet, despite of all, some stepped on board as lightly as if they were bound on a pleasure excursion; but the pale moonbeams, as they fell upon their calm and intrepid countenances, revealed the irrepressible scorn of their persecutors that dwelt in every lineament.

A slight young girl, about seventeen, with long silken hair of a bright golden hue, was the last. She staggered over the rough shingle, then stopped for a moment, and clung fainting to the arm of the soldier that held her. The man stopped and supported her. Quick as lightning a stout Amazonian fish woman caught the girl in her arms, and, with a fierce shout, hurled her into one of the boats, where she fell, and lay as if killed by the rude shock.

The young man whom we have before remarked as leaning against the pier, and who had remained nearly in the same attitude, surveying the scene with a kind of gloomy, listless indifference, now sprang to the side of the mayor.

"Citizen," said he, "I am Bertol, the shoemaker. I will take this young girl for my wife."

"Bah! Bertol, you are too late," said that functionary, who had not yet recovered from the shock his official dignity had received. "See, she is gone."

The boat containing the girl had already left the quay. With one bound the man sprang into the water. He disappeared for a moment amid the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Missing Irishmen in the Late Battle Before Orleans.

[illegible]

A FAREWELL.

BY WILLIAM GEOGHEGAN ("ALPHA.")

[illegible]

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The Irish People.

Saturday, December 3, 1870.

"Revolutionary Action"—The United Irishmen.

An article from the pen of John O'Mahony in our last week's issue of this paper, entitled "Revolutionary Action" deserves our notice at our hands.

Anything emanating from Mr O'Mahony's pen, especially if it concerns Irishmen and Irish affairs, is entitled to respectful consideration, and as this article is from the pen of the writer like ideas as embodied in the article under the above heading

The Fenian Brotherhood, also known as the United Irishmen contains the leading spirits of Fenianism—the trusted, ardent and tried men of all the "wings" of the Fenian Army, organized entirely, whether under the leadership of John Savage the Newark poet, or the O'Neill faction, or the more latest time and again to effect union on a just the moderate demands of their race, and who have failed to achieve anything of lasting benefit to the mass of Irishmen, or even to make their cause in their own private ends, and taken the government of their own affairs into their own hands. Such are the United Irishmen.

The body of working Fenians have not thought fit to associate with Coward with a bond founded of triumphs before the public, neither have they considered it necessary for the situation of land cards to catch the public heart by the clinking of a public leader ship, and on this account, we, in our opinion, are justly entitled to every help as Founders not at the hands of their countrymen. In other words our personal sympathies are with their own best interests by attending to the Fenian organization of United Irishmen, the only truly representative body of Fenians they ever participated in this country.

The gratuitous editorial of stylling this body the "United Irishmen's Association" is best answered by its repudiation.

It seems to us that Mr O'Mahony has not very poorly appreciated the entire scope and aim of the United Irishmen when he attempts to show their incompetency by describing a state of things for their guidance which they never described for themselves. The whole force of the British power against which we have to contend is centralized, but as the United Irishmen are decentralized, yet the power against which the United Irishmen oppose themselves will laugh them to scorn

The assumption that the United Irishmen are decentralized is false and unfair, and therefore the conclusions arising from it are false and unjust.

The whole power of the United Irishmen is centralized in a Directory, and we have yet to learn that the principle of centralization is a disadvantage and not superior to the centralization of a directory of honest men. And whether England would not be more inclined to laugh to scorn the accusation of a body of men like a directory, or the actions of a chief executive who is really in and for the chairman of a directory, and cannot perform any action of consequence without the aid of his council and directory, is to say the least, very doubtful indeed

The only genuine difference between the United Irishmen and the new Fenians who stick to the cast skirts of men like John Savage, the latter being preferred by Mr O'Mahony to the former in that they follow a council or Directory without the unanimous approbation of a Dictatorship, and they wisely prefer to circlate that those money still not be suspend, simply because the money is permitted to remain in the hands of those who subscribed it. In other words the people are prepared to pay, and

charge of three trustees for such motion, and so remain beyond the reach of motion.

This is the only essential difference between the two bodies, and, Heaven knows, if our Fenian experiences have not taught us the full value of this sort of decentralization, we have surely lived in vain

It may be asserted that when the supreme money—motion, or, when the Directory may judge of the wisdom of the time and the use of the money or the circles, that some of them may become rebellious and not conform to the wishes of the Directory, or, perhaps, be high handed, although we much doubt if Irishmen would be so unmindful of their country as to remove the third duty would become apparent But do not such things happen even in a worse form under the system that has hitherto hard to keep a three-bead before the vessel's prow How many circles—under John Savage, let us say—have managed to keep themselves in the Directory, by our card, and yet, when the annual Fenian Convention met together, have we not discovered the delegates from these circles not on matters concerning the general funds of the whole body, and, with a careless regard of other people's money which is almost heroic, vote the expenditure of those as by means of the Savage centralizing policy, who have could be so conscientious the centralization policy of the United Irishmen

It is a previous article concerning the United Irishmen, we stated that their system of government partook of two characters, at least in some measure that they were both centralized and decentralized For all purposes of government and unity of action the United Irishmen are centralized but theirs—not a New York centralization

That inasmuch as the system of government pertaining to the United Irishmen includes the best prospect of exemption to the non centralization of its circles and an irresponsible head the Directory—that that movement may be said to unfold a policy of decentralization

In this, and nothing else, are the United Irishmen decentralized, and therefore, acting according to the best of our judgment, and possessing no other information than that which appears in the Constitution of the United Irishmen, as published in our columns, we ventured on the expression of our belief that this body was both centralized and decentralized we adhere to that belief, and have to express our warmest admiration to the last inscription and the wastes and irresponsible extravagance of public money and prevents the possibility of a recurrence of the institution from principle and the direct pillars of duty such as have characterized the Fenians known as the followers of John Savage

Mr O Mahony says "Now, the decentralization, and if I am not mistaken, the distinction of the Directory and the centralization of the original Irish revolutionists of America seems to be the fundamental principles of the United Irishmen, as distinguished from the Fenian Brotherhood, from which they have seceded"

Why, we ask, have the circles and resources of the original Irish revolutionists of America become disintegrated? Simply in consequence of a centralization in an executive or president probably imaginary, in some power because of his being a salaried officer

We differ respectfully from Mr O'Mahony when we say that the United Irishmen have seceded from the Fenian body They are Fenians in the very essence of their work, and moreover there is no Fenian body, so secede from. There are a few who have fathered themselves on the name Fenianism, and a few others who hang on to a name with that object but the real Fenian body, composed of the gradual remains of the Fenian Brotherhood, is ready to assemble when necessarily called to the senate party, the O'Neill party and the Savage party or more properly speaking the O'Mahony party are to be found in the ranks of the United Irishmen

We should not omit to mention here that there are some "independent circles" composed of Irishmen who have always been loyal to their land, who have cherished their country, who have loved for intelligence and pure in born patriotism cannot be surpassed to day, who, in the hour of their trials at the mismanagement of Fenian affairs, have stood aloof for a time from all organizations other than their own circles Those men stand so deservedly high in the estimation of all who know them, that they may safely be counted on when the proper time arrives, and we vouch for them they will not be in the back ground If they followed our advice they would join the organization of United Irishmen without delay

In further review of Mr O'Mahony's article we find it stated "The Fenian Brotherhood is decried because the power is centralized under executive centre, that is so centralized and the United Irishmen are not loaded because their executive centres are legion, for their executive centres are not legion but one!

Our Chief Executives have given us rules on Canada, Campo Bellos, four months' residence in Paris, and such like "revolutions" for the benefit of Ireland. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on such sky farming, and surely it is not asking too much to allow the United Irishmen to pursue the even tenor of their ways without attempting to discourage them by the critical calculations and compariscons which they could be laughed at making, but which is most unpalatable when used towards those whose only object is to effect a union amongst their countrymen in America, with a view to the redemption of their country and the injury of our common enemy.

AN ANSWER MCHALE AND HUGHES.—A letter on the lines of those eminent and distinguished ecclesiastics will be delivered in the large hall mentioned in the Fenian Brotherhood, on Monday evening, December 12, 1870, by Professor Mulrenan, the popular lecturer whose so eloquent address we noticed last week Professor Mulrenan is a man of ability on the subject, in such hands, is sure to prove a treat of no ordinary interest, and we hope to see the large hall of St Peter's crowded on this occasion by the members not only of Father Fransoli's congregation, but of other congregations in Brooklyn. Professor Mulrenan is a gentleman of distinguished abilities, which have been acknowledged both here and in Ireland. His subject is a worthy one, and for those reasons we hope to see him entertained accordingly

Russia and England—Is it a War?

BY D. HOLLAND.

THERE is pride in England which proves that the cause of Russia and Poland is dear to the English aristocracy, and her funds rise to par, you may be sure that fraud and infidelity are triumphant throughout the world. When their strikes at her heart, and the imperial pulse, the sandbanks, is lowered, then you may see the bottom pebbles of the bottom of the bottom. For the sympathies of the English oligarchy are altogether with the despotism of Russia, and the French Republic was established eighty years ago, and the abominable and degrading tyranny of the Bourbons, and the English aristocracy, as represented by her ruling class, refused to recognize the government of the people's choice, and organized a coalition of the nations of Europe to stamp it out. And, after a war of eighteen years, at awful cost of life and treasure, in which France fought alone and had against a world in arms, the combined armies brought back the wretched Bourbons to reign with the English at their heels and place their feet on the neck of the long suffering French nation again—whilst all England the lofty and prominent in all the mischief and pride, blazed with the illuminations of a base and cowardly rejoicing.

When, once again, France drove out the ragby rabble and their treacherous bribelings, England was overwhelmed with sorrow and anguish at the defeat, but when Louis Napoleon visited his solemn oath massacred thousands of citizens in the streets of Paris, and transported, without more to rot in the lower swamps of Cayenne, England, represented, as aforesaid, by her aristocracy, in her ruling class, laughed and rejoiced, and sent her humble congratulations to the feet of the self-elected Emperor. The Emperor was made welcome to dine and lodge, and the greatest and freest republic the world had ever seen seemed willing to be the humble and obedient servant and scarcely to run out over all America, England's heart was filled with joy, and in the excess of her fresh, and irresponsible extravagance in public money and prevents the possibility of a recurrence of the institution from principle and the direct pillars of duty such as have characterized the Fenians known as the followers of John Savage

Mr O Mahony says "Now, the decentralization, and if I am not mistaken, the distinction of the Directory and the centralization of the original Irish revolutionists of America seems to be the fundamental principles of the United Irishmen, as distinguished from the Fenian Brotherhood, from which they have seceded"

Why, we ask, have the circles and resources of the original Irish revolutionists of America become disintegrated? Simply in consequence of a centralization in an executive or president probably imaginary, in some power because of his being a salaried officer

We differ respectfully from Mr O'Mahony when we say that the United Irishmen have seceded from the Fenian body They are Fenians in the very essence of their work, and moreover there is no Fenian body, so secede from. There are a few who have fathered themselves on the name Fenianism, and a few others who hang on to a name with that object but the real Fenian body, composed of the gradual remains of the Fenian Brotherhood, is ready to assemble when necessarily called to the senate party, the O'Neill party and the Savage party or more properly speaking the O'Mahony party are to be found in the ranks of the United Irishmen

We should not omit to mention here that there are some "independent circles" composed of Irishmen who have always been loyal to their land, who have cherished their country, who have loved for intelligence and pure in born patriotism cannot be surpassed to day, who, in the hour of their trials at the mismanagement of Fenian affairs, have stood aloof for a time from all organizations other than their own circles Those men stand so deservedly high in the estimation of all who know them, that they may safely be counted on when the proper time arrives, and we vouch for them they will not be in the back ground If they followed our advice they would join the organization of United Irishmen without delay

In further review of Mr O'Mahony's article we find it stated "The Fenian Brotherhood is decried because the power is centralized under executive centre, that is so centralized and the United Irishmen are not loaded because their executive centres are legion, for their executive centres are not legion but one!

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ARRIVAL OF AN IRISH PRIMA DONNA.

Miss Rose O'Toole (Rosa d'Erina)

You some years past the name of this dazzling young Irish lady has been known throughout America. The very sound of that beautiful title, Rose d'Erina, bestowed upon her by the Irish people, and long to behold the person who had so endeared herself to others by the sweet charms of her voice, and other gifts, so lavished upon her by the Almighty a vain hope, when we have the young Queen herself, an Irish nightingale, destined, we hope, to charm the hearts of our countrymen from Erin, and destined, also, let us hope, to reap the rich reward that years of patient toil and steady application to her profession, the admiration of all who can appreciate the beautiful, among whom her own countrymen should be first.

The Irish, Parisian, and English journals have dled up all their space language in trying to find terms of sufficient praise in which to speak of the Rose of Erin. No wonder, for the rapid raising charms of the lady's voice, so heard last year in Paris, even under depressing circumstances (I mean a slight of storms), at a private rehearsal in the Tuesday Theatre, acted like a spell on all those present, and the wonderful execution of her vocal and instrumental powers. Many years ago, when Rose d'Erina was a little girl, we used to see, and the pleasure of hearing her sing and play some of our most delightful Irish melodies, and we have kept up with such promise that it required no prophetic skill to foretell the triumphs that awaited her in the professional world. Now, the Rose of Erin has gone through a severe ordeal of musical training, and has been well tested before the public, wherever she appeared She comes to us crowned with garlands of victory gathered in many lands, and from every royal palace, and we, her Irish friends, are to be gathered in America, and the first of these await her at the grand concert in Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov 30, where she makes her first public appearance on behalf of a noble charity, that of the New York Foundling Asylum. Mayor Hall has in the kindest possible manner taken special interest in the Rose of Erin, and has given her a testimonial, and we hope to see those of her own land follow the good example of his Honor A Fitzpatrick, Esq., Commissioner to Paris, who wrote to Rose d'Erina, we assist a noble undertaking

IRELAND'S PRIMA DONNA.

Miss Rosa D'Erina—(Miss Rose O'Toole)

BY HARRY MAGUIRE.

Tocsa's not in all nature so ravishing a creature
For singing one's novel up as Rosina we see
Of the best lots of prima donnas we had not wish to choose her

Has no right to take in the breast of a man.
When to her I listen, and see her eyes glisten,
The longer I listen I still long for more
Her voice is so sweet, so pure, so complete,
And Rosina was singing, I'd mention "encore"

When she sings of that maiden with gemm and gold laden,
Whose smile in good Erin's days made her secure,
The seven splendor, proud, brilliant, and too dear,
Is sweet and ever than dreamt of by Moore
And then when the story of Tara's lost glory,
Its harp and its spirit both silent the sings,
Ah! then, all hearts are thrilled, and every eyelid wetted,
Her voice and her fingers both sweeping the strings

In Spanish she's laughing, in French gaily chatting,
In German deep musing on mystic or sin;
But it's Irish that brings out the bright stream that sparkles out

From a bottle's own fountain in Jhakin ye Blues,
Its music and warbles, and we feel that we
That tage at one's heartstrings, are driven away,
When, laughing and coaxing, she sings "Kitty Wellin,"
Or lifts up her voice in "Dandy Darby O'Ben!"

"Ballads set to music—Sweet—sacred Rose of the Sunny

NEW YORK HESSIANS.

EVACUATION DAY has a few good old memories connected with it which tend to make its remembrance and its observance desirable. On that day, in 1783, the Yankees remembered the battle of Geneva Hill, down at Bowling Green, converted the bronze into bullets and fired them into the ranks of the remaining English and Hessians On that day the Stars and Stripes were called above the Union Jack and the last British soldier left the city of New York. The memory of those things do us no harm, and on that account we spare not a little surprised to find an attempt made by the Fifth Regiment of our National Guard on Friday last to introduce a custom here which, in my the least of it, is not a little resembling to our Hessian Guard. That regiment of the "New York Landwehr" turned out for parade in full Prussian costume, helmet and all, complete. Such conduct was an insult to our French citizens in particular and to American citizens in general. It was also an insult to the memory of that day when the last of the bloody Hessians was sent to the right about.

We want no Hessians in America, and we don't want the memory of them revived in this or any other such like fashion.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.

We notice with much pleasure the removal of O. Corry's magnificent Diorama of Irish Scenery, from Brooklyn to Apollo Hall, New York, at corner of Broadway and Twenty Eighth street. Miss Gaury Fitzpatrick and Miss Julia Sammond, together with the infinitably Bryan Fox, in their beautiful rendering of Irish songs and ballads, comic and sentimental, rendered this entertainment one of the very best in the country. Our readers, we feel assured, will rush in thousands to witness the gallantly scenes of the old land and enjoy a few hours relaxation in a hacked four through Ireland. We promise them a treat of superior excellence and one that will not easily fade from their memories.

Save us from our "Colorals."

We had hoped that other that most miserable and disgraceful Save of John O'Neill's on the Chassepot Traitor, and by means of which that gentleman continued to bring the Irish name in America into ridicule, that he would cease from the sickly sentimentality which his friends, in their charity, left open for him to enter.

We, we confess we were mistaken.

John O'Neill has seen fit to issue an "address" which will cover him with more obloquy than he has already incurred, and we fear that that benectorth he will be laughed at for his pains. When no other hand dared to lend open in the cause of Ireland, believing in his good intentions at least, although we lamented the necessity that compel him to do so. But John O'Neill has decided that no one but himself, who might make will prevent him from the consummation of one scene after another, and so he chooses to so conduct himself, it is not our fault if he fall below the zero of his Canadian exploits.

We would not condemned even to notice the "address" issued by John O'Neill if he did not see fit to pound himself and his cause into the ears of our Irish population. We feel it our duty to utilizing the organization of United Irishmen in the interest of Ireland, and John O'Neill is not a member, and of the workings of which he is profoundly ignorant, save in so far as relates to the discharge of his duty, the discharge of our public duty, to handle these gentlemen without gloves.

To the credit of Mr. Savage we must say that we believe that even he has been imposed upon, yet, he must suffer for the crimes of those who surround him, and, he knows, when circulars are issued from "headquarters," John Savage being responsible for the acts of his subordinates, it is but reasonable to expect that the Executive who receives his salary for the performance of a few duties, should see to it that no more scandals other than those which have taken place in consequence of the degradation of Fanhamon to the level of the "Irish Democratic Union," should take place

We have good strong reasons for believing that Mr Savage would, and, in fact, that he will, feel indebted to the dissemination of John O'Neill's circular, for said circular is a tissue of malicious falsehoods and misrepresentations of a genius of public facts, and Mr Savage cares of to himself not to become responsible for handcuff assertions His character is above that kind of thing, and although we differ widely and strongly from him, we cannot believe that he would encourage the propagation of his name over John O'Neill.

We have these particular reasons to allege against this circular of O'Neill's, first, it bears a palpable lie on the face of it, and shall prove this by prima facie evidence; second, it attempts to injure the United Fenian Organization, known by the name of the United Irishmen and third, it is circulated from John Savage's Hall, and, consequently, the knowledge of Mr Savage (probably), and thus a further waste of the people's money has been made to circulate a document from one people's cause. We say (probably), without Mr. Savage's knowledge, for that gentleman, we believe, is not so unscrupulous as to such an act as O'Neill has been guilty of, for Mr Savage is a gentleman.

This circular bears date "Nov. 1st, 1870," and contains a postscript giving the reader information concerning a pamphlet "Fenianism and Ireland." We, first, happens that this pamphlet was not ready for the printer until recently and until after John O'Neill had issued his circular, and, secondly, we are to reconcile this flimsy and very transparent trick to deceive? Simply by not giving the name of the publisher of the Windsor Prison, inasmuch as the postscript attached thereto could not then have appeared. We speak here from the evidence of our own senses.

The attempt on the part of John O'Neill to injure the United Fenian Organization is what we denounce as most. The document declares, asserts that "the United Irishmen is (sic) nothing more or less than a secret, sworn organization, subject to other authorities than the Fenian Brotherhood." Now, we, the United Irishmen, are not so constituted politically or otherwise as to be commanded politically or otherwise by any body of individuals with whom they have not the sanction of their Chief Executive, and

IRELAND AND FRANCE.

BY JOHN LOGUEN.

O FRANCE, tremendous France, in my widowhood I pine,
Not upon flag nor of service where the dark sirocco blows,
Then art wide'lled, there art mindful of that chivalry sublime,
That sanctified, that glorified my name in olden time.

When heaven, accompanied France flung out her gloriously "lilies of the lord" and thine, that shout of joy will awaken,
That greeted it by Libby's wave and Corth's lonely moan,
And rang as loud on Munster's bluffs as on the French frontier!

The same thrill fire is in thy blood as in that orphaned Eire,
We proud Legionnaire's instincts blushed for shame at Morrough's crime,
And quaintly explain that then are "some bad apples" in every race.
When France's grave from Paris' walls were hallowed on *France's* Eve.

Still all mytrium heart's delight I read the words that told
Of how you gave to France, my land, what failed of succor of gold.
Could never by the soldier sons of sires whose Irish blood (.....)
Instrumental (.....) France, gain, and crimsoned Waterloo's flood.

Methinks I see the Shell shot of hell out Gallimore Lock ponder now on Grenoble's sales and round to Cissna's shore,
And hinder about the Shannon waves their multiplied of ye,
As France's gallery drop their heads again their Irish fee.

Long may the name, my motherland, be hominical France
And long may Freedom's beam on lights blaze round the French frontier—
Their fulgent gleam one day may beam to rise on Irish ours,
And Leinster blaze as red with spears as ever blazed Lorenzo!

IRELAND.

The Coercion Act.—Within the last month quite a large number of arrests and summary trials, followed by imprisonment, have taken place in Ballinrobe, Castlebar, Ballina, in the County Mayo, young men have been brought before the magistrates and dealt with in a very arbitrary manner. Their only crime was that they were out after nine o'clock, which is a crime forbidden by the Coercion Act. How Lucifer, in arrest a Lord Lieutenant, who by proclamation, dated Dublin Castle, 7th, in defiance of Ireland, ought to protest against the Coercion Act. It will certainly, in ten or six years and carry them into the notice of the million of old middlehood, for Tom Moore.

The best of all ways to lengthen our days, is to add a few years to the night, my dear.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—On November 9, the body of a man named Allen was found in the floating dock at Belfast. The body was found in a partly decayed condition, and was in a state of decomposition. The deceased was a man of about 50 years of age, and was in the employ of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. The deceased was last seen in the neighbourhood of the dock on the night of the 3rd inst. The cause of his death is at present nothing has been found of him.

REWARD OF MERIT.—At a meeting of the Board, held on the 11 of November, 1870, the Commissioners of National Education have awarded good conduct medals to Mr. Wm. Collins, teacher of the Mag Breel National School, Ballyclare, for the best, and Mr. Thomas Gillespie, teacher of the Ballyclare National School, for the second best.

BAD FALL.—On Thursday, the 3 of November, about ten o'clock, a woman named Anne Bennett, from a bundle in the water, and was carried down a distance of about 6 feet. It appears that the unfortunate woman, in her desperate attempt to drown herself, was carried down by the current, and was rescued by Hunter Constable Mason. It appears that the unfortunate woman, on her return home, had to pass through a field, and in passing had to leap the fence, and fell into the water. The water there slipped all her clothes, and made for the shore, where part of the clothes were found. The unfortunate woman was taken to the Infirmary, where she was found to be in a state of insensibility. The cause of her attempt to drown herself is not known.

DOWN.

GEO. E. BOWEN, Esq., J.P., has returned from Dangannon to the County Down, taking up his residence at Castle Ward, Strangford, the seat of his father, Colonel Magnet, of the Scots Greys.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. DANIEL DUFFY.—The Rev. Daniel Duffy, one of the numerous friends of Dr. Tyner will be sorry to learn that he is rapidly recovering from the accident which happened to him on the Great Dublin Harriers last week. As medical experience of the Duffy family, we may add that the accident resulted in making himself quite a favorite with the people of the Ballyhaise district.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AND HOME IN BREDO.—The young man, named Patrick O'Hara and James O'Neill, were charged with having stolen £30 18s. from a woman named Bridget Corrigan, a servant in the house of Mr. Wright (Bredo) on Saturday, the 5th ult. It appeared from the evidence that O'Hara and O'Neill had entered the house of Mr. Wright (Bredo) on a day when he was in custody, slipped from town on Monday morning last, and the 1st, it would appear, took the cash to defray hospital expenses. The two young men were apprehended in Newtownards, for the theft and detained. They were immediately pursued and were apprehended in Liverpool, on Tuesday, by Lurgan, and Mr. Burgess of the Liverpool police force, and Mr. Burgess, who was in charge of the two prisoners, brought them back to the presence of the hospital porter for the police prison in New York, value £3 10s. 6d., gold, and a watch. A Mr. Bangham's inquiry, the charge of the very against of the prisoners was abandoned, and the two male prisoners were admitted to bail in sureties of £50 each, to appear for trial at the next assizes for the county of Mr. Coates.—*Newry Telegraph*, Saturday.

LARGE POTATOES.—On the table in the Board-room of the Newry Workhouse on Saturday, November 5, there was exhibited a potato, grown on the workhouse farm, weighing no less than 1½ lbs. In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Thos. Mr. Cooke, stated that there were no less than 20 bushels of potatoes, and that the weight of the lots of which weighed no less than 1½ lbs.—*Telegraph*.

FERMANAGH.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Work is now well advanced, of considerable size and beauty. Quantity completed at Cos. in the parish of Drumkeeran, and the Rev. Jas. Lennon, P.P., Mr. McGuigan must have found it an immense labor to erect such a house in the parish of Drumkeeran, in very poor district. The building superintendent—almost the last—of Mr. McGuigan, who has given his time in the remote country districts throughout this diocese. Mr. Cooke, of Ballyhaise, has just completed a very elegant tribute for footing as his lordship's anniversary in the year of Jubilee.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Cooke, Esq., Chairman of the Ballyhaise Town Commissioners, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Fermanagh.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.—The Ballyhaise Town Commissioners, at their last monthly meeting, passed the following resolution—"That the members of the commissioners, for regulating the duties and conduct of the officers and servants of the commissioners, and for the better regulation of the streets and thoroughfares of the borough. In reply to notice of the commissioners, the Lord Lieutenant, in a letter of the commissioners, relinquishing, the Lord Lieutenant, whether any additional powers would be required, in the proposed bill, which the act was received from Dublin. The board decided that no extra police force would be required.

MONAGHAN.

VICE-LIEUTENANCY OF COUNTY MONAGHAN.—The Lord-Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas Lea, Bart., of Castle Leslie, Lieutenant of the County Monaghan, under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 1, s. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

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Patriotism and Hope in France.

The Latest News.

Ducrot and Vinoy, which moved by the winding course of the rivers Seine and Marne, crossed them in several places, and gave battle along a considerable part of the Prussian line of investment. This fighting there can be little doubt resulted in a series of successes to the French arms. One or more joints of the hostile armour seem to have been broken, and it is quite possible that through the rupture, Trochu and De Palladines have really shaken hands. M. Gambetta, in announcing the victory, declares that the evacuation of Amiens by the enemy had been compelled by these successes, and that all the German legions are hurrying by forced marches to the aid of the besieging host. Of course the accounts of these events, which come through German sources, take a different tinge of feeling and statement and opinion. King William proclaims something resembling a successful defence of certain assailed points; but it is noticeable that he does not, in this despatch, thank Providence for anything, and that his tone is far from being exultant.

The Russian question is clearly to be settled, as our special despatches for a week past have intimated that it would be, without war. England accepts a conference without insisting on the withdrawal by Russia of her offensive original note. Political trouble in England may arise from this action, but it tends to European peace. No date has yet been fixed for the conference, but France will take part in it, and Russia is likely to gain by it all she asks. President Grant is reported to have patted the Czar on the back and offered him very liberally the support of an American fleet.

By Telegram, December 4.

There seems no longer any serious ground for doubting that the French armies within and without Paris have opened a new campaign in victory. Special despatches confirm the London story that General Ducrot on Wednesday made good his lodgment outside the fortifications of Paris, in a formidable position protected upon either flank by the river Marne.

A desperate attempt was made by the Germans, 80,000 strong, on Friday to dislodge and drive him back within the lines. For this purpose the Eighth and Twelfth German Army Corps and the Wurtembergers made an assault on the French positions at Brie-sur-Marne and Champigny. Ducrot's forces, estimated at double that of the assailants, was not only protected, as we have said, by the River Marne, but covered by the guns of the forts of Nogent and Rosny. The German assault was made early in the morning and kept up with determination till 3 P. M. It was unavailing. The German troops broke under the fire of the forts, described by a correspondent as "horrible." They were rallied by their officers, but with no better success, and eventually, ...

At It Again.

Disarmed and Helpless.

Geo. W. Pepper on France.

CHAPEL-WRECKING IN LIGONIEL, NEAR BELFAST.

IN THE DEPTHS.

THAT DEAR OLD SONG OF THINE.

BY A SWINFORD MAN.

O! let me hear [illegible] once more
That dear old [illegible],
Which you had [illegible] so oft of yore
To cheer this heart of mine.
It served to chase those [illegible] away,
That hovered o'er my [illegible];
Then sing it once again, I pray,
I love to hear it now.

When first I heard that gentle strain
My heart expansive grew;
I loved to hear it sung again,
But none could please like you.
For then forgetful of its woes,
My heart was borne along,
And all its fond emotions rose
To greet that dear old song.

Long years since then have flitted by,
Youth's cherished friends are gone,
Old playmates dear to you and I,
Have vanished one by one.
I mourn those friends of "other days,"
In life's serene decline,
Who loved, like me, to hear and praise
That dear old song of thine.

I've heard the Swedish Queen of Song
Pour forth her classic lays,
Before a proud and brilliant throng,
In fashion's fullest blaze,
And though I marveled at her art,
Unrivalled and divine,
No strain of hers could thrill the heart
Like that old song of thine.

O, there are feelings in the breast
Which art cannot explore,
For sure the kindliest and the best,
Lie deep within the core.
The lays of art might strive in vain,
To reach that living shrine,
Which opes to some fond simple strain,
Like that old song of thine.

IRELAND.

The Magistracy.—The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the County Lieutenant, has appointed James Enraght, Esq., Steam Lodge Banagher, to the Commission of the Peace for King's County. The Lord Chancellor has appointed Samuel Leatham, Esq., of Mintiagh Lodge, County Donegal, to be a magistrate, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant of the County.

Bankrupts.—William Grogan Mulligan, of No. 7 Donegal Square West, and Springfield, Belfast, linen merchant, bleacher, and finisher, to surrender on Friday, the 18th of November, and on Friday, the 9th of December. Hugh M'Gonagle, of Buncrana, Donegal, grocer, to surrender on Friday, the 18th of November, and on Friday the 9th of December.

Two more volumes of "O'Curry's Lectures," edited by Professor Sullivan, are printed and nearly ready for publication. They contain an elaborate and valuable preface by the editor, giving a fuller, a clearer, and a more connected view of Celtic life, Brehon law, and Irish institutions than has ever appeared.

The Political Prisoners.—A petition, with many thousand signatures, has been presented to the Prime Minister, praying for the pardon and release of the Fenian prisoners. It is signed by several bishops, clergymen, magistrates, mayors, chairmen of town councils, professional men, merchants, &c., and has been presented through Mr. Downing, M. P. for the County of Cork.

Of the Provincial journals of Ireland none has, with more ability, consistency, and devotion, stood by the national cause through chance and change than our honored contemporary, the *Mayo Telegraph*. For many a year gone by it has been a true and an able exponent of the national aspirations of the Irish people, and its ardor in the holy cause has been equally great in the times of promise and the dark days of trouble. It is well that such a journal should extend the circle of its influence. The wider that circle can be made, the better it must be for the people, and therefore we are glad to see that the *Telegraph* will be henceforth issued at a price so much reduced as to argue for it an extended circulation and a proportionately extended influence. The conductors of the *Telegraph* have wisely obeyed the first condition of the popular journalism of this age, and as we hold it a thing of special good that every true and competent friend of freedom should be heard for his good cause by many, we rejoice in the anticipation that our old friend, the *Mayo Telegraph*, will multiply its constituents to its own benefit and theirs.—*Nation.*

The Irish Brigade in France.—The following interesting letter, says the *Northern Star*, has been received by a lady in Belfast from a young Ulsterman, Mr. Frank M'Alenry, now serving with the French army:— [...]

The stories told of them here are horrible. They are little better than savages, and one felt a sort of grim satisfaction in seeing their great white heads stretched in the mud. The Uhlans, I may tell you, are not the smart, dashing fellows described by the English press. The specimens I have seen of them are [illegible] looking brutes, armed with heavy [illegible] lances, and [illegible] pistols.

On the [illegible], I received the enclosed order from "General Lebriston," ordering me back to Caen, and thence to Havre, in order to assist the formation of the [illegible] Regt. Etrangère. The regiment is to be composed wholly of Irishmen. As yet we have only about 100. Caen is the headquarters, and I have charge of the depot in Havre. Our uniform is the same as the regiment of the line. Anyone wishing to join must come to Havre. I am stopping at the Hotel Washington, 88 Quai d'Orleans. The expenses of persons joining the French force are paid here. The money given by the Government for our officers' outfit would, in time of peace, be more than sufficient. At present, however, it is not so.

FRANCIS M'ALEAVY,
Sous-Lieutenant.

Mr. Thompson, private secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, has been engaged for some months past in visiting educational establishments of every grade in Ireland, evidently with an official object. He visited the Catholic University, Carlow, Castleknock, and other Catholic colleges. He visited a number of national schools, those in Donegal in the Autumn.

Drainage of Lough Erne.—Mr. Roberts, C. E., Government Commissioner, who investigated the merits and details of the Lough Erne flood drainage project at some public meetings in Enniskillen a few months since, has sent in his report. He approves of the plan submitted by Mr. Lynam as sufficient for all it aims at, but he has increased the probable expenditure from £70,000 to £90,000. He makes an addition to Mr. Lynam's estate of £5,000 for dredging plant, and £5,000 for interest on borrowed money, and increases the amount per yard of dredging some shoals. A valuation of the lands has to be made in detail before a complete report can be furnished.

The Leinster Circuit.—A very important item of intelligence reaches us through the *Kilkenny Moderator*, which speaks in rather a positive manner in reference to the subject. It is stated that by an arrangement of the Judges, in future, the order of towns on this Circuit will be reversed, and will be as follows: 1. Nenagh. 2. Kilkenny. 3. Clonmel. 4. Waterford. 5. Wexford. 6. Wicklow. From information just received, we (*Clonmel Chronicle*) believe that the change above referred to, and which involves a complete reversal of the former orders of circuits, will be effected. The matter has been freely mentioned in the Hall of the Courts, and the reason stated for the new arrangement is that important records, usually remitted to Nenagh, may be tried at Wicklow, and thus brought nearer to Dublin, for the convenience of witnesses and counsel, and the avoidance, as far as possible, of unnecessary expense. We trust that no time shall be lost in making the announcement public when finally agreed to, as it is of importance that county officers and suitors shall be afforded the earliest opportunity of making their arrangements accordingly.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

SMALLPOX IN BELFAST.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Belfast Board of Guardians, held on Tuesday, November 8, a letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners, stating that Mr. O'Brien and Dr. Hill, Poor Law Inspectors, would hold an investigation into the prevalence of small pox in this town.

THE CIVIL BILL AND SHERIFF'S ACT.—A public meeting of the solicitors of the Belfast district was held in the County Court house on Thursday, November 10, to discuss the best means of effecting the repeal of this Act. The meeting was addressed by Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Hyndman, Mr. O'Rorke, Mr. Bottomley, Mr. [illegible] and several other gentlemen, who ably exposed the defects of the existing legislation upon this important subject, and appointed a committee to press upon the government the necessity of introducing a measure to remedy them.

KEEPING AN UNLICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—At the Belfast Police Court on November 11, William Finlay and William M'Lean were summoned by Mr. Hugh Norwood, Sanitary Inspector, at the instance of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Belfast, for having, on the 19th day of October, used a certain place—to wit, the yard adjoining the house, No. 54 Dover street, in said borough—as a slaughter house, without having previously obtained a license from the Council of the borough for that purpose, whereby they had incurred a penalty of £5.

NEW STEAMER.—On November 10 the Messrs. Burns' new steamer Beal arrived at this port from Glasgow, after a very quick passage of nine hours fifteen minutes, for the purpose of taking across a large number of cattle for the forthcoming cattle trysts in Scotland. The Beal is peculiarly suited for cattle traffic, and is more particularly designed for this purpose generally. She returned to Glasgow last night with upwards of 500 head of cattle. The advantage resulting to cattle dealers in having such a vessel as the Beal, which can always be put [...]

[...] antidote to the latter. Here are his words. "Another result of this new movement (Fenianism) would be to keep the Irish Catholics away from really condemned associations, like the Freemasons or anything that squints that way." According to this good Bishop, therefore, Fenianism is a good thing, not only because it is opposed to English despotism, but because it prevents good Catholics from disregarding the teachings of their church, and it should therefore be encouraged. Good Irish Catholics must feel convinced in their hearts that this is Gospel truth, and that the teachings of the Right Rev. Dr. Purcell are more in accord with their feelings, the true interests of "faith and morals," and not less true than those of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen.—*Irishman.*

NED WENTWORTH.

BY JOHN LOCKE

ALL Ned Wentworth's friends had heard he was soon to be married. Some of them believed it, others of them doubted it, but Tom Ashley and I, two of his closest confidantes, having heard it from his own lips, knew that he was. But who the happy bride was to be none of us could learn. 'Twas in vain Tom Ashley and I entreated Ned to favor us with her name or her address whether she dwelt within the city border or bloomed amid the country pastures. The motive he had in so sacredly concealing from Tom and me all particulars regarding his promised bride we could not divine either. Whenever we questioned him about the matter his reply was always couched in words somewhat like the following.

"Wait until our bridal morn and you shall see as bonny a bride as ever knelt at Hymen's altar."

We had no other alternative but to wait, anxious though we were to feast our eyes upon this Hebe, as our warm imagination painted her to be.

On the evening preceding his nuptials Ned sent for Tom and me. We found him in his own apartments, and, contrary to our expectations, looking thoughtful and pensive. I asked him if anything had gone wrong with him or did he feel indisposed.

"I don't feel indisposed," he answered, "but I have this day received a message for which I was anything but prepared. You can read this," handing me a letter, "and then say whether I have reason to be 'out of all sorts' to-day?"

I took the note and commenced its perusal in silence.

"You can read it aloud," he said, "its contents may also interest Tom Ashley."

I noticed a change in Tom's countenance on his hearing this remark, but it was only momentary, and, as I commenced the epistle again, his features wore their usual calm expression. The letter ran thus.

GROVEWOOD, Monday Evening.

"MY DEAR MR. WENTWORTH: I am unavoidably compelled to trespass again upon your forbearance and to ask a further postponement of our marriage, for reasons which I cannot just yet explain. Suffice it to say they are cogent and justify the requirement herein solicited. You shall hear from me again in a few days, when I shall be prepared to receive you here. Yours, etc., EMMA SINCLAIR."

"Emma Sinclair!" ejaculated Tom, with a look of sudden surprise on his countenance that convinced [...]

[...]

An Item for Parents and Guardians.

The season for making inquiries and selecting a school for your daughters and wards is approaching. Should you desire for them a first class Academy, which, at quite moderate rates, can be secured a thorough English and French course, combined with extraordinary advantages in music, fail not to investigate the claims of the Mount de Chantal Visitation Academy, near Wheeling, West Virginia. Not only for its rare education advantages is this Academy unsurpassed, but also for the beauty of surrounding scenery, its pure mountain air, and extensive recreation grounds.

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For further particulars, apply for prospectuses to the office, or to the Directress of the Academy of the Visitation, Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Virginia.

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PETER McCORRY, Editor.

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The Irish People.

Saturday, December 10, 1870.

France Resurgent.

GLORIOUS, gallant, invincible France beholds the star of republican liberty rise bright and clear out of the smoke and blood and devastation caused by the barbarous hordes of Germany in a war as causeless as it is cruel, and which has been directed against the spirit of republican freedom since the fatal disasters that befel Imperial France at Sedan.

This hellish cruelty of monarchy is about to reap its reward. Up to the moment we write, the tide of war has turned in favor of France. Her legions, filled with an enthusiasm they could never have experienced under the imperial *regime*, and filled with hatred against their country's invaders, have just given the German hosts a foretaste of what they may expect every hour from this time forward.

The news during the past week is altogether favorable to the cause of the French arms.

General Trochu has been laying his plans with wonderful ability, assisted by able generals, who seem to recognize the fact that the German armies are scarcely fit to distinguish between the armies of the Empire and those of the Republic.

For weeks past the chief calculations made were not those of French probable successes, but how long would Paris hold out; what amount of provisions were in the doomed city, and would that capital of civilization surrender to starvation or the power of the Prussian guns. These were the only calculations made by our political wiseacres, broken occasionally by the slight feints of Trochu, made by that secret and skillful Frenchman for the purpose of feeling the pulse of the Prussian armies, when, forthwith, a tremendous and successful sortie, in which 150,000 men were engaged, takes place under Ducrot, who cuts through the Prussian lines, crosses the Marne, and opens up fifteen miles of country.

Simultaneous sorties were made at other points, probably without the intention of succeeding. During the latter the Germans were well beaten, but the French did not appear to attach much importance to any of these. The great object was to pierce the German lines at the south eastern point of Paris, in order to make a breach whereby the Army of Ducrot might join the Army of the Loire, under Paladines and raise the siege of Paris.

Simultaneously with the grand action of Ducrot, the army of the Loire is gaining rapid successes against the whole line of the Prussians. With all the barbaric cruelty that has characterized the latter in their efforts at preventing communication between Trochu and De Paladines, they have been foiled and defeated, for the combined and simultaneous action of the French generals prove that communications have been carried on successfully.

We should not feel in the least astonished if, before we go to press, the news should reach us that a general stampede of the German armies had taken place.

The outer world can hear everything concerning the Germans, but very little about the movements of the armies in Paris. It is only when the thunder of Ducrot's cannon paralyzes the blood of the people in Berlin that we get a trifle of comforting news from Paris.

A few days will, in all probability, change this aspect of affairs, as we learn that the the Prussians, under Prince Frederick Charles, are simply retreating before the victorious army of the Loire, under De Paladines.

M. Gambetta has officially announced the successes of the French arms, and the effect through France has been electric. The people at Laval are overpowered with joy, and *Te Deums* are chanted everywhere. Gambetta also announces the fact that the Prussians evacuated the city of Amiens in consequence of the success of the French arms under De Paladines, Ducrot and Vinoy.

We do not believe that we assume too much when we express our conviction that the tide of victory thus turned in favor of France will continue until the Prussian hordes are driven before it. It will no longer be a question of ceding the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the cupidity of the Prussians; but the safety of the lives of the invaders.

Vengeance should displace every feeling of gallantry from the hearts of the French people. The scourge that has been so ruthlessly used by the Prussians should receive its payment in kind. And inasmuch as this scourge has been inflicted by "royal" hands, the name of royalty should never again be heard in La Belle [illegible]

The Republic, born of blood, disaster and ruin, caused by the enervation begotten of imperialism, should become endeared to every Frenchman. The shame and disaster of the empire have been wiped out by the efforts of the Republic.

The nation's honor has not only been restored by the Republic, but young and powerful armies have been created by it to sustain that honor and uphold the glorious tri-color in the darkest hour of the nation's life.

For these and other good and substantial reasons, we hope to see the French Republic take root in the gallantry and bravery of the people, that it will grow and prosper until its roots spread east and west, north and south. Our hope for Ireland is founded on the French Republic. The hopes of all those who yearn for liberty from the despotism of the European monarchies are likewise based, and no sadder calamity ever befell the earth than the injury or downfall of the present young Republic of France.

Knowing these things, it is not to be wondered at that the Irish people, all over the world, watch with the keenest anxiety every throb of the national heart in France.

IRELAND'S PRIMA DONNA.

Mlle. Rosa D'Erina—(Miss Rose O'Toole)

ON Wednesday night last Steinway Hall was the scene of one of the grandest triumphs ever witnessed in that building for many years. The occasion was the first public concert given by the distinguished Irish *cantatrice*, Miss Rose O'Toole. This young lady's voice is one of singular power and sweetness, and acts like a spell upon the audience. In passages where the finest shading of *crescendo* and *decrescendo* occur her voice has a melodious silvery tone in it, which steals upon the senses with a fairy softness most enchanting. In the melody "Rich and Rare," the character of her beautiful soprano voice is felt in its fullest sense, and in the singing of the "Minstrel Boy," the fiery tone of defiance is the most marked characteristic. In sacred music, Miss O'Toole's voice comes forth with equal brilliancy and power at times subdued as the softest tinkling of a bell, and again, with all the majesty requisite for a true interpretation of the compositions of the [illegible]

There are many points of resemblance between the Rose of Erin and Catharine Hayes, in some things we would prefer the latter, in [illegible]

Our critical (save the mark) high toned and chivalrous press of New York are divided in their estimate of Rose O'Toole's ability as a singer.

Wonderful!

There is the *Times* for instance, the editor of which is incapable of judging of the capacities of an art critic, and it reports unfavorably of the universally expressed opinion of the Parisians in pronouncing Miss O'Toole an artist of the first order. It must be remembered that during the Universal Exposition, our prima donna was chosen to interpret the music of Ireland. Her wonderful manipulation of the grand organ, the finest instrument of its kind in the world, and her delicious rendering of our Irish melodies, sent the Parisians away half crazy with delight, and in their enthusiasm they styled our Irish nightingale Rose D'Erina. For this bit of devotion, the *Times* being terribly German in its sympathies, takes up the tomahawk against our Irish girl. Foolish *Times*! why attempt the rowdy critic, even if Rose O'Toole is a favorite with thine enemies?

Then the wicked Dana, of the *Sun*, must permit his little "sore heads" to make his paper a medium of insult to the Irish. We shall remember these things, Mr Dana. And to cap the climax, we have the New York *Weekly Review*, a journal able to discriminate between the pedal movement of an organ and a churning machine. This paper proves its abilities in all things, especially in telling what Mozart might have been if he had done this and t'other thing, what Handel failed in, in consequence of his harmonious disposition, and especially regarding Wagner, "if he had only introduced into the minstrel strife (in the opera of Tannhauser) more contrast, by giving the female voices a chance to be heard, &c." This is one of the most popular of Wagner's compositions, and here is the musical idiot of the *Review* lamenting a want in the opera, simply because the Germans who took part in it were not of depth of lung sufficient to pierce elongated ears.

Our readers will, no doubt, wonder at us occupying our own and their time in reviewing the "reviews" of a portion of the New York press concerning a young Irish lady singer, rather than in resting satisfied with our remarks concerning her abilities.

We ask our readers' attention.

All this is, in the first place, to damn, if possible, the versatile powers of an Irish *artiste*, a lady of high training and of unsurpassed excellence, who has adorned the highest courts of royalty in the world by her wonderful powers. For our own part we had much rather that she had not done anything of the kind, but we mention the fact to draw a comparison.

In the next place, on her arrival here, Mayor Hall very kindly interested himself in behalf of the young stranger, and has, we understand, in the most spirited and becoming manner, given to the agent of Miss O'Toole the use of the hall (late Bryant's Minstrels) in Tammany during the next year without one cent of charge. Hence, we have the kindness of one gentleman made the scapegoat by a trio of cowardly political hirelings in order to reach the fame of as fine an Irish songstress as ever appeared in public.

As an offset to these things, let us have a rousing National Festival of Irish music. Ireland is one of the five countries in the world which possesses a school of music. England, for instance, never had one. (We won't charge our New York critics or chickets—it's all one—for this, to them, valuable information.) Give us this and the Irish of New York will give the Rose of Erin such a reception as never greeted her before. We will beat Steinway hollow, even should we build a coloseum. Irishmen of New York, jot down in the tablet of your memories the kindness of A. Oakey Hall in welcoming your countrywoman, Rose O'Toole, when landing a stranger on these shores.

"The Hammer of France."

BY D. HOLLAND.

THE man who had France at his feet—the man who had debauched the greatness of the noblest nation the world has ever seen—went forth, with what he thought was the military power of France, to conquer Germany.

And Germany met him at his own door, beat him back in shame and humiliation, and made him a prisoner.

That army! That cankering sore of France! Created, not to crush an enemy, but to keep a people enslaved. The Germans, whom the old Republic of Hoche and Humbert and Moreau had beaten again and again, crushed this fellow's sausage-fed army almost in a single stroke. A thing, the like of which the world had never seen before, occurred. *three hundred thousand* French soldiers became prisoners of war.

The chief commanding generals (corrupt tools of the despot), were scoundrels of the type of Grouchy, who sold his country for a bribe, or wicked, jealous fools like Moreau, who died fighting against his native land. The soldiers, degraded, debased, unhelped by sovereign or commander, laid down their arms before the men that for generations they had been accustomed to beat, even as one to five.

But when France lost her imperial army, was [illegible]

No: the Great Nation is an army of men, and that army has risen as one man to drive back the invader in confusion and disaster. As Charles Martel,* at the head of his Gauls, crushed the savage might of the Eastern hordes, and saved Europe from a long night of barbarism, so does France rise again in its manhood to crush for ever the feudal barbarism which disgraces Germany to-day.

When the battle of Sedan was fought, and, in spite of the heroism of MaMahon, a French army surrendered to the foe which Frenchmen had beaten so often before, who wondered when men despaired, and said the cause of France was lost?

When the greatest traitor since the days of Judas gave up the unstained fortress of Metz to the Germans, was it not natural that everybody should have cried—"it is all over with France now"?

An army gone—an army that might have conquered the world; and France at the feet of her enemies! What country in such a plight could help but surrender, and lie down abjectly in her defeat and humiliation?

No country but France—the inextinguishable, the unconquerable. Alone, unfriended, laughed at by Europe and America—sympathized with and helped by poor Ireland *only*—without leaders, without an army, France has again repeated the wondrous achievement of '92. A nation becomes an army: every freeman becomes a swordsman—father, brother, son, rise in arms; and the mission of France now is not merely her own safety, but the liberation of Germany itself from the feudal savagery which has already so frightfully desolated it. When will German women see the new generation of men who shall replace the million fools who shall have perished in France? Let a French army tell.

The Romans of old raised a statue to the memory of one of their citizens, because "he did not despair of his country." *I have never despaired* of France. I ask all men who read these pages to remember the fact. Week after week, in the articles which have appeared in this journal under my name, I have consistently and unchangeably asserted that, in this terrible war, the winning side was the side of France. Defeat followed defeat. Strasbourg was surrendered after a heroic fight. Metz was given over to the enemy by a traitor. The German had set his foot in Orleans. The Prussian slept in the palace of Versailles, and Paris was invested. What hope for France?

The hope that burns in the heart of a great people. The army was gone: the generals were gone. France was there. The power that Germany had taken ten years to create, France has improvised a greater power to meet in an hour. The Government at Tours finds half a million of armed men around it, at its first call, and the Germans go reeling back from Orleans. Trochu appeals to Paris, and he finds at his back five hundred thousand of the bravest men in Europe. France, paralyzed for awhile by imperial licentiousness, rises in her original strength—the strength of '89 and '92—and, unfriended by all save the gallant Irish youths who fight in her ranks, proves once again her might among the nations. Once again, every Frenchman rushes to the front to smite the foe whose foot has befouled the garden of Europe, and even where he falls his lips give expression to the old holy thought of his [illegible] pour la patrie"—as the Roman Horace would have said it, "dulce et decorum est pro patria

* [illegible]

COLONEL J. J. O'CONNOR.

[illegible]

PROFESSOR MULRENAN.

[illegible]

New Publications.

[illegible]

Social Reform.

[illegible]

"Red" Republicanism.

[illegible]

The "Sun" and the Irish Prima Donna.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

JOHN McGRATH.

[illegible]

COLONEL J. J. O'CONNOR.

[illegible]

The United Irishmen.

[illegible]

Red-Hand Section, United Irishmen.

[illegible]

Address to the Irishmen and Freemen of Virginia.

[illegible]

Ball of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

[illegible]

JERUSALEM.

[illegible]

HYPOCRISY.

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

A GREAT OFFER!!

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.

APOLLO HALL,

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.

[illegible]

CARBOLIC SALVE.

[illegible]

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.

BY [illegible]

[illegible]

"THE SEVENTH."

BY MRS S A WEISS

[illegible]

IRISH CELEBRITIES.

BY KILDARE.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

[illegible]

England on the War-Path.

[illegible]

THE AURORA BOREALIS

[illegible]

A SONG OF THE RAPPAREES—A. D. 1692.

[illegible]

Though no longer the horsemen of Sarsfield are here;
Though no longer Lord Lucan shall bid us draw near
At the sound of the battle to fall on the foe,
These swords on our sides to no Saxon shall go,
But we'll wear them and wield them by mountain and strand,
Whilst there's room for our squadron to wheel in the land.

Small faith in "Dutch Billy" or Ginckle have we,
Small love for their cohorts who've come o'er the sea;
And now must we let them rough over us ride
'Cause the men of Lord Lucan are far from our side?
Let their fathers' false [illegible]
While the Shannon runs down between Limerick and Clare.

They came—the freebooters—they came to our shore
To sack and to plunder and trample us o'er;
And now they would have us like cravens repair
To the marsh and the moor—but, by Brigid, we swear
We'll teach them whilst we can lanch jav'lin or spear
That prouder than Schomberg's freebooters are here!

Then, hurra for our banner, the flag of the brave!
That in fight and in foray above us shall wave;
Hurra for the red, ruddy swords cleaving down
Thro' bonnet and spike to each Williamite crown!
[illegible]wards nor idlesse shall rust
Till the hordes of Dutch Billy are low in the dust.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"Do you enjoy good health, Zachary?" "Why, yes, to be sure. who doesn't?"

It is singular how pious new clothes make people. For a [illegible] the Misses Flirt got new mantillas, they were at church three times a day.

A smile might be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air, while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

A loving wife at Margate said, "The horrid surf [illegible] shut." Sarcastic husband, "Take some of it home with you."

"Why do you call me Birdie, dear?" inquired a [illegible]. "Because," was the answer, "you are always associated in my mind with a bill."

"Nominate your family disturbance," is the Vicksburg style of asking "what'll you take to drink?"

Anger is one of the sinews of the soul. He that wants it hath a maimed mind. Nor is it good to converse with such as cannot be angry, and who, like the Caspian Sea, never ebbs nor flows.

A man may be ever so poor, he may be ever so unfortunate, but he never need be hard up for a candle so long as he makes light of his sufferings.

A grave digger in Kansas City, who buried a man named Button, sent a bill to his widow, as follows: "To making one Button-hole, 2 dols. 50c."

A young gentleman recently found himself in company with three young ladies, and generously divided an orange between them. "You will rob yourself," exclaimed one of the damsels. "Not at all," replied the innocent, "I have three or four in my pocket."

If sensuality were happiness, beasts were happier than men; but human felicity is lodged in the soul, [illegible]

Mankind are not like grains of wheat—all to be ground down by the same pressure. Some minds will be hardened by the force which others yield to, and some spirits will be broken by what is only a [illegible] tive to others.

There is a poor fellow at Bangor, Maine, who says "It's working between meals that's killing him."

Parents and husbands do not know they are sapping the vital energies, when they discountenance all recreation, and would confine themselves and families to one round of toil.

The false gentleman almost bows the true out of the world. He contrives so to address his companion as civilly to exclude all others from his discourse, and make them feel excluded.

An editor says: "A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us, if he was alive. He still appears on the street, but, as he did not call, it is natural to suppose he is dead, and is walking around to save funeral expenses."

A lecturer, the other day, contended with tiresome prolixity that art could not improve nature, until one of his hearers, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "You are wrong, sir, very wrong, for I am sure you would not look so young without your wig."

Mankind moves onward through the night of time like a procession of torch bearers, and words are lights which the generations carry. By means of these, they kindle abiding lamps beside the track which they have passed, and some of them, like the stars, shall shine for ever and ever.

A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world; and if in the present life his happiness arises from the subduing of his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.

Why does a railway conductor punch a hole in your ticket? To let you pass through.

Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because [illegible] as flowers need sunbeams. Children look a little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases they are apt to seek it; if it displeases they are prone to avoid it.

Don't be Ashamed.—Don't be ashamed, my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow. It speaks well for your industrious mother. We would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word escape from your lips. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companions; and if a bad boy laughs at your appearance, say nothing, my lad, but walk on. A very wealthy man told us, some time since, that when a child he was glad to receive cold food from his neighbor's table. Be good; and, if you are poor, you will be respected a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man and addicted to bad habits.

An Important Discovery.—A French chemist claims that he has made a discovery by which he can cleanse printed paper so it will be suitable to receive a fresh impression. He says all that is necessary is to immerse the printed sheet in a slight alkaline solution, when the ink will disappear, leaving the sheet again a spotless white.

GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
[illegible]
CLOTHING
MADE TO ORDER
DRESS SUITS $15 TO $30
BUSINESS SUITS, $10 TO $20,
BOYS SUITS $5 TO $15
290 & 292 BOWERY.
OVERCOATS FROM $8 TO $25.

FUN for BOYS!

A Dollar Steam Engine! Perfect in Every Part.

It has a Brass Boiler, Steam Chest, Silver-Plated Fly-Wheel, Cylinder, Piston, Patent-Safety Valve, with Spirit Lamp, Funnel, &c., all complete.

It is the Most Wonderful and Ingenious Toy of the Age, combining Instruction and Amusement for Boys from 7 to 97. Will be sent postpaid by mail on receipt of $1.00, by

COLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

HAPPY!

WILL THE WOMAN BE WHEN SHE HAS Colby's Patent Improved Clothes Wringer IN THE HOUSE.

It is superior to others in these Respects:
It is lighter and easier to handle.
It fastens itself firmly to the tub.
It is less liable to get out of order.
It has no wood to shrink or swell.
It has no cogs to slip, catch, and bind.
It has no wheels to make wheel-grease.
Its rolls are all of pure white rubber.
Its rolls are warranted not to come off the shaft.
It is the cheapest Wringer made.
Order it, or call and get it at

COLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH BURR STONE COMPANY, No. 38 New Church Street, NEW YORK.

Importers of and Dealers in BURR BLOCK, BURR MILL STONES, ESOPUS [illegible] AND ALL SIZES OF PORTABLE MILLS, AND SUPERIOR GRANK BOLTING CLOTH,

Together with every description of Mill Machinery furnished to order. Descriptive Pamphlet and [illegible]

The Ink of 1870.

COWLES' Chemical Writing Fluid.

[illegible] bition of the American Institute, N. Y., 1870. The Judges reported "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid is a very superior article, characterized by superiority of drying, non-thickening properties, and exact adjustment of Chemical proportions. We consider [illegible]

Signed,
ADOLPH OTT, Analytical Chemist.
D. D. PARMELEE, Analytical Chemist.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER INK.

Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, (Formerly of and Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,)
[illegible] 480 Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 1st, 1870.

I have carefully analyzed and experimented with "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid." It is strictly a chemical composition, writing with a greenish blue color, afterwards changing to a beautiful black. [illegible] It is eminently adapted for Records, and it is in every respect a first class ink, excelled by none, and in some respects superior to the best inks in market.

J. G. POHLE, M. D., Analytical Chemist, Late of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.

U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1870.

Having been made acquainted with the composition of "Cowles' Chemical Writing Fluid," and having carefully tested its qualities, I fully concur [illegible] of Dr. Pohle.

JOHN TORREY, Analytical Chemist and U. S. Assayer.

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Received the First Premium at the 39th Exhibition of the American Institute, N. Y., 1870. The Judges reported. "Cowles' Mercantile Copying Ink is unequaled and first in order of merit."

Signed,
ADOLPH OTT, Analytical Chemist,
D. D. PARMELEE, Analytical Chemist.

It will give a distinct copy any time within Fifteen hours, without blurring, something never before accomplished. If you wish to try either of the above before buying, call at my office and I will give you a bottle.

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Signed,
ADOLPH OTT, Analytical Chemist.
D. D. PARMELEE, Analytical Chemist.

GEO. A. COWLES, Manufacturer, Warehouse 45 Dey St., N. Y.

O C

The Highest Cash Prices PAID FOR [illegible] OLD PAMPHLETS of every kind, OLD BLANK-BOOKS AND LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from Bankers, Insurance Companies, Brokers, Patent-Medicine Depots, Printing-Offices, Bookbinders, Public and Private Libraries, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroad Companies, and Express Offices, &c.
JOHN C. STOCKWELL, [illegible], N. Y.

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BORDEAUX WINE VAULTS,
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Wines, Brandies, Sherries, Madeiras, Port and Table Wines.
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Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon Whiskeys.
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OLD COGNAC BRANDY—$6 to $10 per gal. $1, $2, $2 50 per bottle.
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[illegible] per case.
[illegible] St. Macaire, $4 [illegible] St. Julien $3 [illegible] $12 per case.
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A. T. KEEGAN, Cor. Fulton and William sts.

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362 Eighth Avenue,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

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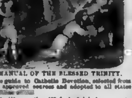

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[illegible]
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Stores and Offices, fitted up. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates furnished for all sorts of carpenter work.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, WITH THE TITLE OF THE WORK and the name of the bidd[illegible] (ALSO THE NUMBER OF THE WORK AS IN THE ADVERTISEMENT), will be received at this office until MONDAY, December 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following works:

1. For paving Thirty first street, between Second avenue and East river, with Belgian pavement.
2. For paving Fifty-ninth street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson river, with Belgian pavement.
3. For paving Forty-fifth street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, with Belgian pavement.
4. For paving Vandam street, between Macdougal and Greenwich streets, with Belgian pavement.
5. For paving Eighty sixth street, between Third avenue and East river, with Belgian pavement.
6. For paving Thirty-ninth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
7. For paving Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
8. For paving Thirty fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, with Belgian pavement.
9. For paving Forty third street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, with [illegible]
10. For paving Forty fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, with Nicolson pavement.
11. For sewer in First avenue, between Sixty ninth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branches, and in Second avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Seventy first streets.
12. For sewer in Eighty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues; in Ninety-first street, between Second and Fourth avenues, [illegible]
13. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Fourth street, between Fifth avenue and East river.
14. For regulation, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Sixty-third street, between First avenue and East river.
15. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixty street, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson river.
16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Madison avenue (section 3) between Ninety-ninth and One Hundred [illegible]
17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Eighth avenue (section 3), between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.
18. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

Blank forms of proposals, the specifications and agreements, the proper envelopes in which to inclose the bids, and any further information desired, can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
[illegible]

New York, Nov. 30, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For laying Belgian pavement in Laight street, from Canal to West street.
2. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue.
3. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth [illegible]
5. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to [illegible]
6. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.
7. For building outlet sewer in Sixty-second street and East river, and in Avenue A, between Sixty first and Seventy-first streets, with branches.
8. For building sewers in Water, Monroe, Pitt, Clinton, Grand, Mangin and Goerck streets, Manhattan lane and Avenue B.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1. Both sides of Laight street, from Canal to West street, [illegible]
2. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the [illegible]
4. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to [illegible]
5. Both sides of Seventy-eighth street, from First [illegible]
6. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.
7. The property bounded by Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, Second avenue and the East river, and the property bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and Second and Third avenues.
8. Both sides of Water street, between James and Oliver streets; both sides of Monroe street, between Governeur and Montgomery streets, both sides of Pitt street, between Broome and Delancey streets, both sides of Clinton street, between Grand and Division streets, both sides of Grand street, between Ridge and Columbia streets, both sides of Mangin and Goerck streets, between Grand and Broome streets, both sides of Goerck street, between Stanton and Houston streets; both sides of Manhattan lane, between Houston and Third streets, both sides of Avenue B, between Third and Fourth, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

All persons [illegible] are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to [illegible], are requested to present their objections in writing, to Richard Tweed, [illegible], at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of [illegible]

[illegible]
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
[illegible] of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New York, November 30, 1870.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 [illegible] —Notice is hereby given to [illegible] and masons building licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date [illegible] be issued, unless new [illegible] are filed with this Department.
WM. M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

[illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, [illegible] and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on Saturday, October 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue, in this Department.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New York, September 26, 1870.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-House, Park, 32 Chambers Street, November 1, 1870.

TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received until 9 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

[illegible]

RICHARD TWEED,
[illegible]
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.
Office, Board of Assessors, New York, November 3, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

[illegible]

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, [illegible] Chambers Street,
October 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

[illegible]

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, 344 AND 346 BROADWAY [illegible]

JOHN T. AGNEW, President.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

[illegible]

Sixth. Both sides of Forty fifth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

[illegible] from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth street.

Eighth. The easterly side of Avenue C, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
[illegible]

Office Board of Assessors, New York, November 25, 1870.

DAVIS, the ROOFER,
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Vol. 9—No. 257. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

A Fierce Battle Near Orleans.

ORDERLY RETREAT OF THE FRENCH.

The Great Battles Outside the French Capital.

The Germans Beaten with Great Loss.

Another Grand Sortie About to be Made.

FRESH FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, December 5.

The special despatches this morning confirms the occupation of Orleans by the Prussians. De Paladines has retreated with 200,000 men and 500 cannon, it is believed, towards Gien. The fighting from December 2 to December 5 was probably the most terrible of the whole war. The bravery of the French troops is applauded on all sides, but the German artillery made terrible havoc in the French ranks, and the Papal Zouaves suffered terribly.

Gambetta announces the reverses of the Army of the Loire in another proclamation, and appeals to the people of France to still maintain a resistance. In another month, he says, 300,000 Frenchmen will ...

By Telegram, December 12.

The Tours government is removing to Bordeaux, and M. Gambetta joins the Army of the Loire, which has been divided into two separate bodies. General Bourbaki commands the First, and General Chanzy the Second Army, while D'Aurelles de Paladines ...

The rear guard of the retreating Army of the Loire, under General Chanzy, was attacked by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg on Thursday last near Meung, and a combat, in which both armies suffered severely, resulted, according to German despatches, in the loss of six guns and a thousand prisoners to the French. A correspondent at Tours details the movements of the Army of the Loire from the beginning of the battles in front of Orleans down to the defeat of the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps, which necessitated the retreat across the Loire. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps which were left on the north bank of the river to cover Blois, were the troops engaged near Meung by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

General Ducrot calls upon his soldiers to hold themselves ready for another sortie "whenever the enemy has not time to concentrate."

Armistice and peace rumors are again in the air. They are regarded in London as stock-jobbing reports; ... has no official knowledge of the rumored negotiations, which this time are said to have originated at Tours.

The good City of Berlin is weary of the war, and there have been serious riots in the Prussian capital. The military were called out, and order was finally restored.

By far the most important political news which reaches us from the Continent this morning is the announcement, in so many words, that Prussia is ready to annex Luxemburg. King William III. of Holland has been officially informed that the neutrality of Luxemburg having been violated by the French, Bismarck considers himself no longer bound by the London treaty of 1868, which Lord Stanley so successfully called into being at the time.

Considerable ... the manner in which Eugenie has been received in ... There are those who regard it as the shadow of coming events which may lead to the restoration of the empire.

The empire of Germany is now an accomplished fact; King William has accepted the title of Emperor.

THE BATTLES BEFORE PARIS.

LONDON, December 11

A correspondent at Paris sends, under date of the 6th, a full account of the recent engagements beginning on the 28th November and ending on the 3rd of December.

He sums the whole up by saying that much more has been accomplished than the authorities had expected. He states that the troops, by their discipline, steadiness and elan, proved themselves to be a full match for the Germans.

The result of the fighting on the large circle of investment to the east, southeast and south of Paris is that all the positions taken by the French remain in their possession, and under the command of the army of General Ducrot.

General Ducrot is outside of Paris, occupying positions between Mont Mell, Creteil and Cham...

The First Battle of Orleans.

LETTER FROM EDMOND O'DONOVAN.

A VISIT TO MACMAHON.

He said, "I have received a contusion." When he came off his horse he could not walk, and the blood flowed freely. He was carried to a little house scarcely ten feet square, where a peasant kept rubbish. His wound was examined, he became faint (for the first time in his life) from loss of blood, and was taken into the ill fated town of Sedan.

FORWARD FOR FRANCE

BY J. A. S.

[Dedicated to an Irish lady in Chicago, who took an active part in promoting the ambulance movement in that city.]

En Avant for suffering France!
Ireland, forward 'gainst her foe;
Forget not now that generous France
Helped you when your cause was low.
En Avant, then, man to man;
Beat the brutal Prussian low;
Whoe'er a sabre's hilt can span
Should feel to-day a soldier's glow.

Americans, ungrateful, base,
Forget the "faithful Lafayette"—
The death defying, conquering race
That won their freedom, they forget—
Forget the men who dared the doom
That rebels meet at tyrant's hand
The gallant Frenchmen, far from home,
Their best blood spilling for this land.

But Ireland's heart is faithful still,
Albeit its pulse is cold and slow;
Wolfe Tone and Hoche's names will fill
Full many a breast with manly glow;
And Humbert's, and Killala's bay—
[illegible]
And fought our battles—sure to-day
A throb of gratitude will wake.

Ah! yes; and when our women's hearts
Wake up and say our ranks shall fill,
We know our men will do their parts,
And fear no transient check or chill.
God bless them! No such earnestness
Base churls only could withstand,
In France and Ireland's name, God bless
The brave-souled women of our land.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

"LORD SAVE THE REPUBLIC."

BY DOIRE.

"Lord save the Republic!" as demon [illegible]
Have compassed its ruin since the hour of its birth;
For its Tocsin's glad notes echoed sounds of redemption
To all the contemned, enslaved races on earth;
And monarchs apalled, in their guiltiness trembled,
Like blood-reeking tyrants awaiting their doom,
While their victims, in awful array, as accusers,
All wrathful and ghastly seemed called from the tomb!

"Lord save the Republic!" the hope of the nations,
Befouled with the leper of tyranny's sway;
Enhallow her councils with wisdom supernal,
And scatter her enemies wide in dismay
For sceptres are smeared with the pure blood of martyrs—
Apostles of Liberty, Charity, Love,
Whose mission was sacred like Israel's heroes—
Human Freedom's ordained by the God-Head above!

"Lord save the Republic!" [illegible] gained,
Whose blood is pollution, whose breath is accurst,
Guide safely through evils the embryo Nursling,
Till forth in maturity's figure it bursts.
Dispel with thy lightning the clouds that enshadow
Thy creatures' afflictions, through despotic wiles,
That each may look proudly erect in their manhood
And bask in the fullness of Liberty's smiles.

"Lord save the Republic!" thy breath be her [illegible]
A panoply proof 'gainst the hireling foe,
That the Lamp which Thou lightest to banish the darkness,
In brilliant effulgence forever may glow.
Our souls chime the anthem in sweet exultation;
For long have we languished, oppressed and decried,
But the Omens are bright in the Heavens above us,
And Jehovah will trample the Pharaoh's high pride.

—*Irishman.*

LUCY ATHERTON.

BY MISS L. M. SULLIVAN.

It was a small, gloomy looking house in one of the obscure squares off Sackville street, Dublin, on a bright June morning in 1860, before which a crowd of people assembled, or, not exactly assembled, for, with the exception of a few stationary loungers and street boys, the crowds were only momentarily formed by the passers-by, who paused to stare up at the closed shutters of the mansion, then, with an ominous shake of the head or a muttered comment, passed on to make room for others.

"When did it happen?" said one.

"This morning."

Yes, that morning Mr. Atherton, the eminent banker, had committed suicide! If Mark Atherton had one fault in particular it was unbending pride. He belonged to an old and long established house, had been uniformly strict and just in his dealings, so that when a crash came—which a little patience would have shown his creditors was caused by the embezzlement and fraudulent dealing of his partner—he sank under the shock and committed the fatal act.

He was an old man and had married late in life, leaving an only child to lament his loss.

A more morbid or delicate organization than Lucy Atherton's would have sunk under the horrors that surrounded her, but God, who tempers mercy with justice, was kind to the poor orphan, and enabled her, though half wild with grief and agony, to go [illegible]

[illegible]

Improvements in the Port of Dublin.

[illegible]

Month's Mind of the Late Father Shanahan.

[illegible]

Mrs. O'Donovan-Rossa in Newcastle.

[illegible]

GIVE ME YOUR HAND

[illegible]

WEALTH.

BY FLORIO.

Forgetful even of Him above,
Who watches o'er all with pitying love;
Heedless at Mammon's shrine we bow,
Its shadow resting on our brow—
We work and strive with head and hands
For a stately home and spreading lands;
And, oh! what suffering, sin, and pain
It costs to hold that golden gain!
What toil, what strife, what years of woe—
What devotion wasted here below;
What labor to gather more and more,
Till the short dream of life is o'er;
And for all that is suffered of toil and pain,
The spirit no true wealth has gained.

Will stately homes and hoarded gold—
Lands far spreading and wealth untold
Prove worth the love of some tried friend
When the feverish dreams of life shall end?
When forced to drink from death's deep cup,
Will they help to bear the spirit up?
Will they banish doubts and chilling fears—
Bring back the hopes of buried years?
Banish regret from the soul away,
And strengthen it on its weary way?
Will they open Heaven's pearly door,
When we stand alone on life's dark shore—
When we shrink in fear from Death's embrace,
Oh, will they purchase one hour of grace?

Troy, New York.

AN INVOCATION.

BY WILLIAM GEOGHEGAN.

[illegible]

But can ye restore me my lost "long ago?"
Can ye bring, can ye bring me my childhood again?

An Item for Parents and Guardians.

The season for making inquiries and selecting a school for your daughters and wards is approaching.

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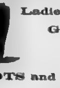

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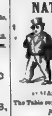

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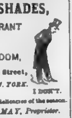

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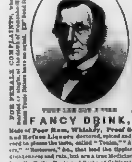

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P O'Reilly, Montreal, C. E.—We are thankful for your kind opinion. You will be spared those small annoyances you complain of in your letter by forwarding your subscription direct to this office.

There is a letter lying at this office for Mr. John O'Grady.

The Irish People.

Saturday, December 17, 1870.

Savage's Circular No. 21.

One of the most repulsive objects in the world is that of the beggar by the wayside who exposes his sores for the purpose of exciting compassion in the minds of the passers by. In all lands the sight of the leper begets a sense of loathing, which time and repetition cannot destroy.

We instance these facts by way of illustration, inasmuch as we desire to condemn the very thing we are about to practice.

The leper on exhibition does not present a more sorrowful sight to the physical mind than that which the exhibition of one Irishman attacking another presents to the mental vision of our compatriots. This is a practice which we can never witness without a sense of shame and humiliation. Nevertheless, we feel compelled, in the discharge of our duty, to vitiate our knowledge of this very fact, and, in the discharge of what is incumbent on us, we have to-day, if not to attack, at least to repel the calumnies and abuse of that terrible Irish revolutionist, John Savage, descended from Finn McCoole's mother and the lords of the Ards, County Down, Ireland.

John Savage has issued his Circular "No. 21," and he, poor man, might continue to issue whatever he had a mind to provided he did not permit his little head to run away with any little sense that remains in him by foolily attacking the character of the editor of this paper and charging him with "perfidy" in order to escape the brand which the stigma of treachery to the Fenian Organization has implanted on the forehead of the said John Savage.

The precedent set by this gentleman in the unconstitutional act of depriving Peter McCorry of representing a Circle of Fenians in good standing at the late Convention seems to have unsettled the mind of the perpetrator, and accordingly we find Mr Savage issuing his Circular "No 21" for the purpose of exonerating himself, or attempting to do so, from this awkward dilemma in which he finds himself fixed by his irrational temper and conduct.

In order to escape from the odium which the prostitution of the Fenian Brotherhood to a society of American politics naturally entailed, Mr Savage finds it necessary to maintain his attacks on Peter McCorry, for inasmuch as that gentleman saw fit to spoil the game of the political tricksters who destroyed the remnant of a magnificent organization by their vile attempts at hoisting themselves into political prominence.

Properly speaking, the world does not care a straw for one or other of these gentlemen; nevertheless, it is essential that in public Irish movements we should separate the wheat from the chaff; and for that purpose we have to speak of John Savage just as he deserves to be spoken of.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers' minds that the establishment, or, rather, the attempted establishment of what was known as the "Irish Democratic Union"—the vile thing is now dead—was the first cause of dispute between the Council of the F. B. (the founders of this society) and Peter McCorry. The name of John Savage was flaunted as the president of this society, but after an attack from the pen of Peter McCorry "the Chief Executive" thought fit to beat a hasty retreat and disavow all connection with the "Irish Democratic [illegible] Mr Savage saw his salary [illegible] Savage and salary are synonymous with John—and forthwith he hurried to dis[illegible] himself with the "Irish Democratic Union." What will our readers think of this time server when we inform them that during the past week we were offered sworn proof of the fact that John Savage was President of the "Irish Democratic Union?" And yet Peter McCorry's only fault was in attempting to save the Fenian Organization from contact with that foul creation.

For this act he was "suspended" by John Savage—simply a case of small revenge arising from defeated ambition—and by a species of infamous intrigue was deprived from representing a Circle of Fenians at Fort Laramie during the Fenian Convention in last August.

The Twenty-first Circular of John Savage attempts to show that Peter McCorry was not a Fenian in good standing at the late Convention. This is a poor ruse of John Savage to cover his wretched guilt. In plain, rough, Saxon language, John Savage lies and knows that he lies when he states that Peter McCorry was expelled the organization by the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, and therefore was not entitled to represent the circle which had elected him.

From the date of the suspension to the meeting of the Convention there was no meeting of the Council of the F. B. other than a cabal of those who formed the Irish Democratic Union. But the Convention was imposed upon, and thus John Savage managed his business in depriving a circle of Fenians in good standing from representation rather than that Peter McCorry should sweep the money changers from their game of chicanery and deceit.

The "Chief Executive" maintains that the character of the Convention was impugned by Peter McCorry. There is no doubt of that fact, none whatever. Men who were not Fenians—scoundrels of the first water—were admitted to that Convention in order to have a vote cast in behalf of John Savage, whose Fenianism and patriotism mean so many dollars, and, but for the scandalous action of whom the workers for Ireland would to-day be one and indivisible.

Be it understood, that this man Savage and his little crew of politicians, are the only barriers to the united action of our countrymen in America. And be it further understood, that the suffering prisoners at home would be freemen to-day but for the imbecility of this same John Savage, who should retire to places unknown rather than continue to misrepresent an organization that was powerful in its day.

We write these words more in sorrow than in anger, but we consider them useful to the furtherance of the cause of the United Irishmen, which is composed of the best material from the Fenian organizations, and which has only John Savage and his few deluded followers as opponents, or barriers, rather, to the progress of the good work. When John Savage has eaten up the price of five thousand stand of arms, the money of which was to have gone to Ireland, but which never reached there, there will be no longer any impediment to the cause of union, and for that purpose, we would vote for an increase of salary to John, provided he deceives the people no longer with "special calls," which always run into special pockets.

THE FAMILIES OF THE STATE PRISONERS

The wives and little children of the Irish prisoners, who are dragging out their weary lives in English and Irish jails, have no comforts in store for them during the incoming winter. Wretched and miserable must be the lives of those dependent on the chances of public aid for support. Week after week we read the old tale in the columns of the Irish press "Weekly expenditure, £30. Income, nothing." We can readily fancy what the end must be when the expenditure goes on regularly and the income amounts to nil.

English barbarities are bad enough to have to endure, but the thought that those nearest and dearest to the prisoners are in actual want, must plunge the gallant-hearted fellows into deeper distress than all the horrors imposed upon them by their jailers.

The Irish of America are not, we are afraid, sufficiently mindful of their duty in attention to this matter. We are glad to learn, however, that the United Irishmen of this city are considering the best means to be adopted for the purpose of realizing funds for this desirable object. We observe, too, with much pleasure, an announcement made in another column of a promise on the part of Rosa d'Erina to give a grand concert in aid of the prisoners' wives and families. We trust that this act of benevolence will redound to that distinguished young Irish lady during her stay amongst us, and that her countrymen everywhere in America will duly appreciate and remember the affectionate generosity that prompted it.

THE LATE FRENCH BAZAAR

The New York *Tribune* has nothing better than an unkind word, a jibe and a sneer for the success of the late bazaar in aid of the wounded French. All those who felt charitably inclined, and came to the rescue of poor, patriotic and suffering humanity, rendered poor and helpless by the prosecution of a cruel war that has neither cause nor purpose, come in for the foul abuse of the *Tribune*. In the estimate of our German-bought contemporary, all such people are illiterate, mean, and apish in their manners.

There was a time when the *Tribune* had a good word for republics, but that time is past and gone. For the present it has got King William and "Nancy" on the brain, and we are bound to wait, we suppose, for the subsidence of its present lunacy before we may hope to see decency or common sense in its columns again.

What a pity that men should ever enter their dotage, and what a greater pity it is that senile old age cannot see the time to retire from public life.

This slanderous attempt at ridiculing a good object will be sure to recoil on the *Tribune*. In the future we hope to see the French and Irish of this great city careful not to soil either their hands or heads by contact with this German radical, which of late has proved itself alike ignorant of principle and common courtesy.

The Irish are sure to remember its insults not only at present but hereafter. In speaking of a farewell supper which took place lately at Dubuque, Iowa, it informs us that among the guests was a gentleman, "fresh from 'Ould Ireland,' and *therefore*, a competent judge of Bacchanalian exploits." There are other "exploits" for which the Irish are famous, and among them is their remembrance of such studied insults as the one here quoted. The stupid boor who wrote it probably forgets how Horace Greeley praised the Irish at a meeting in the Cooper Institute, but that was just before the elections.

Labor and Capital.

The most healthful sign of the vitality of democratic institutions in the United States is to be found in the rapid and wide spread of Workingmen's Protective Societies or Trades Unions in our great centers of manufacturing and commercial industry. In these alone we can have hope for any effective barrier against encroachments of the monied monopolists upon the rights, liberties, and social happiness of the industrious toiling masses, who form the overwhelming majority of the citizens of this Republic. The tyranny of Capital over Labor in a community where every individual claims the right to do what he pleases with his own, or what he calls his own, is immeasurably more intolerable and productive of incalculably more misery and debasement for all who are compelled to earn their livelihood by the labor of their hands, than could the most absolute and irresponsible form of monarchy. In a despotism there is but a single tyrant, and, if he be a wise and intelligent ruler, he must see that it is his interest to gain the favor of his subjects by watching over the welfare of the public at large. He will exercise his tyranny, if he be a tyrant, upon the wealthy and favored few, whose position brings them into more immediate contact with himself, rather than upon the laboring and industrious classes. The oppression of the tyrant is far removed from the homes of the poor.

In an oligarchy, or under any form of mixed government, where Money is the master and Labor the slave, every individual capitalist has it in his power to act the despot; every man who is not fortunate enough to be a capitalist finds a tyrant at his own door. The most cogent examples of the rule of Capital in the hands of a favored few, and of the Absolutism of a single individual, are to be seen in the condition of the working classes of Great Britain and Russia to-day. The Russian despot protects the industrious classes from the oppression of all kinds of petty tyrants. The workman whose lot is cast under the boasted British Constitution finds himself the slave of some petty tyrant in every village and every workshop, so that nowhere on earth is his condition more miserable and degraded than in Great Britain and the so called "sister-island" at present.

Labor in democratic America is fast drifting into a similar state of slavery, and Capital is gradually usurping a similar tyranny. In fact, nothing but the vast extent of undeveloped territorial resources in the United States has hitherto prevented the American monied monopolist from becoming as intolerable a pest as the British oligarch, and the American workingman as great a slave as the British laborer or artisan. Were there as little room here as there for the workingman to remove himself to new regions, for the exercise of his industry, from under the upas tree of over grown and rampant Capital, he would be already in as wretched and servile a condition as the badly-paid and half-starved workingman of England, Scotland or Ireland.

But though, from the mere accident of his location on this new soil, the American toiler has not yet fallen into so abject a condition as the British, he has yet been for some time drifting into it very fast. It is wholesome and encouraging that he is manifesting his appreciation of the danger that threatens his future by the formation of Labor-organizations. By steadfast perseverance in this course he must eventually bring the insolent capitalist to a sense of his duties to the commonwealth, which protects him in the enjoyment of his wealth. However, the Labor-organizations of this country are yet in an embryo state. They must fall far short of accomplishing the high and beneficent mission that lies before them as long as they confine their action to the mere private adjustment of the relations between the employer and the employee. To be powerful they must take up the Labor Question upon broader and more statesmanlike grounds. They must take up and act upon the great Social questions of the age and bring forward the Rights of Labor boldly as a public issue on the arena of national politics.

It is, in truth, the only live political issue before civilized nations at present. Beside it, the questions of Monarchy, Oligarchy, and Democracy sink into insignificance. It has never yet been equitably adjusted under any form of government. Can the Workingmen of the United States settle it by an honest and enlightened exercise of the sovereign rights invested in them by universal suffrage? They are the masters of their own destinies in this country, and it is time that they should let the usurping Capitalists feel their power in the counsels of this nation.

John O'Mahony

THE O'TOOLE'S—A REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE

A fact has come to our knowledge in connection with our young Irish prima donna, Rosa d'Erina, which deserves a notice at our hands. Whilst Rosa d'Erina was engaged performing the music of Ireland at the Paris Exhibition she received a very charming letter from Count O'Kelly-Farrell, of La Reole, Bordeaux, congratulating her as representative of the music of her native land, and at the same time sending her a copy of her family history in French, splendidly got up. It is entitled, "Les O'Toole; Notice of the Clan and of the Tribe of O'Toole, Princes of Imaalay and Imally, in the Province of Leinster in Ireland," with the arms of the race beautifully emblazoned; a view of Glendalough, in the County Wicklow, the burial place of the O'Toole's; the filiation of the family, showing the numerous Irish, English and French families with whom they were connected, amongst the most remarkable being the Princess Borguse and the Princess Doria, daughters of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, whose wife was Talbot of County Wicklow, whose mother was an O'Toole.

The remarkable coincidence at the present time is that Rose O'Toole is announced to assist at the lecture by Father O'Farrell, in St. Bernard's Church, West Thirteenth street, namesake of the biographer of her family, and the subject is "St. Laurence O'Toole, Bishop of Dublin, in the twelfth century." This grand old Irish name has given saints, heroes, and kings to Ireland and a prima donna to America. Let us hope that the Irish and American public will appreciate her not only on account of her name but also for her great and varied talents.

The European Hurly-Burly.

BY D. HOLLAND.

There is talk of peace from England's capital, and talk of extended war from the East; and the Russian and the Turk prove what ideas of peace they entertain by making preparations for war on a gigantic scale.

Nor is England herself backward. Not content with the operations of her own vast foundries, she sends to America for the casting of several batteries of *mitrailleuses*. Russia follows suit. The American iron works get plenty of occupation; and sagacious Jonathan reaps an abundant harvest of dollars from the war folly of the great American rivals, whilst Death reaps his harvest of lives.

Meanwhile, the newspapers of London wax alternatively warlike or peaceful, according as negotiations or blows seem most likely to be at hand. Russia is unjust, false, perjured and piratically aggressive—from John Bull's point of view; while the proud and indignant Muscovites complain that their ships of war are condemned to rot within the enclosure of a mere salt water lake by the selfish intrigues of England, whilst the latter, to put money in her own pocket, backs up the destructive barbarism of the Mahommedan hordes, and blocks the road before the progress of Christian civilization.

In the name of truth and justice, let them fight it out. And let hard blows ring on both sides. For from the hurly-burly of the giants, the Right will yet come out proud, radiant and triumphant, whilst Wrong will be humbled in the dust at last, with broken sword and bloody crest.

In a quarrel like this the sympathies of America are with Russia. And justly and instinctively. The Russian rulers have been always friendly and courteous to this Republic. England has always been hostile, aggressive and intriguing. Whatever troubles America has had to contend with, England has been at the bottom of them. It was from her cruel and sordid rule the colonies were forced to emancipate themselves nearly a hundred years ago. It is against her intrigues that the Republic has had constantly to take precautions since. In 1812, she, by her insolence in kidnapping American citizens to fill her fleet, forced the country into a war in which Andrew Jackson thrashed her to her heart's content. She fomented the war which ended in the conquest of so much of the territory of the foolish Mexican Republic. She basely intrigued with the rebels of the South, providing them with money, ships and men. And, in her gross insolence and unblushing insincerity, she stands, at this hour, in such relations to America that our Government would be justified in instantly declaring war against her, and leaguing with any power whose ambition it was to lower her haughty pretensions.

And as for the Irish citizens of America, what feeling can *they* experience but bitter hate for the English domination? What prayer can come more fervently from their souls than that they may live to see the day when, no matter by what foe, it may be ignominiously humbled in the dust?

Against Russia we, the Irish, have no quarrel; and she is the courteous ally of the United States.

She is a Christian country, whose double mission is to spread the civilization of Europe from the Balkan hills to the Pacific shore, and rescue the noblest historic regions of Asia from the blighting rule of the Turk.

England, mocking, in her genuine pagan instinct, at the Christian garb she hypocritically assumes, has chosen as *her* special mission the protection of Mahommedan barbarism and the oppression of Asia.

The Turk holds under his heavy hand the greatest historic lands of Western Asia. His rule has so desolated mighty regions, once filled by countless millions of population, that vast countries, once fertile beyond the power of imagination to conceive, and once studded thickly with the greatest and most beautiful cities the world has ever seen, are now barren wildernesses, where the wild beasts are lords, and the stray Arab, in his rags, pricks his way on his meagre, hungry steed, over uncounted miles of howling desert.

The Christian populations he has almost exterminated, and the Christian religion he has trampled in the dust. And he has for a thousand years shut up the most splendid territories of the historic East against European civilization.

It is the champion of this abomination which England, the oppressor of Ireland and India, consistently claims to be. It is the maintenance of this desolation of the very garden of the earth which she chooses for her mission. It is for this she builds iron-clad fleets, blocks up Russian progress in the Black Sea, and threatens to plunge Europe into another bloody war, after insulting America and deliberately insulting her honest ally, France.

"Base, brutal, and bloody," as O'Connell said, the policy of the English Government has ever been. In such a quarrel as Europe is now threatened with, what choice have we Irish in America and at home but to follow the wholesome example of the United States—the traditional policy of their government—and give our sympathies to Russia?

The fight must come sooner or later. Let us pray devoutly that it may come soon and sudden and speedily, and in the final downfall of our hereditary foe.

IRELAND IN SUNSHINE AND SHADE

The delighted crowds each evening in Apollo Hall testify to the excellence of the Irish entertainment provided there by Dr. Corry. What with singing and the diorama, and the inimitable acting of Bryan O'Lynn, one of the best treats ever offered to the Irish public may now be witnessed at a moderate rate of charge. We observe with much pleasure the engagement of Signor Filippi, and hope to see these efforts of Dr. Corry turn out successful.

Marshal MacMahon.

Through the gloom of those great disasters which befel the armies of Imperial France in the commencement of the present war, there shone one lustrous star. There was one to whom, above all others, the nation looked with hopeful pride, for high was his record in the camp and in the court, and many were his deeds of noble daring. That man was Maurice Patrick MacMahon, whose chivalrous ancestors carried their death dealing spears in the years agone through the rich, deep vales of Ulster.

At the terrible fight of Woerth it was this lion-hearted leader—this Franco-Irish MacMahon—that held the passes with his little army against the fearful odds which the German Generals led against him. It was his sublime "pluck" and splendid tactics that saved the remnant of his forces from total annihilation, and even checked for awhile the onward march of the victors. It was his untiring energy and glorious enthusiasm that rallied the scattered legions of the Empire at Chalons and led them back to meet the overwhelming masses of the invader behind the hills of Sedan, where France was deprived of the services of her most energetic soldier. MacMahon fell with the Empire—fell like a true soldier, right beside the flag-staff of the Tricolor, which to him is dearer than the flattery or friendship of the illustrious tenant of the chateau at Wilhelmshohe.

Who is it will read the following brief extract and not strike his palms together and pronounce this MacMahon the *beau ideal* of a soldier with the grand soul of a Roman?

"*The Union de l'Ouest* prints a letter from Champagne, dated the 18th ultimo, in which the following extract from a letter of Madame Marechal de MacMahon is quoted: 'You have probably read in the papers that my husband has been at Cassel. This is not true. But the fact is, that he was invited by the Prussians to proceed there with the other Marshals. He obstinately refused to do so, not wishing that his name should be associated with any of the intrigues of the enemy. Say and repeat it as loudly as you can!'"

Aye, worthy it is of endless repetition; for all our souls were sick at the sight of those epauletted rascals, from Leboeuf down to Bazaine, hurrying off to pay homage to the exiled autocrat, and, mayhap, tell the tale of their treachery to the Republic. But worse still than all was the detestable conduct of those perfidious flunkeys in plotting with their astute, ambitious master against the Provisional Government, and so giving aid and comfort to the swarthy Prussian hordes, who, at the bidding of Wilhelm, would root up the very bones of their buried fathers to build a barricade for royalty.

It is horrible to see those modern Vandals tramping through the vine-filled vales of sunny France—through the glorious land of the troubadours the fellows who could wield a battle-axe as deftly as they could write a sonnet or a song.

But France is still unconquered—aye, unconquerable. Her proud, impetuous people must triumph in the end. There is more soldier mettle, more recuperativeness in chivalrous Normandy—but one strip of French territory—than in all plethoric Prussia. What other people but that of France would have held out against the dread disasters which overtook them in the opening of the present struggle? The empire, of which the lovers of royalty have vaunted so much, enervated the people, almost eliminated the grand military spirit that blazed out so fiercely in 1792, and which gave victory to Napoleon I. on so many a red field. That spirit is now again flaming through all France, from Calais to Marseilles, and if it be but properly directed, must consume, in the end, every vestige of the invader.

Pity it is that such a soldier as MacMahon is not still at liberty to swing his sword in defence of poor France. How his big, honest heart must pant to take part in the desperate struggle she is now waging. But another day will come when France shall seek reparation for the injuries and insults that Prussia has inflicted upon her. In that hour let us hope that MacMahon's ready sword shall blaze in the vanguard of her valiant battalions, and shine in the glowing light of a victory as brilliant as that which won for this proud descendant of the Gael the title of Duc de Magenta.

John Locke.

"THE O'S AND MAC'S"

The "boys" of Boston are, it would appear, about to enjoy themselves on Wednesday evening, December 21, 1870. There will be a grand gathering of the O's and Mac's that night in Fraternity Hall, under the management of the Hon. P. A. O'Collins and J. Boyle O'Reilly, of the *Boston Pilot*. We hope our Boston readers will testify their nationality by their presence. We cordially congratulate the spirited patriotism of the Boston boys, and wish them a pleasant [illegible]

Sons of Irishmen's Association.—This society of patriotic young Hiberno-American gentlemen held their annual reunion in the Washington Hall, Williamsburgh, last week. The ball was of unusual splendor, and we regret being compelled to hold over till next week the full and interesting account furnished to us by our reporter.

Fully recognizing the want of a journal which would represent the interests of the liquor-dealer—either as rectifier, distiller, or retailer—John C Jacobs, Member of Assembly, started "*The Gazette*" six months ago, with the avowed object of protecting the liquor interests. "*The Gazette*" has met with very encouraging success, and promises soon to become one of the leading weeklies of the period. Every liquor dealer throughout the country should have it, as it contains valuable information which is to be found nowhere else. It is published at 87 Chatham street, N. Y. City, at three dollars per annum.

Another Tattoo.

[illegible]

Irishmen in the Service of France.

[illegible]

The President's Message.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

PATRICK BRENNAN.

[illegible]

The Brotherhood at Buffalo.

[illegible]

"SPOKEN."

[illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST VISIT TO AMERICA.

APOLLO HALL,

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.

[illegible]

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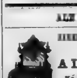
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Vol. 9—No. 258. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

Cheering Prospects for the French.

ANOTHER GRAND SORTIE.

The Germans Retreat from Orleans.

FRENCH ARMIES TO THE RESCUE OF PARIS.

The Eastern Question Grows Serious.

ENGLAND BACKS DOWN.

The Latest News.

... after four days' hard fighting around Beaugency the French retired to Blois and Tours. He does not, however, state that the army of Frederic Charles has advanced. A special dispatch furnishes an explanation of this omission. The Germans are charged with grossly misrepresenting the result of the 6 (not 4) days' fighting near Beaugency, during which time they are said to have lost three thousand men. The Bavarians suffered so severely that they finally refused to continue the struggle and retired to Orleans. This so weakened Frederic Charles that he abandoned all idea of advancing on Blois. A London dispatch, on the authority of an English correspondent, who writes from the front on the 10th, states that the fighting around Beaugency has resulted in the defeat of Prince Frederic Charles; while M. Gambetta writes to the government at Bordeaux, under date of the 11th, that he has left Chanzy's command in an excellent position to defend the line of the Loire, and was on his way to Bourges to look after the second Army of the Loire.

Letters from Versailles received in Brussels state that eighty batteries of siege guns are ready to be mounted, and that the bombardment of Paris will commence to-day, the 15th. A London dispatch fixes the 19th (Monday) as the day upon which the veritable *feu d'enfer* will be let loose upon the heroic city of Paris. There is a vague rumor that Trochu has cut through the Prussian lines, but we have no confirmation of the rumor up to the hour of writing this. We do not know, however, that it was mainly owing to Trochu's inflexible will that the recent demand of Von Moltke for a surrender was indignantly rejected. A Brussels correspondent says that when Von Moltke's summons was received, M. Picard, a member of the Committee of Defense, was rather inclined to yield. This so embittered Trochu that he made a most impassioned speech to his colleagues, telling them that Paris could hold out for a long time yet, and that in Von Moltke's demand he perceived the enemy's apprehension of the peril that awaited them during the winter. "France," said Trochu, "had everything to gain by continuing the struggle, and Paris could not be demoralized by false reports ..."

Phalsbourg, the French stronghold in Vosges, has surrendered, after a gallant and protracted resistance.

En Route with the Irish Ambulance Corps.

THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Irish College at Paris.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

GERALD BARRY;

A Story of Ninety-eight.

BY WM. COLLINS.

On! rise up, Gerald Barry, get your pike and come away,
The morning star is waning, 'tis the dawing of the day,
And the Boys in Green are waiting in the valley down below,
You can hear their drums a-beating and their stirring bugles blow.

Then up rose Gerald Barry, with a pike in his right hand—
A braver heart ne'er throbbed beneath the banner of our land;
With the stature of a giant, and a heart as stout and strong
As the ashen handle of the pike he gaily bore [illegible]

And wildly leaped his Irish heart that morn with joy and pride,
To see five hundred Boys in Green down by the Slaney's side,
To see their shining weapons, gleaming pike and rifle brown,
As on they marched beneath the green to Enniscorthy town.

And when they neared the ancient town, its spires and turrets gray,
Before them stood the English troops drawn up in long array,
And scarlet soldiers hurrying came, from barrack, street, and square,
And high the red-cross banner waved, in proud defiance there.

St. Bridget! how their helmets glance, and how their bayonets shine,
And how their fiery chargers prance and form in battle line,
And bearded veterans, battle-scarred, on many a foreign coast—
Small chance have Barry's pikemen there 'gainst such a mighty host.

But little cared that fiery heart for all their pomp and pride,
While o'er him waved the Irish Green, his comrades by his side—
"Fear not," he said, "our pikes shall tame yon Saxon braggart crew,
We'll show them ere the sun goes down what Irish hands can do.

"What though our numbers are but small, and scant and few our band,
We've Irish hearts within our breasts and weapons in our hands,
And, comrades, see where yonder spire towers up [illegible]

[illegible]

How We Kept Thanksgiving.

BY TUBBER-NA-CARTHA.

[illegible] an' canna' eat it,
An' some wad eat wha want it;
But we hae meat an' we can eat it,
An' sae the Lord be thank it.—Burns.

"For my own part, I never had a very high opinion of the moral character of your 'bards,' ancient or modern; for, from that devouring tribe you just been hearing about, that nearly eat the princes of Ireland out of house an' home, to their puny imitators of our own day, nine out of every ten of 'em would barter body an' soul, like Esau, for a pot of calcannon. Aye, by my conscience, they are all in the market, from the fellow they call a 'Laureate,' who trades his genius for a hundred a year an' a 'pipe of wine,' to the miserable rhymester, who disposes of his jingling rammeish for a glass of rotgut or a pipe o' tobaccy."

The speaker was John Dennison, called by his familiars, "Uncle John," who was just then engaged in the pleasant occupation of compounding his third tumbler of Kinahan's L. L. to season the couple of pounds of "Thanksgiving Turkey" he was after stowing under his shirt at his cousin Tom's hospitable board, in South Brooklyn, on our national feast day. The immediate occasion which called forth his sententious remarks was hearing his host's young son read the article on "Ancient Irish Bards" from the last number of The Sunburst.

"May I never taste another drop like this," he continued, after taking a deep pull at the fresh brew [illegible] by my sowkins, 'tis the real old heart gelever, if I wouldn't rather hear a 'coss' rattling at a dog's tail over the pavements than be obliged to listen to the gibberish that goes by the name of poetry now a days."

The withering glance which the speaker directed towards a young fellow in company, who was more than suspected of perpetrating some of the rhyming that graced the "poet's corner" of a popular journal, caused the latter to retort with a sarcastic smile—

"Now, Uncle John, will you please inform the company if that classical simile of yours was suggested by a certain poetical tin-kettle affixed to the narrative of a love-stricken swain by his successful rival in the days of my grandmother's courtship?"

This barbed shaft touched a sore spot in Uncle John's memory, for, according to the traditions of his native village, his hatred of the whole bardic fraternity had its foundation in an injury inflicted on him in his youthful days by one of the detested trit. This wretch had not only come between him and the "girl he had his eye on," but celebrated his triumph in a side-splitting song, to the popular air of "Shawn Bine," in which the personal peculiarities of his discomfited rival were exhibited in such [illegible]

[illegible]

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

[illegible]

... and his night's rest, at long last, he [illegible] upon a scheme that he [illegible] sure and certain would bring him the much coveted treasure.

[illegible] time the Chief of the Bards [illegible] great [illegible] with the [illegible] princes of Ireland. Faith 'tis they had a fine life of it. Wherever they visited on their peregrinations through the country, they were sure of a cead mille failte and the best bit and sup the house could afford. And, well become of them, 'tis they that knew where the fattest beef and the sweetest mutton was to be had, and the richest wine and mead to wash it down, and "all for a song," as the saying is.

Now the plains of Brefni were always famous for raising fat cattle and sheep, and "Hugh the Dub" had as many of both one and the other as would stock the fair of Ballinasloe at the present day. He was, besides, an open-hearted, hospitable prince. Not a shoolin baccach from one end of Ireland to the other but was sure to give him a call in his rounds, knowing they were certain of getting [illegible] while they staid under his roof; and, as for the bards, his palace was a general rendezvous for themselves and their Ard-Ollav, Dallan Forgaill. By all accounts this Dallan was one of the greatest professors of the bardic art that lived in Ireland since the days of Oisin, and, accordingly, he was honored and respected by high and low. He was equally welcome to the two Hughs, though, as he always travelled with seven and twenty subordinate bards and a whole troop of their attendants, he usually made the longest stay with the King of Brefni, as he could best afford the expense of their keep.

Well, one night after a great entertainment in the King of Brefni's palace, when the company were dispersed, Hugh and Dallan were seated as cosy as two brothers, taking their "night-cap in the king's private reception room, when Hugh, thinking the good liquor had brought Dallan to the proper state to work on his feelings, ups and says,

"Faith, Dallan, my old boy, don't you think but your greatly honored to be high fellow-well met with a king like me?"

"Oh," says old Dallan, as grand as you please, "sure that's only what I'm used to wherever I go; for, as Chief Professor of the Bards in France and England and Scotland, the kings of those countries are bound to extend the same privileges to me that you do. So far as the honor goes, don't mention it."

"Well," says Hugh, "admitting all that, don't you get more presents from [illegible] ole box and dice of them put together; for, 'tisn't alone when you're here to the fore I stand to you, but when you're away making your [illegible] with these foreigners, and that you lose a cow or a horse or any other worldly goods in your absence, don't I always make it up out of my own store for you, so that you shouldn't suffer by your rambling ways."

"Well, that's a fact," says Dallan, "but, between you and me, it doesn't become you to be [illegible] these things on me now."

"There's nothing further from my intentions," says the king, "and the reason I speak of such things at all is, that I don't see why the King of Oirgiall, that you think as much of as you do of me, shouldn't give you whatever you'd ask."

"Och! by this and by that," says Dallan, "the [illegible]

[illegible]

"If Columbkill, [illegible] two Finneens, and the [illegible] mogers, and Congal, [illegible] Callien, and every [illegible] Derry, stood between [illegible]

[illegible]

"P. KELLY."

ANOTHER DEATH.

[illegible]

THE IRISH AMBULANCE CORPS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

SAD ACCIDENT AT GREENORE.

DEATH OF MR. OLLEY, CONTRACTOR.

DUNDALK, Nov. 28

[illegible]

Letter from Bishop Dupanloup.

[illegible]

"NOTHING BUT FOLKS."

[illegible]

WIT AND HUMOR.

[illegible]

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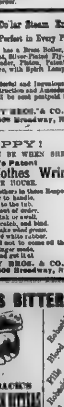

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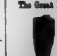

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REMEMBERED

BY CONACTEPSIS.

When summer's sun light, hill and plain,
And flowers of summer shine
Around us, emblems undefiled
Of love, more divine
When summer's voice of harmony
Rings clear from glen and grove,
We think of those who fearless rose
For Ireland's burning love.

And when the bloom and brilliancy
From leaf and flower are gone—
When autumn, mournful hearted, breathes
Its melancholy tone—
When dank, cold vapors shroud the earth
And far extending sea,
We think of those who dauntless rose
For Ireland's liberty.

And ever through the dreary time
Of winter, icy-cold—
When chilling mists and darkness deep
The woods and plains enfold,
Full lovingly we breathe their names,
Who, for our Irish land,
Like true men arose, and braved all woes,
With courage true and grand.

And when the bright renascent spring
Sends forth from wood and glen
Her thrilling lays of hope, to cheer
The drooping hearts of men,
We think of those whose virtues shone
Even as the springtime bright—
Who ventured all—long years of thrall,
For Ireland's sacred right.

And thus, whatever season rolls,
What sun or moon may shine,
Not unforgotten are our braves
Who yet in bondage pine.
Oh! sweet as breath of vernal spring
Their heroic names shall be,
Who faithful pine and faced all woes
For noble liberty.

—*Nation.*

IRELAND.

The Irish Militia.—We understand that the Secretary of State for War has issued a confidential circular to the Lord Lieutenants of Irish counties, requiring the regiments to be recruited to their full strength, and requesting information as to the advisability of embodying the Irish regiments, and having them transferred to England and Scotland.—*Saunders*

A member of the Irish Ambulance Corps has sent to the *Freeman's Journal* an account of its movements to the 24th November. The ambulance is now attached to the troops forming the left wing of the Army of the Loire and was last stationed at Chateaudun. The members of the ambulance were everywhere received with the most friendly feelings by the people, and have already done material service.

The Royal Commissioners' Report on the Treatment of the Irish Political Prisoners.—Lord Devon, as Chairman of this Commission, has placed this report in the hands of the Home Secretary. It will be taken into consideration at a Cabinet Council in the course of the week, and the opinion gains ground that a general release of the political prisoners may be expected before Christmas.—*Irish Times, Nov. 28.*

Another Dreadful Accident to the London and Irish Train.—The mail due here this morning (Dublin, Nov. 29) at seven o'clock did not arrive until eleven o'clock. Letters and newspapers not to be delivered. The delay is being caused, it is understood, by a dense fog prevailing. Telegrams arrived in Dublin announce an accident to the Irish train from London. While passing Harrow Station with two engines, at full speed, the train ran into a disconnected luggage van of a goods train, which had preceded the express. One engine was doubled up, and smashed to pieces—the other reduced to a complete wreck. The engine-driver was killed, and at least three or four others, whose names are unknown. Many cases of dreadful injuries. Mr. Forly, of Cork, and Mr. Deverna, of Dublin, are among the saved.

The session of the Catholic University was opened on Thursday evening, December 1. The Rector in the inaugural address referred to the important subject of intermediate education, and after dwelling on the essentially Protestant and sectarian character of the endowed schools, denounced the injustice, the flagrant violation of distributive justice involved in confining to one section of the community public educational advantages from which others are excluded, in giving to Protestants and Protestant institutions public endowments for intermediate education, while Catholics of the middle classes are left totally unassisted in their efforts to obtain for their children the like benefits. Justice, and the principles of religious equality embodied in the recent Irish Church Act, he urged, require that those immense educational endowments should be re-distributed and made available for the benefit of Catholics and of Catholic institutions as well as of Protestants and mixed schools and colleges, saving, of course, all private rights and life interests.

The Rev. Father Tuomey's Well, Dungarvan.—In the vicinity of Dungarvan, due south of the Workhouse, there stands an unpretending cross, beside which is a well, surrounded by a few trees and the remains of that which must once have been a wall or hedge. The well is what the Irish call a holy well—that is, one at which the Irish peasantry are wont to pray, and whose waters, whether of their own intrinsic merit or because of the faith of those who visit there, are believed by the faithful to possess the virtue of healing from certain diseases. The well referred to is that of Father Tuomey.

During the lifetime of this humble and unpretending friar, one was ever certain to find him seeking his evening solitude beside the spot which he made his favorite resort. Although ever zealous in the faithful discharge of his duties, he found an occasional hour or two to devote to the decoration of the well, towards which he would appear to have been drawn by no ordinary attraction. The humble friar has passed away; but his memory is still cherished among the good people of Dungarvan; and the well, which was a special object of his solicitude, still draws around it, on the anniversary of our national saint, after whom it has been blessed, many a pious and humble Catholic, whose devotion appears to deepen the more the holy fountain has been neglected. There is, indeed, a sweet attraction about the spot which has been hallowed by the footsteps and the blessing of the pious Father Tuomey. The humble stile, the simple cross, the sweet oasis which it forms—the memory of him who blessed it—the silence borrowed of the waste around, and the recollection of the humble and trusting faith which the well symbolizes—all contribute to remind one of that happy state of

[illegible]

The Political Prisoners.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

ARMAGH.

CORK.

DOWN.

TYRONE.

TIPPERARY.

DERRY.

WATERFORD.

KERRY.

LOUTH.

MEATH.

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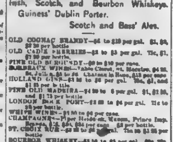

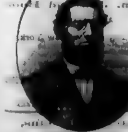

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Vol. 9—No. 259. NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. Price, 6 Cents.

THE WAR.

A Prussian Repulse on the Loire.

ANOTHER SORTIE

The Army of Paris at Work.

PUSHING THE PRUSSIAN LINES.

The Armies of the Republic Marching to Victory.

The Latest News.

By Telegram, December 22.

Operations of considerable importance are again calling our attention to the north of France, where the Prussians have evacuated Amiens, and are marching against General Faidherbe's army, about fifty thousand strong. The Germans here are commanded by Manteuffel and Von Goeben, who have under their orders portions of the First and Eighth Army Corps. ...

... The reports from Paris are of unbroken confidence and of abundant present resources.

Few excuses are now invented by the press of Germany for not bombarding Paris. ...

The Germans, under General Werder, attacked Nuits on the 18th and defeated the French. ...

London clamors for peace, and hence the action of the neutral powers at their meeting in Vienna, as detailed in special dispatches, is regarded in London as the beginning of the end.

In a speech in reply to the address from the Reichstag sent him at Versailles, King William returned thanks for the supplies voted for the prosecution of the war and signified his acceptance of the Imperial crown.

The King of Holland calls upon the Luxembourgers to defend the independence of the Duchy. ...

Fighting goes on on the Loire, as yet with no well-defined result.

By Telegram, December 23.

The most important war news to-day is not military but political, ...

... M. Gambetta has been cordially received at Lyons, and the people are co-operating with him in ...

By Telegram, December 23.

The general situation is regarded as encouraging for the French. The reports of successful sorties from Paris to the North, South and East, and the capture of several strong Prussian positions, are confirmed. General Faidherbe has announced to the Ministry of War that his army engaged the enemy at Pont Noyelle on the forenoon of the 23d, and after fighting until six in the evening the Prussians were driven back. ...

Havre and Cherbourg are now strongly fortified. ...

By Telegram, December 24.

By Telegram, December 25.

By Telegram, December 26.

By Telegram, December 27.

The English and the Germans.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

French Democratic Central Club,
Cor. Twenty-second St. and 7th Ave.,
New York, Dec. 17, 1870.

LONG LIVE THE FRENCH REPUBLIC!

Liberty!	Equality!	Fraternity!
1792.	1848.	1870.

To the Editor of the Irish People:

Dear Sir: The principles of '76, which have borne such noble fruit on this Continent, are now on trial in Europe.

Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, has made America great, free and happy. France essays to imitate America. ... We think the time has come for the moral aid of the citizens of the American Republic to be cast, unequivocally, for the Republic now struggling for existence in France. Its success is the success of our ideas, our institutions, our example; its triumph will be the triumph of justice and right, and the glory of humanity.

The citizens of New York will assemble to give forcible expressions to these opinions in and around the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, December 22, 1870, and we think the occasion propitious. We cordially invite you to take part personally, if possible, or by letter, in this effort to aid Republican Liberty in Europe.

We enclose you a copy of the resolutions which will be presented at the meeting, and we invite your co-operation in securing as many signatures as possible, as we propose to send these addresses, with the signatures appended, to the Republican Government of France as evidences of the cordial sympathy of her American sister-republic.

With the expression of our high esteem, we subscribe ourselves—

F. A. Artault, President Hon.
Prof. E. A. Lecharr, President.
H. A. Chalvin, Vice President.
L. Mercier, Secretary.
L. Dandre, Treasurer.

At a meeting of the French Democratic Central Club, composed of French residents and citizens of New York city, already numbering over two thousand persons, held on Thursday evening, December 1, at their rooms, corner Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, it was unanimously resolved that, ...

Gallant France.

The Two Wolves.

"Let us carry off a sheep each, and afterwards settle who is to have the skin." Such, according to the very interesting pamphlet published by M. Renouf, was the frank invitation of the clever German wolf to the foolish French wolf, when some years ago Count Bismarck and the Emperor met at Biarritz to remodel the affairs of Europe. The project was warmly entertained by the Emperor, and has ended in Count Bismarck getting the sheep, skins and all, and eating up his brother wolf. ...

EX CORDE.

REWARDS OF FIDELITY.

HOW TO WRITE WITH A PURPOSE.

THE SPIRIT LOVE.

BY ———.

Beautiful to me in the summer,
When the blossom crowns the bough,
And when autumn's golden glory
Reigns upon the mountain's brow,
One with face so sweet and saddened,
And with dreaming, azure eyes,
Treading lightly on my pathway,
On a mission from the skies.

There is stillness in the even
On the lonely heather way,
There is stillness where the river
Floweth through the woodlands gray,
When the frost king roams at twilight
Over lake and grassy mere,
But the stillness of her presence
Casts a balm upon me here.

And I dream when midnight cometh
With its wealth of starry light,
Of her beauty, sad and tender,
Shining through the trembling night,
Of the glory of God's promise
Resting on her brow of snow,
Shining with heaven's gentle moonlight
On my upturned face below.

Once she was my own dear lily,
Blooming far from storm and cold,
Dearer than the light of heaven,
Dearer than a mine of gold,
But a cold hand plucked it—bearing
To the spirit land away
All that kept my soul from darkness,
All that kept my heart from clay.

Still the radiance of her beauty
Stayeth with my dreams behind—
Still the sweetness of her presence
Cometh on the evening wind,
Cometh with the summer flowers,
With the autumn's drear decay—
Sad and tender—bearing incense
For my rough and lonely way.

Child love, ever of thee thinking—
Ever walking by your side—
In the woodland, in the moorland,
By the river's solemn tide,
I forget that yet I wander
On this earth so chill and dull,
Having nought but thee to link me
With the calm and beautiful.

IRISH LOCAL NEWS.

ANTRIM.

[illegible]

ARMAGH.

[illegible]

CORK.

[illegible]

DERRY.

[illegible]

... proclamation, it was decided, should be issued prohibiting all local party displays or local party exhibitions of any kind whatsoever. The proclamation, before it is posted up, will be submitted to the law-Adviser at the Castle.—Derry Journal.

DONEGAL.

Illicit Distillation in County Donegal.—A few days since a party of the Carrigart constabulary, consisting of Constable Hughes, Sub Constables Doudican, Gallagher, Moss, Flanagan, and Hughes, accompanied by the coastguards of the Mulroy station, proceeded on a still-hunting expedition, and, after a long and close inspection of the various places known or suspected to be the resort of those engaged in the precarious business of manufacturing illicit whiskey, their efforts led to no detection. On their way returning to their respective stations, along the shore of Mulroy Bay, in the townland of Ciantallough, they discovered in the cliffs overhanging two large sacks which were full of dried malt. The smugglers, after having dried the malt, must have naturally concluded that the place of concealment was secure from any chance of being seized, and it was a difficult task to reach the top, it being quite dangerous to pedestrians.

DUBLIN.

Street Architecture.—On many occasions within a very limited period we have had to direct attention to the great progress which has been made and the good taste displayed in the architecture of numerous structures erected in the leading streets and thoroughfares of the city of Dublin. We have now much pleasure in bringing under general notice the new and splendid offices built for "The English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Company," at No. 41, Lower Sackville street, by Messrs. Cockburn & Sons, the eminent builders, from designs by Mr. William Sterling, F. R. I. A., architect. The general appearance of the exterior of the building is highly effective, and cannot fail to excite the admiration of those best acquainted with such matters. The style adopted is Italian, and its decorations are florid without being cumbrous, and are evidently the result of careful consideration, sound judgment and taste, producing an air of lightness and beauty in the entire front section of the structure, in which the materials used are Portland and Bath stone. The peculiar treatment of the ground story is worthy of high praise, and was suggested by the advantages to be derived by the throwing back of the main offices from the footway, and thereby removing the officials from the noise and interruption attendant on being brought too close to a leading thoroughfare. This being done greatly increased the value of the basement story, which is now divided into admirably lit and well ventilated offices, to which a distinct entrance is gained by a flight of steps. All this was effected by making four fine Doric columns of Portland stone support the main front wall, and thereby leaving an elegant porch, within which the Eastern windows of the principal offices and the hall-door are placed. The general management of the interior is admirable, and great tact has been shown by the architect in the economizing of space without interfering with the elegance and fitness of the offices for the business of which they were intended. The mantelpieces, fixtures, furniture, &c., have been got up in a most superior manner, and we have not seen any structure of a similar kind and of its class more ... [illegible]

KILKENNY.

[illegible]

LIMERICK.

[illegible]

LOUTH.

[illegible]

MEATH.

[illegible]

The Meath Election.—Mr. Pallas, Q. C., has issued his address to the electors of Meath. He says he regards the usurpation by Victor Emanuel of the Papal territory as a violation of law, human and divine, and he promises to use every effort to restore the independent sovereignty of the Pope. He considers that the Land Act of last session requires, and must receive material amendment, in order to make it fully protective of the property and homes of the tenantry. He advocates denominational education - primary, intermediate and university—and considers that religious equality cannot exist in Ireland unless Roman Catholics shall fully participate in all educational endowment provided by the State. The Hon. Geo. Plunkett has also issued an address. He says he is a strong Liberal, and a sincere lover of Ireland. He is satisfied with what has been done in the Church and Land questions; and he is in favor of denominational education. He deeply regrets the attack on the States of the Church, and will use his best efforts to secure for the Pope "that independence which is necessary to the unfettered exercise of his spiritual authority." Both candidates express themselves in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners.

TYRONE.

Annual Examination of Omagh Model School.—The annual public examination of the pupils of this institution was conducted on Monday, December 5, by A. O'Callaghan, Esq., Head Inspector, and M. Sullivan, Esq., District Inspector. The pupils were orally examined, much to the gratification of those present, in the various branches taught in the school. The music, under the direction of Mr. Nolan, was excellent, and heartily applauded, as were also several readings by the scholars. The prizes were distributed by the head inspector.

The Land Act.—Notices of claims for compensation have already been lodged for hearing with Clerk of the Peace for Tyrone.

Accident.—Aughnacloy, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 30.—A very melancholy accident occurred in this town between seven and eight o'clock this evening. A young lad named Haslet, an apprentice of Mr. Bridge, merchant, was left in charge of a horse and gig, the property of Mr. Cochrane Lock, when the horse took fright and started at a rapid pace down the main street of the town, in which, although market evening, there were very few people. Having come in contact with a lamp-post, the gig overturned and the young lad was thrown out and very seriously injured, his skull being fractured. Dr. Scott was in immediate attendance on the sufferer, who is in a precarious state. The horse continued its flight, notwithstanding the gig being overturned, but fell at the end of the town, without doing any further mischief.

The Shrievalty of Tyrone.—John B. Gunning Moore, Esq., of Dalchoolan, Craigavad, Belfast, and Lincoln's Inn, London, has received the usual official intimation of his appointment as High Sheriff for this county, and that he signified to the Government his intentions of accepting the office.

WICKLOW.

The Wicklow Peerage Case.—The extraordinary Wicklow Peerage case is likely again shortly ... [illegible]

WATERFORD.

[illegible]

King Cormac's Magic Branch

Translated from the Gaelic.

BY JOHN O'MAHONY.

On a certain day when Cormac, (1) son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, arch-king of Erin, happened to be staying at Liath-droim, (2) he spied a youth upon the lawn of his dun (3) who carried in his hand a glistening fairy branch upon which there hung nine apples of red gold. And the virtue of that branch was such that, when it was shaken, wounded men and women in labor were lulled to sleep by the sweet-sounding music emitted by its apples. It had yet another virtue: no one who heard it could be sensible of any want, woe, or weariness of mind; and whatever evil might have befallen one it became forgotten as soon as the branch was shaken.

Cormac addressed the youth, and said:

"Is that branch thine own?"

"It is mine, indeed," replied the youth.

"Wouldst thou sell it?" said the king.

"I would sell it," said the youth; "for I never possessed anything that I would not sell."

"What dost thou demand for it?" said Cormac.

"The award of my own mouth," said the youth.

"Thou shalt get that from me," said the king. "So declare thy award."

"Thy wife, thy son, thy daughter," said the youth; "namely Ethnia, Carbri and Albia." (4)

"Thou shalt get them all," said Cormac.

After this the youth gave up the branch, and Cormac took it into his house and showed it to Ethnia, Carbri and Albia.

"That is a beautiful treasure thou hast got," said Ethnia.

"So it ought to be; I paid a great price for it," said Cormac.

"What hast thou given for it?" demanded Albia.

"Thy mother, and Carbri, and thyself," my daughter.

"That is a sad thing," said Ethnia. "We were confident that there existed no treasure on the surface of the earth for which thou wouldst barter us."

"I plight my word," rejoined Cormac, "that I have given you in exchange for this treasure."

Sorrow and heaviness of heart filled the three when thus assured of the truth of the exchange, and Ethnia exclaimed:

"It is too hard a bargain to give us three for any branch in the world."

But when Cormac saw the grief that fell upon them he shook the branch in their midst, and as soon as they heard its sweet music they no longer thought of their sadness, nor did they remember ... [illegible]

... "That story was true, and the first quarter was cooked forthwith.

"Tell thy story now, good woman of the house," said Cormac.

"I shall," quoth she, "and do thou place a quarter of the wild boar upon another log."

When this was done she began:

"I have seven white cows which fill seven keeves with their milk every day, and I pledge my word that they could give as much milk as would satisfy the men of the world, were they all upon the plain to drink of it."

That story was also true, and the second quarter of the boar was cooked.

"Now," said Cormac, "if these stories be true, thou art Manannan (7) and this is thy wife; for no other man upon the back of the earth is possessed of these treasures. For it was in Tir-Tarringire (8) that he went to seek his wife, and it was there he got those seven cows as a portion with her; and, when he had coveted three times upon them, he learned their wonderful milking powers, to wit: that they could fill seven keeves with their milk at one time."

"Thou hast spoken wisely, good youth," said the man of the house; "so now tell a story for thy own quarter."

"I shall," said Cormac; "but place a log under the cauldron before I begin it."

So it was done; and Cormac said:

"I, in truth, am at present upon a search; for it is a year this day since my wife, my son and my daughter were borne away from me."

"Who took them from thee?" said the man of the house.

"A youth who came to me bearing in his hand a fairy branch, for which I conceived so great a desire that I granted him the award of his own mouth for it; and he extracted from me my word for the fulfillment of this agreement. Now the award that he pronounced against me was my wife, my son and my daughter, namely: Ethnia, Carbri and Albia."

"If what thou sayest be true," said the man of the house, "thou art, indeed, Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles."

"I am, truly; and it is in search of those lost ones that I now am."

That story was true; and the quarter of the swine was cooked.

"Eat thy meal now," said the man of the house.

"I never eat food," said Cormac, "when I have only two persons for company."

"Wouldst thou eat it in company with three others?" said the man of the house.

"I would if they were dear to me," replied ... [illegible]

... according to the authority of the ... from 218 to 266, just forty years. His wife, son and daughter were also historical characters.

(2) Liath-droim, an old name of the Hill of Tara; literally, Gray Ridge, or Ridge or Hill.

(3) Dun, a fortified residence. The remains of the circular earthen entrenchment that surrounded Teach Chormaic, or Cormac's House, has been identified by Dr. Petrie by the aid of ancient bardic descriptions. It lies on the southern slope of Tara Hill, inside the larger entrenchment, Rath Laoghaire, or Laoghaire's Fort, so called from Laoghaire (Leyerie), King of Ireland, upon St. Patrick's arrival, and descendant of Cormac in the sixth degree.

(4) Youth, meaning a man young enough to bear arms. The Irish employ the term og (young) in the sense as the Latins did juvenis. Hence the modern Anglo-Hibernicism "boys," vulgarly applied to persons in the vigor of manhood.

(5) Ethnia, &c.—Written in modern Gaelic, Eithne, Cairbre and Ailbhe.

(6) Tara.—In Gaelic, Teamhair; pronounced like Tou-wir and Te-wir. The modern English name, Tara, seems to be taken from the genitive Teamhrach, pronounced like Tou-ragh and Tow-ragh.

(7) Magical, literally Druidical.

(8) Manannan Mac Lir is a famous character in Gaelic mythology and romance. He was, according to bardic tradition, one of the chiefs of the Tuatha Dedanann colonists of Ireland. Among their successors, the Gaels, he appears, in pagan times, to have been considered as the god presiding over commerce and the sea. In more recent times he was considered one of the kings of the Daoine Sidhe (pronounced deena shee), or fairy folk. The Celtic name of the Isle of Man (Mona and Manainn) is supposed to be derived from Manannan. The reverse is more likely to be the fact. Manannan would bear the translation Manxman, and the epithet Mac Lir, or son of Ler, might be rendered, son of the ocean or ...

(9) Tir Tarringire, correctly spelled Tir-Tairngire, i.e., Land of Prophecy, or Promised Land, is another name for Tir na-n-og (pronounced Teer nan Oge), i.e., Land of the Young, the paradise of the Celts of Ireland in Pagan times.

(10) Liath-droim, i. e., Tara.

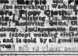
Two Indian Lessons and Two Morals for Irishmen.

The condition of India society presents two aspects, in one of which it resembles England, in the other Ireland.

The parallels have been drawn by an English hand, but it remains for us to point out that the distinction between them is as flattering to Ireland as it is shameful to England.

India resembles England inasmuch as its Government has passed a "Criminal Tribes Bill," in order to arrest the operations of Thuggish tribes who make a profession and religious duty (not neglecting) of crime. England's Government has, likewise, enacted the "Habitual Criminals Bill," to arrest the ravages of a great English caste, who make ... [illegible]

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 211 Washington St., N. Y.



SAPOLIO

THE BEST THING OUT

For Cleaning Windows (without water); removing Stains from Marble and Paint; Polishing Knives (no scratching); Washing Dishes, scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloths, Tables, Bath Tubs, etc.; Polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper and Steel Wares; Removing Rust, Oil, Black, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes.) It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROPRIETORS,

F. E. SUIRE & CO.

Wholesale Druggists,

N. W. COR. FOURTH & VINE STREETS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MICHAEL O'RORKE.

DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

93 9th Ave., Corner 17th St.

The O'Donovan-Rossa, M. P., House.

WILLIAM BARRY,

DEALER IN

ALES, WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ETC.,

No. 42 New Bowery,

Opposite New School, NEW YORK.

MORGAN & BROTHER,

IMPROVED

MINERAL WATERS, PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER,

148 West 25th Street, New York.

FRANCIS MORGAN. PATRICK MORGAN.

Brooklyn Orders, promptly attended to.

THOS. J. KELLY,

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANT,

412 Third Avenue,

Cor. 29th street, NEW YORK.

(Near St. Stephen's Church.)

P. S.—Wines and Brandies imported direct from the London Docks.

ROBERT FRANCIS,

Commission Merchant,

47 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

AGENT FOR

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia.

EDWARDS & CROSBY, Chicago.

Our Establishment, Gibsonton Mills, on the Monongahela River, with its extensive Malt Mills, gives us unequalled facilities for distilling Pure Monongahela Rye, Wheat, and Bourbon WHISKIES of superior quality, from Kiln-dried Grain and Barley Malt. We have on hand the largest and best stock of Choice Old Whiskies in the United States, all of which is highly improved by age.

JOHN GIBSON'S SON & CO., Philadelphia.

Importers of Fine Cognac and Rochelle Brandies, Holland Gin, and Scotch Malt Whisky.

FRANCIS McATAVEY

LATE

James McCormick & Co.,

75 BEAVER STREET,

Offers for sale from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, of his own importation, the following merchandise:

FELLAVOURED HIGHLY FLAVORED

ROCHELLE BRANDY,

from the old established house of Messrs. Pellevoisin, Aine & Co.

HOLLAND GIN, IMPERIAL CROWN AND OTHER BRANDS OF SCHIEDAM.

BURGUNDY PORT WINES, FULL FLAVORED.

DUFF GORDON SHERRY, PALE AND BROWN.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS DUBLIN MALT AND KINAHAN'S WHISKYS.

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BILLIARD ESTABLISHMENT

Of the World.

ASSEMBLY BILLIARD HOUSE,

261, 263, and 265 Washington Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Thirty-four Phelan & Collender Tables.

A. R. SAMUELLS, Proprietor

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Real Estate Agency,

150 Franklin Avenue,

Near Fulton Avenue,

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Improved Lots for Sale on very reasonable terms.

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DEALER IN

FLOUR BARRELS, MOLASSES CASKS, WATER AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF CASKS,

&c.,

NEW FLOUR BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, STAVES, HEADS, AND HOOPS.

A large supply constantly on hand.

Office—64 RUTGERS SLIP.

Depots—62, 63 & 64 RUTGERS SLIP, and 94, 96 & 98 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HANLEY & CO.

Dealers in First Class

Ales, Wines, Liquors,

AND SEGARS,

679 Third Avenue,

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And 87 Pike Slip

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM H. REAGAN,

Importer of Liquors and Segars,

No. 5 Beekman Street, New York.

(Goods delivered free of Charge.)

99 Fulton Street, north-east Corner of William Street, New York.

BORDEAUX WINE VAULTS,

Great Reduction in Prices.

Wines, Brandies, Sherries, Madeiras, Port and Table Wines.

Jamaica and St. Croix Rums.

Irish, Scotch, and Bourbon Whiskeys.

Guiness' Dublin Porter.

Scotch and Bass' Ales.

OLD COGNAC BRANDY—$6 to $20 per gal. $1, $2, $3 per bottle.

OLD TABLE SHERRIES—$7 to $8 per gal. 75c, $1, $1.25 per bottle.

FINE OLD BURGUNDY—$8 to $20 per case.

BORDEAUX WINES—Table Claret, St. Julien, $4 to $6 to $6. Chateau la Rose, $12 per case.

HOLLAND GINS—$2.50 to $6 per gal. 75c, $1, and $1.25 per bottle.

FINE OLD MADEIRA—$4 to $6 per gal. $1, $1.50, and $1.75 per bottle.

LONDON DOCK PORT—$3.50 to $6 per gal. 75c to $1 per bottle.

WHITE WINE—$3.50 to $5 per case.

CHAMPAGNE—Piper Heidsieck, Mumm, Prince Imperial, Greno, $20, $24, $26 per case. $1 per bottle.

ST. CROIX RUM—$3.50 to $6 per gal. 75c to $1.50 per bottle.

BOURBON WHISKEY—$3.50 to $5 per gal. 50c, 75c, and $1 per bottle.

A. T. KEEGAN,

Cor. Fulton and William sts

DANIEL GRINNON,

WINES, &C.,

839 Eighth Avenue, Cor. of 50th St.,

NEW YORK.

NICHOLAS JUDGE,

Choice Wines, Liquors, Ales, and Segars,

882 Eighth Avenue,

Cor. 26th Street, NEW YORK.

PAINTING.

BOURKE & McDOWELL,

House, Sign and Decorative

PAINTERS,

111 Fourth Avenue,

Cor. Twelfth St. NEW YORK.

JAMES A. BOURKE, 325 East 21st St. A. McDOWELL, 325 1st Ave.

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CORNS, BUNIONS,

FROSTED AND DISEASED JOINTS, BAD NAILS,

Cured without pain by

DR. W. JAMES.

Dr. W. James' Extirpator for Corns, Bunions, etc. Price 50 Cents and $1 per Box at No. 474 1-2 BROADWAY, or by mail.

E. P. MAHONY,

Carpenter & Builder,

62 MADISON STREET,

Near Catharine Street, NEW YORK

Stores and Offices fitted up. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates furnished for all sorts of carpenter work.

FUN for BOYS!

A Dollar Steam Engine!

Perfect in Every Part.

It has a Brass Boiler, Steam Chest, Silver-Plated Fly-Wheel, Cylinder, Piston, Patent Safety Valve, with Spirit Lamp, Funnel, &c., all complete.

It is the Most Wonderful and Ingenious Toy of the Age, combining Instruction and Amusement for Boys from 7 to 77. Will be sent postpaid by mail on receipt of $1.25, by

COLBY BROS. & CO.,

508 Broadway, N. Y.

HAPPY!

WILL THE WOMAN BE WHEN SHE HAS

Colby's Patent

Improved Clothes Wringer

IN THE HOUSE.

It is superior to others in these Respects

It is lighter and easier to handle.
It fastens itself firmly to the tub.
It is less liable to get out of order.
It has no wood to shrink or swell.
It has no cogs to slip, catch, and bind.
It has no wheels to make oiled grease.
Its rolls are all of pure white rubber.
Its cells are warranted not to come off the shaft.
It is the cheapest Wringer made.

Order it, or call and get it at

COLBY BROS. & CO.,

508 Broadway, N. Y.

RUPTURES CURED

Dr. J. A. Sherman,

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First. For building receiving basin west side of Fifth Avenue, opposite Seventy-fourth street.

Second. For building receiving basin corner of Mott and Prince streets.

Third. For building receiving basin corner of West street and Tenth avenue.

Fourth. For building receiving basin west side of Eighth avenue, near Fiftieth street.

Fifth. For building sewer in Mulberry street, between Canal and Hester streets.

Sixth. For building sewer in Little West Twelfth street, between Ninth avenue and Gansevoort street.

Seventh. For building sewers in Fifty fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Eighth. For building sewer in Park street, between Mulberry and Mott streets.

Ninth. For laying Nicolson pavement in Forty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Tenth. For laying Hemar wood pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Second and Sixth avenues.

Eleventh. For laying Belgian pavement in Seventeenth street, from First avenue to the East river.

Twelfth. For building sewers in Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty ninth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

First. The Central Park.

Second. The southerly side of Mott street, between Prince and Houston streets.

Third. The southerly side of Little West Twelfth street.

Fourth. The southerly side of Fiftieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Fifth. Both sides of Mulberry street, between Canal and Hester streets.

Sixth. The property bounded by Hudson street, Ninth avenue, Little West Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Seventh. Both sides of Fifty fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the southerly side of Fifty-sixth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Eighth. Both sides of Park street, between Mulberry and Mott streets.

Ninth. Both sides of Forty third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Tenth. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty eighth street, between Second and Sixth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Eleventh. Both sides of Seventeenth street, between First avenue and East river, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Twelfth. The easterly side of Fifth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, and between Fifty-sixth and Fifty seventh streets; the westerly side of Fifth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets, and between Fifty fifth and Fifty-eighth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors, New York, December 20, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building receiving basin northeast corner Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue.

2. For building receiving basin northwest corner Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue.

3. For building receiving basin northwest corner Mulberry and Prince streets.

4. For building receiving basin northeast corner Broadway and Manhattan street.

5. For building receiving basin northwest corner Varick and Beach streets.

6. For building receiving basin southwest corner Third avenue and Ninety-first street.

7. For building receiving basin northeast corner Thirty first street and Fifth avenue.

8. For building receiving basin northwest corner of Eleventh street and University place.

9. For building sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between First avenue and Avenue A.

10. For building sewer in Forty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and in Eleventh avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets.

11. For building sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

12. For building sewer in Madison avenue, between Forty sixth and Fifty-ninth streets.

13. For building continuation of sewer in Forty-eighth street at Hudson river.

14. For building continuation of sewer in Twenty-fourth street at East river.

15. For laying Belgian pavement in Eighteenth street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on—

1. The northerly side of Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

2. The westerly side of Fifth avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

3. The westerly side of Mulberry street, between Prince and Jersey streets.

4. The easterly side of Broadway, between Manhattan and Lawrence streets, and the southerly side of Lawrence street, commencing at Broadway, and running easterly two hundred and thirty-two feet ten inches therefrom.

5. The northerly side of Beach street, between Varick and Hudson streets.

6. The block bounded by Lexington and Third avenues and Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets.

7. The easterly side of Fifth avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

8. The westerly side of University place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

9. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, between First avenue and Avenue A, and the westerly side of Avenue A, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets.

10. Both sides of Forty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and both sides of Eleventh avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh streets.

11. Both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

12. Both sides of Madison avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-third streets and the property bounded by Madison and Fifth avenues and Forty-seventh and Sixtieth streets.

13. The property bounded by Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, and Tenth and Twelfth avenues.

14. Both sides of Twenty-fourth street, between Avenue A and Second avenue, and both sides of First and Second avenues, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

15. Both sides of Eighteenth street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 CHATHAM STREET, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office, Board of Assessors, New York, December 12, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying Belgian pavement in Laight street, from Canal to West street.

2. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue.

3. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

5. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.

6. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.

7. For building outlet sewer in Sixty-second street and East river, and in Avenue A, between Sixty first and Seventy-first streets, with branches.

8. For building sewers in Water, Monroe, Pitt, Clinton, Grand, Mangin and Goerck streets, Manhattan lane and Avenue B.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1. Both sides of Laight street, from Canal to West street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

2. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Lexington to Sixth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

3. Both sides of Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

4. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.

5. Both sides of Seventy-eighth street, from First avenue to Avenue A.

6. Both sides of Fifty-sixth street, from Third to Sixth avenue.

7. The property bounded by Sixty-first and Seventy-first streets, Second avenue and the East river, and the property bounded by Sixty-second and Sixty-eighth streets, and Second and Third avenues.

8. Both sides of Water street, between James and Oliver streets; both sides of Monroe street, between Governeur and Montgomery streets; both sides of Pitt street, between Broome and Delancey streets; both sides of Clinton street, between Grand and Division streets; both sides of Grand street, between Ridge and Columbia streets; both sides of Mangin and Goerck streets, between Grand and Broome streets; both sides of Goerck street, between Stanton and Houston streets; both sides of Manhattan lane, between Houston and Third streets; both sides of Avenue B, between Third and Fourth, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New York, November 30, 1870.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First. For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty first street, from Eighth avenue to the Hudson river.

Second. For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-sixth street, from Broadway to Ninth avenue.

Third. For laying Belgian pavement in Forty-seventh street, from Madison to Fifth avenue.

Fourth. For laying Belgian pavement in Sixty-first street, from Third to Fifth avenue.

Fifth. For laying Nicolson pavement in Fifty-eighth street, from Third to Lexington avenue.

Sixth. For laying Nicolson pavement in Forty-fifth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue.

Seventh. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth street.

Eighth. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging and regulating and grading Avenue C, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First. Both sides of Fifty first street, from Eighth avenue to the Hudson river, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second. Both sides of Forty-sixth street, from Broadway to Ninth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third. Both sides of Forty seventh street, from Madison to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth. Both sides of Sixty-first street, from Third to Fifth avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fifth. Both sides of Fifty-eighth street, from Third to Lexington avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Sixth. Both sides of Forty fifth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh. Both sides of Fifth avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth street.

Eighth. The easterly side of Avenue C, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Richard Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
MYER MYERS,
FRANCIS A. SANDS,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New York, November 30, 1870.

Department of Public Works, No. 237 Broadway.

New York, June 8th, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—Notice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date no permits for tapping water pipes or for making connections with sewers or drains will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department.

WM. M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND INVENTORS OF Water Meters.

The Department of Public Works, City of New York, will, on and after the 20th of August next, be prepared to examine and test the capacity and accuracy of any Water Meter that may be presented to it for that purpose.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Department of Docks, 300 and 302 Broadway.—New York, June 21, 1870.—Jacob Ramsey, Walton Townsend, and James B. Cleary having been duly appointed collection clerks in the Department of Docks, all persons occupying any of the piers or bulkheads belonging to the city, not under lease, are hereby cautioned against paying wharfage, except to one of the above.

JOHN T. AGNEW,
President.

Richard M. Henry,
Secretary.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
Court-House, Park, 32 Chambers Street,
November 1, 1870.

TO TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on December 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BERNARD SMYTH,
Receiver.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS

FOR

$260,000 Dock Bonds of the City of New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, December 28, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $260,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New York, authorized by chapter 383 of Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed December 14, 1870.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of the bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the same awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the same awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, December 21, 1870.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
Court House, Park, 32 Chambers street,
December 22, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1871. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from October 8, 1870, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January proximo warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid at that date.

BERNARD SMYTH,
Receiver.

SUPREME COURT.

CIRCUIT CALENDAR.

A new calendar will be made up for January, commencing with the cause next succeeding on the present calendar the cause last tried in December, and continuing to the end of the present calendar.

Causes noticed for the first time for January Term to follow according to the date of the issue.

Causes marked R. G., and causes which have been marked off for the term and marked down, will be placed on a separate calendar and will not be put on day calendar except by special order of the Judge holding the circuit.

In all cases already on the calendar, in which the jury fee of $6 has not been paid, new notes of issue, with the number of the cause on present calendar, must be filed and the jury fee paid on or before the 15th of December next.

CHARLES E. LOEW,
Clerk.

GROCERIES.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

GROCERIES, FINE NEW TEAS AND PROVISIONS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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City Residences, Stores, and Lots, Country Seats, and Farms, bought, sold, rented, and exchanged. Loans negotiated, Auction Sales of Furniture, &c.

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Gentlemen's Furnishing

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Shirts Made to Order. Gents' Linen and Paper Collars.

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FEATHERS, SPRING, AND OTHER MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, COMFORTABLES, SHEETS, &c. SPIRAL SPRINGS AND SPRING BEDS, IRON AND OTHER BEDSTEADS; HAIR, HUSK, EXCELSIOR, MOSS, GRASS, &c. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Nos. 210 AND 212 CANAL STREET, MIDWAY BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.

S. P. KITTLE.

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Sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Two o'clock.

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113, 115, 117, 119 Worth St.,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

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BOOT and SHOE

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No Goods MISREPRESENTED.

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Shoes EXCHANGED within 3 Months.

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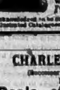

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QUALITY and WEIGHT GUARANTEED.

Coal delivered, well screened, from under Cover, in all Seasons.

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Importers of and Dealers in

BURR BLOCK, BURR MILL STONES, ESOPUS AND COLOGNE,

AND ALL SIZES OF

PORTABLE MILLS, AND SUPERIOR CRANK BOLTING CLOTH.

Together with every description of Mill Machinery furnished to order. Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List furnished to order.

THE IRISH PEOPLE;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO POLITICS and LITERATURE;

Devoted to the Cause of Ireland's Independence, the Integrity of the American Union, and the Extension of Human Liberty.

PETER McCORRY, Editor.

OFFICE—27 Dockham street, New York. All letters to be addressed to "The Irish People," P. O. Box 6874, New York City.

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Answers to Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENTS will please attach their names to their communications, not for publication, unless they desire it, but as a guarantee of their sincerity. We cannot not insertable in return any rejected communications.

The Irish People.

Saturday, December 31, 1870.

A Rally for the Tricolor.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the call of the FRENCH CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB for a meeting of the liberty loving citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute on the evening of Thursday, the 29th instant. The object of the intended demonstration, as will be seen by the document in question, is to procure an expression of sympathy and moral support in favor of the young Republic of France, now so bravely and so obstinately battling, not alone for its own freedom, but for the freedom of the human race.

The sparky thinkers shown by the inhabitants of this great democratic metropolis of the New World towards the bloody and portentous struggle between liberty and tyranny, which fill Teuton control for the present month on the plains of old Gaul, is disgraceful to New York and to all America. But apathy is scarcely the proper reason for the feeling which has been most intuitively displayed here since the opening of the Franco-Prussian war. Were one to judge from the tone of the leading New York newspapers, with the exception of *The World*, the sympathies of the majority of the New Yorkers would appear to be in favor of Prussia and tyranny, and against France and liberty. The *Tribune*, from being foremost among the advocates of universal freedom, has sunk into a hypocritical, unreasoning and unscrupulous partisan and apologist of the Prussian cause. The *Times* and the *Sun*, though not taken actually so low as the hypocritical *Tribune*, are yet decidedly pro-Prussian and anti-French in their tone and teaching.

Nor is it in the press alone that we find this "Humboldism" creeping out. The majority of the leading politicians are also infected with it. But we mean, in justice, admit that the Democratic politicians are far less demonstrative and offensive in the exhibition of their "Hessian" proclivities than the rivals of their so-called Republican persuasion.

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Now, the wish of the political bitterness of the Republic to achieve the Prussian Jacobinism which is the principal motive of his glaring trucking to Prussian interests, which has disgraced most of the leading journals and very many of the leading public men of the United States during the present European crisis. We say yet no another source, in which we find a reason for the French Republicans in the Yankee mind. The Yankees do but aspire to derive the successful establishment of democratic-republican institutions in any other country but their own; and, if it very doubtful how long they would permitted them here, if it were within the range of possibility, under existing circumstances, for human perversity and political corruption to destroy them. Besides, the Republic of the United States owes the very establishment of its independence to the aid and given to it by the noble and generous French nation, to the peculiarity of men of books and environ such to hate those who center signal benefits upon them. Perhaps, a close analyser of the lower type of human nature might find some clue in this peculiarity to the present hostility of Yankeedom to France. The Yankees, we formerly enabled the Yankees to drive the Hessian hirelings of George the Third from this country. The Yankees now flatter and fawn upon those same Hessians, and hound them on in their attempt at the subjugation of the glorious, generous French people.

Then it is sickening to hear the disingenuous twaddle of their newspapers and their world, be assumed, about International Neutrality in this moonshiny crisis of human progress towards freedom. Just as if they had any excuse whatever for such a disingenuous pretence.

Had the French been influenced by so selfish a consideration, the declaration of American independence would have been a dead letter, and the English oligarchy, backed by the hired legions of the Hessians, might hold sway the continent from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico at this hour. A foreign nation liberated this country. Then, again, who saved it when its integrity was menaced by the Southern Confederacy? Was it the native-born Yankees? No, it was foreigners, and, pre-eminently, Irishmen and pure blooded Celts, sons of Irish parents. Had the defence of the Union been left to the Yankees, and we are now almost sorry that it was not, the Southern chivalry, as they were called, would have added their banner to Boston Common. Away with the humbug cry of American neutrality in European struggles for popular freedom! Foreigners have taken the Americans from their original tyrants, and foreigners saved the freedom of America from the Americans themselves.

But we have digressed too far from the object which we set out with. We have not, however, hope that either our exhortations or our taunts will call forth any very important or significant manifestation of Yankee sympathy for the French Republic at the meeting to be held on next Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute. We fear not, however, that there will be, on that occasion, a most imposing manifestation, of the sentiment that actuates the population of this great metropolitan City of New York. The oppressed classes of all the nationalities of Europe are largely represented here, and France is now fighting the battles of the oppressed peoples of the world. She is fighting even for the freedom of the oppressed serfs of Germany, though the Hessian hordes, who are now forcing her bosom at the command of a merciless despot, will not see it, in their brutal lust for rapine and slaughter. The success of the French Republic is indispensible to the emancipation of the German nation, as well as of all the other nations of Christendom, from feudal servitude. If the cause of freedom be lost in France it will be lost throughout Germany.

However the New Yorkers of other nationalities may regard the meeting in question, we feel confident that the Irish will be numerously represented thereat. The latter alone can make it a most triumphant demonstration; for notwithstanding the cosmopolitan character of this city, the Irish element predominates far and away over all the others. It is, in fact, the men from Ireland and their sons who form the bulk of the population of this great metropolis. We therefore earnestly exhort all the citizens of New York, in whom runs the blood of the noble old Irish race circulates to come forth in their might and their numbers on this occasion, and give their voices in thunder tones in favor of Freedom and Freedom. We call upon them to do this, not merely because we draw our origin from the same ancient and noble Celtic stock as the French people, nor yet because of the more recent friendly relations between France and Ireland—we do not love the memories of the Irish Brigade and Fontenoy, nor yet of Hoche and Nancy-eight; but we call upon them to come forth for the sake of our Ireland of to-day; for the sake of our quenched hearths and desolated homes; for our suffering sister, the *Tone* and the *Sun*, though not taken actually so low as the hypocritical *Tribune*, are yet decidedly pro-Prussian and anti-French in their tone and teaching.

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Other advantages have also been ours. In New York house rent has not been so exorbitantly high as heretofore, and taxes have not little lowered. Yet valuable improvements have been made, and the beautifying of the city go on steadily; which, in itself, is a valuable means of spreading employment and the circulation of money among the hard-fisted sons of Yankeedom. The prosperity of the Republic of late declined, owing chiefly to the homelessness of the late harvest. If the harvest of this year be found to be much smaller, in the grass they have been larger, for his harvest has been more bountiful. Coinciding with the harvest, the outbreak of the war, a decade of years ago. And, if injuries have been dearer, let us thankful, that, instead of being from the degraded inclinations of their one curse, negro slavery.

It hath been written by a great authority that "happy is the nation that has no history." Ah! yes: the thing called history is made up of wars and sights and other human miseries; and happy is a nation is happiest, her annals are to strangers dullest and most chilling-reading; or happiness is wholly dull. Yet, in America, the past year has been politically the dullest; but sonally it has been the happiest year we have known for a long time.

Our Irish fellow-citizens, to whom our free thoughts should naturally turn, we congratulate on the assurance that their friends at home, who have suffered so long in the cause of their oppressed country, are at last released from the bondage of the Saxon, from English oppression. We feel thankfully disposed enough today to wish that this had sprung from the generosity of the Saxon oppressor. But it is not so: we owe it all, like every moral relief wrung from their unwilling backs, to their own energy, for to them it is and ever will be, that the last link of her chains is knocked from the limbs of Ireland.

The announcement is that their liberation depends on their signing a declaration that they will not return to Ireland for five years. It is well so. At home they would be only miserable just now; and of no use to their country. Here they will find an ample field of usefulness and work for their people more profitably than ever. Let them come at once; we promise them a right cordial welcome.

In this season we should not omit a word for France. That nation has been sorely stricken and afflicted. Those who should have died for her have betrayed her; and a brutal enemy is encamped on her dismantled fields. But she has suffered enough and therefore from her sufferings, and, in flinging off the slough of imperial corruption, she has proved that she is young and vigorous, and strong as ever.

The fire of patriotic enthusiasm flames in glorious defiance of the foreign foe which has not now an army, debauched and degraded by its imperial master, but the citizen soldiers of the great Republic are ready and eager to grapple with and struggle the detested foe whose bloody lust-priest has polluted her soil.

As we hope in the triumph of truth and justice, so we hope in the success of France. God prosper her cause! is the Christmas benediction we give, and the cause of our own Ireland and human freedom.

To our readers we heartily and lovingly utter the salutation—

A Happy New Year!—and many of them.

Self-Reliance.

SELF-RELIANCE is one of the grandest virtues which a nation can possess. It is the basis upon which free peoples have ever raised the temple of liberty. It is the most essential attribute in a downtrodden people striving to win back their lost rights, which are seldom wrested back by force, but always by the most-tried and Without this lofty attribute no grand achievement has ever been won.

The same spirit of self-reliance that made young heroes of the beardless stripling who followed Napoleon's standard, crept into the hearts of Greece. It was the same sublime inspiration that covered with fadeless glory that band of Irish exiles who made their plunge upon the victor field of Fontenoy, where, as poor Tom Davis wrote,

"Each English ear if revenge for all
Some one was cleft."

If Irishmen were only possessed of a little more self-reliance of faith in their own powers their cause would be to-day more advanced than it is. The Citizen which is now defended by a very large portion of them is one of the cause which have contributed to the success of the great cause of freedom and civilization. Its ranks have been attempted, and never until this year, which is the offspring of true self-reliance, has the cause prospered so much as to be a successful struggle with our hereditary masters.

One of the greatest events of a people possessing this magnificent trait has been finished by the French-Prussian war. The fabric of Imperial Despotism, which was the fabric of ages broken, half a million almost of the trained defenders of the nation captives away in the enemy's country. Where was the French people to-day? Up on the city ramparts, out in the mountain passes, and away by the woods and fastnesses of the country, fighting for their rights, and for their country's independence. They have proved through all the dismal, but glorious decades to that nation, that in almost every struggle they made to regenerate her, they indeed for foreign aid, based their highest hopes upon self-reliance, and the consequence was, they failed—failed in every thing but honesty and consuming one high achievement to which their children's children might one day point with pride.

To celebrate the virtue of self-reliance ever until it has permeated all classes of our people should be one of the highest aims of those amongst us who are the pioneers of Democracy. Of it are born true heroism, perseverance and earnestness of purpose, and only those who possess are worthy of the rich blessings which liberty ever confers.

JOHN LOCKE.

The Prussian Christmas in France.

BY D. HOLLAND.

We are plunging into midwinter, with all its intensity of coldness. Our dear employment for the poor is coming; and the season of peace—Christmas—is at hand, when truly mercy will be most needed.

Let us hope that those in whose power it is to succour and relieve will not, in regard of the poor, who are always with us, hold their hands or their purses shut within the brief season of Christmas rejoicing lasts.

But there is one nation—one city—which should have our most generous sympathies to-day: France, the premier nation of Europe; Paris, the center of human civilization.

It is in the sad and unmeasured joys of Christmas which the lengthened city enjoys; but the horrors of war! the strain or a desperate resistance against a foreign foe; the fierce, unyielding struggle of a people taken by surprise, for the maintenance of human freedom and the preservation of all that has contributed to literature, science and art, against a most whose sanguinary barbarity, lustfulness and rapacity is in regrettable contrast to these.

Stern, resolved, unyielding to the death, they are hurled within the walls of their city's walls; and, while they labor day and night, fashioning the deadly machinery of war, or watch on lower and higher ramparts, from Fort Valerien, the great artillery, they have no mind for gay and idle pleasure. Sudden increase of the Christian feeling and spirit is shown in numerous instances; the carol chant is sung; and the story of a Divine life, laid down, in infinite mercy, for the sinner, is read and sung in the words of inspired eloquence to listening and believing myriads.

It was a little helpless Child who was mysteriously born of a maiden mother in this season: how many tender babes are there in the great and beautiful city for the sake of whom the terrors of Prussian King and his sanguinary satellites and slaves are endeavoring to prepare dreary, cold and death!

Who, in such an hour, and thinking of such unutterable horrors, can well refrain from wishing that the arm of the destroying angel might smite those barbarous hosts, and blot them out forever from the high garden land of Europe?

And in such a consummation is it purely, however slowly, coming. We shall all see the power of Christian and civilization and republican freedom shall be saved.

The Prussians have boasted that, when they have entered Paris, they will remain there for not few years. My confident belief is that some of them will enter that city but as prisoners; but I know that at least half of their legions, ruined and slaughtered, will occupy French soil till the drumbeat sounds the last retreat on the Rhine and Danube.

For it is only as Time goes on that France, rising from her momentary lethargy and dismay, is making the most astonishing and most heroic efforts. The strength, courage and confidence prevail. Brave Frenchmen, the sons of the Gaul, rendezvous are being sounded by repeated action. Two great generals are now outside the city, and they are fast, with the iron hammers they smite him again and again. Exhausted and dispirited, the German troubles are from the same ancient and noble Celtic stock as the French people, nor yet because of the more recent friendly relations between France and Ireland—we do not love the memories of the Irish Brigade and Fontenoy, nor yet of Hoche and Nancy-eight; but we call upon them to come forth for the sake of our Ireland of to-day; for the sake of our quenched hearths and desolated homes; for our suffering sister, the *Tone* and the *Sun*, though not taken actually so low as the hypocritical *Tribune*, are yet decidedly pro-Prussian and anti-French in their tone and teaching.

But it is the press alone that we find this "Humboldism" creeping out. The majority of the leading politicians are also infected with it. But we mean, in justice, admit that the Democratic politicians are far less demonstrative and offensive in the exhibition of their "Hessian" proclivities than the rivals of their so-called Republican persuasion.

The immediate motives that have produced the state of public sentiment, though not very flattering to American—we should say, perhaps, to *Yankee* nature, for your Yankee is the genuine *Simon Americanus*—is yet sufficiently obvious. The numerous serie of William of Prussia and the gang of petty brigands, of which he is the captain-in-chief, form a major logo portion of the electoral element of these United States. Now, these stupid and brutish Prussians think though they would sooner go to a certain very hot region than return to Fatherland, and submit once more their backs to the lash of their brutal militaristic masters, they yet have into equal reality of race in their composition which makes them exalt in the humiliation, yclepte and endurance of the French people by these same masters. They stop not to reflect that the latter are the very man whose oppression drove these Prussians from their homes. They only remember that they are Germans, and that the enemies they are striving to reduce to vassalage are Frenchmen.

Now, the wish of the political bitterness of the Republic to achieve the Prussian Jacobinism which is the principal motive of his glaring trucking to Prussian interests, which has disgraced most of the leading journals and very many of the leading public men of the United States during the present European crisis. We can yet no another source, in which we find a reason for the French Republicans in the Yankee mind. The Yankees do but aspire to derive the successful establishment of democratic-republican institutions in any other country but their own; and, if it very doubtful how long they would permitted them here, if it were within the range of possibility, under existing circumstances, for human perversity and political corruption to destroy them. Besides, the Republic of the

Still Another Tattoo.

My lonely woods, my lovely woods, my dear, dear woods of old Erin!
"Tis on I've enjoyed the freshness that from these woods I drew
We wander over a city where the lady walks at city
And the lady walks at city where the lady walks at city

AYE, aye, that's how I feel. I'm sick and sad at heart, and all my spirits yearnings are for the woods—the solitudes of Oregon. Cold in the city, too, but it is not with the hyper borean winds. There is a horror coldness in the heart of your sleek Manhattan Phariseo than in the angriest northern blast. Bitter, bitter do I long for my lonely, lonely domicile away in the sweet silence of the boundless fields. O, Oregon!

But you cannot imagine how my old heart and pulses went dancing to the tune of the Marseillaise, a thrill running through my very soul when I heard of the enlargement of my old friend Rossa, and all the other noble sufferers fellows who were wearing the raiment in which Ned Fitzgerald died and Emmet mounted his gallows. Bless the dear old patriots! and why need I hesitate to tell it, I had to let a short escape my lips—a sharp, up from the soul, for the sake of the dear old Fatherland, of my journal when I heard the little ragged wholesale agents of the "Delta News" fill the streets, in the cheerful chorus—"Release of the Irish Prisoners!"

For a moment or two I pursued not for the Delta News, the Cities Day of New York. I turned me to the Orient, and longed to stand before the prison portal and watch the grand procession of the Irish Political Convicts. I cut into the sunlight which, alas! they had not looked upon for years, except through the prison bars.

Methought I saw them pass me one by one, and just as the last was disclosing from his hot the first of the black hustle I turned and asked, Where is poor John Lynch? What have they done with glad-hearted Dan Dargan? Why do they not weave so light and freedom our tender-hearted Neil Duffy? But, ah! there came no answer, save from the glorious sunlight, which is as pacid the echoing corridor, replied—"They have PARDED AWAY, WE KNOW NOT WHITHER."

Here my reverie was broken by my brother Bertie, who is sometimes the most pious infidel I know, and who, when he is in his humor, quotes regular crazy with "all the world and the rest of mankind," whenever he can come to—forget Shakespeare. Bertie has a hard, hard, the moral I found him in the other day when he broke the delicate gossamer my fancy was weaving.

"Shaw!" he said, "you won't believe it."

"To what sequence of the apocryphal dogma do you now wish me to give credence?" I asked.

"Only this and nothing more," and he forthwith unrolled one of the city sheets and pointed out to me a corner paragraph, over which the cheeks rose, and I read, "Still Another Tattoo."

I pursued a few sentences whilst Bertie kept walking across the parlor floor in the rate of a mad man, and I learned that Bismarck, as he pronounced the name of the modern major, who, once upon a time, took to teaching his English subjects how to "Rule Britannia," "Ye be a to be one of the chosen few," I exclaimed, "who are a welcome and well upon the Prussian Jacobinism which is the principal motive of his glaring trucking to Prussian interests, which has disgraced most of the leading journals and very many of the leading public men of the United States during the present European crisis. We can yet no another source, in which we find a reason for the French Republicans in the Yankee mind. The Yankees do but aspire to derive the successful establishment of democratic-republican institutions in any other country but their own; and, if it very doubtful how long they would permitted them here, if it were within the range of possibility, under existing circumstances, for human perversity and political corruption to destroy them. Besides, the Republic of the

The Old and the New.

A TRAN has rolled away into the unfathomable Past; and the vista of another year is opening on our view.

In the past, if we look back on much with pale, there has been much more to regard with satisfaction. For the future, it is not unsoothing, nor of good omen, to have other than words of hope and cheer.

Here in America our fortunes has been better than anticipated falls in the 1st, 4th January 1 four years of peace here, it was to only great measure, cured had hatred and wounds left on the heart of the million by a bloody civil war lasting fourteen war. Prosperity has come amongst us with giant strides; wealth has been widely diffused; and prosperity and destitution have been diverted in their growth by the hand of beneficent Nature.

The secession of the seasons has been unusually favorable. A comparatively mild and short winter was followed by a summer not more than ordinary length, but during which there were not less days of excessive heat. That season was also marked by the rain of the year extended into December, and even as we write we cannot say we have fairly got into winter yet. The weather is sufficiently cold and bracing for the month, but not hostile to all pleasure. Thus, we may hope for a mild winter.

Then how profitable has it been to that intolerable portion of the population, the men who live by the sweat of their brows. In consequence of the mildness of the weather and door labor has been carried on works later than in ordinary years; and so much the more money has been circulated among the laboring classes, to make their Christmas side all the merry and happy.

For the future let us be thankful.

Other advantages have also been ours. In New York house rent has not been so exorbitantly high as heretofore, and taxes have not little lowered. Yet valuable improvements have been made, and the beautifying of the city go on steadily; which, in itself, is a valuable means of spreading employment and the circulation of money among the hard-fisted sons of Yankeedom. The prosperity of the Republic of late declined, owing chiefly to the homelessness of the late harvest. If the harvest of this year be found to be much smaller, in the grass they have been larger, for his harvest has been more bountiful. Coinciding with the harvest, the outbreak of the war, a decade of years ago. And, if injuries have been dearer, let us thankful, that, instead of being from the degraded inclinations of their one curse, negro slavery.

It hath been written by a great authority that "happy is the nation that has no history." Ah! yes: the thing called history is made up of wars and sights and other human miseries; and happy is a nation is happiest, her annals are to strangers dullest and most chilling-reading; or happiness is wholly dull. Yet, in America, the past year has been politically the dullest; but sonally it has been the happiest year we have known for a long time.

Our Irish fellow-citizens, to whom our free thoughts should naturally turn, we congratulate on the assurance that their friends at home, who have suffered so long in the cause of their oppressed country, are at last released from the bondage of the Saxon, from English oppression. We feel thankfully disposed enough today to wish that this had sprung from the generosity of the Saxon oppressor. But it is not so: we owe it all, like every moral relief wrung from their unwilling backs, to their own energy, for to them it is and ever will be, that the last link of her chains is knocked from the limbs of Ireland.

The announcement is that their liberation depends on their signing a declaration that they will not return to Ireland for five years. It is well so. At home they would be only miserable just now; and of no use to their country. Here they will find an ample field of usefulness and work for their people more profitably than ever. Let them come at once; we promise them a right cordial welcome.

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To our readers we heartily and lovingly utter the salutation—

A Happy New Year!—and many of them.

JOHN'S SECOND LETTER.

BY A SUFFOLK MAN.

ANSWERING kindly letter, John,
As welcome as the leaf,
Has reached me from your far-off home,
With tidings of my grief.
I pour your fond devotion, John,
In tender and so true,
With all my heart's emotion, John,
With all its love for you.

The old year is departing, John,
The old friends gone,
And the dim of death stalking,
In Reaper's battle spoken;
Glen children has vanished, John,
One smile is no more;
I'm your friend in childhood, John,
Like him who went before.

Too say that Prussia will triumph, John,
And trample every foe;
With all the lower of my soul,
I pray it may be so.
May all her foulest rolls, John,
With vanish creeping swords,
From mountain, plain and valley, John,
To ship the German hordes.

O, how my heart rejoiced, John,
When news came old Ireland rose,
With sympathy and stirring aid
To Prussia's cause foes
The first to not a sister's cause,
A people's high renown
Was to our a tyrant's love,
Good bless the dear old land.

The battle prays of England, John,
What will they do?
Which bowls the hate and slander forth
At money, and nothing, so
Now, know, John, the world's home,
Implores the mighty Czar,
To end the war, and let us pleas,
And think no more of war.

Ye marvelous how children,
Who wounds freedom's sake,
Out, hand coffers and heart's eye,
The base and brutal Czar;
For he who rules over Ireland, John,
A scourge to all but same,
Cares little for the old land, John,
Where hearts are the same.

Let royal tyrants battle, John,
And smite each other down;
The people's cause is ever, John,
The same will hold the crown.
The days of freedom's teaching, John,
The given new year,
And nations are awaking, John,
To hail its coming day.

Scranton, Jan. 19, 1870.

SHAWN POWER'S PARROT

BY JOHN LOCKE.

A STRANGE, accessible bird, indeed, was Shawn Power's parrot. Strange and eccentric I say, advisedly; and yet, in all outward appearance, it was but a bird of the same feathered merriment of the genus psittacus. It had the same light-colored plumage, the same crooked, curious bill, and the same pragmatic tongue as any ordinary parrot; but there the resemblance ceased.

At the time I write of, two and twenty years ago, parrots were not more numerous in Ireland than they are to-day, and it was the cause of no inquisitive dubious, when I say that Shawn Power's parrot was a rare one. In the Kilkenny village where Shawn resided, scarcely circuit itself and its hale old master knew.

No wonder was it then that "Miss Polly Power" was quite a favorite with all the village folk, though, as it at times proved, not quite so much of a favorite with Polly; for whenever they came near her cage, which Polly's cage was hung in the midst of a grassy lawn, they were greeted with a trinkle of shouts worse than ever Biddy Moriarty, in the best of her days, could have accomplished.

"Spare o' hunger, get-a-gone," was Polly's pert reply to their "Have you the time, Polly?" "Sure, it's early to-day," was the reply, "and I'm sure I'm not a bit of a lady." "Good morrow, Polly!" was the reply, "Congratulate the Queen," was the reply, "Congratulate the Queen." Or, if the visitor strike up a fragment of "Harrs for Dobert Ellis," the tired Polly, if she had been whistling for the last twenty hours, would say, "a throw at a bear, Power, Power, would say, 'a throw and throw and throw.'" Polly was taught of course to bridle at the Saxon, and to be polite to the Saxon of the "Pudres;" and those loyal Sunissiencies she often bestowed scoutily, winding up her demonstration of the Saxon with, "Who stole the goat?" as interrogatory, by the way, which was generally answered by a cage-door and a quiet parlor to which it was addressed.

But

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Oct 24, 1870.
2 o'clock P. M.

(Continued.)

Alderman Schlichting called up

G. O. 113,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots from Eighth avenue to Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts., be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That the vacant lots from Eighth avenue to Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts., be fenced in, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners and occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Schlichting called up

G. O. 114,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-eight street, from Seventh to Eight avenue, the side-walks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That on both sides of Fifty-eighth st., from Seventh to Eighth avenue, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purposes above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Schlichting called up

G. O. 116,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in West Fifty-seventh street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman McKiever called up

G. O. 206,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That the vacant lots on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue be fenced in, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman McKiever called up

G. O. 209,

being a resolution of the Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That two street lamps be placed and lighted in front of the main entrance to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, located at the intersection of Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

Alderman O'Neill called up

G. O. 194,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 300 East Twenty-fifth st., under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority, of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Charlock called up

G. O. 130,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done, under such direction as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Charlock called up

G. O. 188,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Fifteenth street, between Avenue A and Third avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Charlock called up

G. O. 197,

being a petition of owners of property on Avenue A, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-second streets, to have gas mains, &c., laid in said avenue.

In connection therewith the following resolution:—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Avenue A, between Eighty-fifth and Ninety-second streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Dimond called up

G. O. 91,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Broome street, from Broadway to Centre street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting sts. and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Broome street, from Broadway to Centre street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Dimond called up

G. O. 93,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-third street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Sixty-third street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Dimond called up

G. O. 138,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Irving called up

G. O. 199,

being a petition of owners and occupants of property on Forty-fourth street, between First avenue and East river, to have said street paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, the President presented the following resolution and ordinance:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth street, between First avenue and the East river, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York in Common Council convened:

That Forty-fourth street, between First avenue and East river, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance, among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Irving called up

G. O. 208,

being a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be known and designated as the Assistant Engrossing Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to assist in engrossing the proceedings, &c., of the Board, and who shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the Clerk of the Common Council; the salary of the Assistant Engrossing Clerk shall be two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, from the appropriation for "Salaries—Legislative Department."

[In Board of Assistant Aldermen, August 25, 1870, said resolution amended by adding thereto the following resolution:]

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be and he is hereby authorized to appoint an additional clerk in his office, to be known and designated as the Journal Clerk, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and who shall receive an annual salary equal to that now paid to the Engrossing Clerk in said office, to be paid monthly from the appropriation for "Salaries—Legislative Department."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

Alderman Woltman called up

G. O. 103,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of No. 126 East Sixty-first street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence.

Alderman Hart called up

G. O. 112,

being a resolution as follows:

Resolved, that one-half the space occupied by the sidewalk in Fulton street, between Church street and Broadway, on the northerly side, adjoining St. Paul's churchyard, be made additional portions of the carriage way, and that the existing sidewalk there be reduced one-half of its present width; and that the curbing, guttering, flagging and paving, and removal of lamp posts, be conformed to this resolution, and that the work be done forthwith, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Charlock, Cuddy, Dimond, Hart, Irving, Jerome, McKiever, Mitchell, O'Neill, Plunkitt, Reilly, Schlichting, Welch and Woltman.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence

MOTIONS RESUMED.

G. O. 210.

Alderman Woltman moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast corner of King and West streets to the wharf at the foot of King street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That a crosswalk be laid from the northeast corner of King and West streets to the wharf at the foot of King street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified, to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

G. O. 180.

Alderman Woltman moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across each of the four crossings at the intersection of King and Varick streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York in Common Council convened:

That a crosswalk be laid across each of the four crossings at the intersection of King and Varick streets, under such direction as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

G. O. 211.

Alderman Woltman moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of petition of owners of property on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to have said street paved with the newly improved roadway.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

Alderman Dimond moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Monday, November 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Alderman Cuddy moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, November 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HARDY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, and Thomas Duffy.

The minutes of meeting, held October 10, were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Remonstrance of Joseph O. Brown and Courtlandt Palmer, against building a sewer in First avenue, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That Michael H. Whalen be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York in the place of George A. Stratton, who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman Mulligan moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, and Thomas Duffy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Archibald Connor, Thomas Daly, and Mrs. McIntyre to regulate and grade and set curb and gutter stones in front of their premises on the east side of Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, provided the same be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, and Thomas Duffy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

G. O. 260.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to R. Dunlap & Co. to erect a bay window on the house No. 174 Fifth avenue, provided the same be done at their expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 261.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

Resolved, That on the east side of Clarke street, from Broome street to Spring street, the sidewalks be flagged and gutter stones reset, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That on the west side of Clarke street, from Broome street to Spring street, the sidewalks be flagged and curb and gutter stones be reset, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works; who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 262.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Sixty-first street, from Third avenue to Fifth ave., under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 263.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That the watering trough located on the north side of Grand street, near East street, be removed therefrom and placed on the south side of Grand street, opposite its present location, under direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 264.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across each of the four crossings at the intersection of First ave. and One Hundred and Twenty-third street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That a crosswalk be laid on each of the four crossings at the intersection of First ave. and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, under such direction as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expenses of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 265.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James McGinness, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to reimburse him for the loss of horse, cart, and harness from the pier at the foot of Forty-third street, East River, resulting from a defective string piece, said amount to be taken from the appropriation for "City Contingencies," or any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 226.

By Assistant Alderman Littlefield—

Resolved, That Thirty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Thirty-ninth street, from Tenth avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 227.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fortieth street, from Tenth ave. to North River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Fortieth street, from Tenth avenue to North River, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 228.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across each of the four crossings at the intersection of Second ave. and Forty-second street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That a crosswalk be laid across each of the four crossings at the intersection of Second avenue and Forty-second street, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 229.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That a lamp-post, with a large and ornamental street lamp thereon, of size and design to be determined by the Commissioner of Public Works, be placed in front of No. 600 Broadway, and such lamp to be lighted under the direction of said Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by the Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 15,108	A	[illegible]
		$300 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by the Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Ward No. 55	A	[illegible]
"	B	[illegible]
" 56	A	[illegible]
"	B	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street opening and sewer as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by the Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street opening and sewer—

Ward No. 31	A	[illegible]
"	B	2 78
		[illegible] 00
Sewer—		
Ward No. 31	A	[illegible]
"	B	11 77
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Lewis street trap paving, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 10, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Lewis street opening—

Ward No. 606	D	$62 96
"	B	42 90
" 605	A	63 70
"	B	[illegible]
		$171 96

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of One Hundred and Eleventh street opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of One Hundred and Eleventh street opening—

Ward No. 12	A	$16 56
"	B	6 44
" 13	A	10 00
"	B	13 00
		$46 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 22,143	A	$131 00
"	B	131 00
		[illegible]
Map No. 21,930	A	[illegible]
"	B	100 00
"	C	80 00
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Fifty eighth street sewer, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Fifty-eighth street sewer—

Ward No. 65	A	[illegible]
"	B	[illegible]
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Laurens street opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Laurens street opening—

Ward No. 2,862	A	$10 40
"	B	86
		$11 26

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Lexington avenue and Ninety-second street opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 7, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Lexington avenue opening, and Ninety-second street opening, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Lexington avenue opening—

Ward No. 48,	A	[illegible]
"	B	475 00
"	C	300 00
"	D	275 00
" 1975,	A	675 00
"	B	[illegible]
		$4,700 00

Ninety-second street opening—

Ward No. 48,	A	$11 00
"	B	7 00
"	C	8 00
"	D	1 00
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Simon J. Rothschild as Commissioner of Deeds.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thomas Boar be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New York, in place of Simon J. Rothschild resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, Oct. 10, 1870, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in accepting said resignation be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said resolution be amended by striking therefrom the words "Thomas Boar," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Peter Gillespie."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President then put the question whether the Board would agree with the said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution, as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, and Thomas Duffy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Assistant Alderman Robinson called up

G. O. 39,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Broome street, from Broadway to Houston street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Broome street, from Broadway to Houston street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works; who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said paper be placed on file.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was directed to be placed on file.

Assistant Alderman Robinson called up

G. O. 40,

being a resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Dominick street, from Clarke street to Hudson street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Dominick street, from Clarke to Hudson street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said paper be placed on file.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was directed to be placed on file.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Durnin moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, October 24, 1870,
2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, Thomas Duffy, and McCarthy.

The minutes of the meeting held October 17 were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

G. O. 280.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

Resolved, That Fifty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council assembled:

That Fifty-second street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 281.

Assistant Alderman Reilly called up—

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid, where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Avenue A, from Fourteenth st. to Twenty-third street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 282.

By the same—

Resolved, That two large ornamental street lamps of size and design to be determined upon by the Commissioner of Public Works, be placed and lighted in front of the entrance to the building No. 31 St. Mark's place, under the direction of said Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 283.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

Resolved, That Hudson st. from Chambers st. to Canal street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues, crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Hudson street, from Chambers street to Canal street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks in said street, and in such other intersecting streets and avenues, be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 284.

By Assistant Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That Twenty-third street, from Second avenue to East river, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Twenty-third street, from Second avenue to East river, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses or lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 285.

By the President—

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid across Monroe street, from opposite No. 344 to No. 345 of said street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That cross-walks be laid across Monroe street from opposite No. 344 to No. 345 of said street, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, that the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 286.

By Assistant Alderman Durnin—

Resolved, That Second Avenue, from Nineteenth street to Forty-second street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks in said street, and in such other intersecting streets and avenues, be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Second avenue, from Nineteenth street to Forty-second street, be paved with Belgian or trap block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks in said street, and in such other intersecting streets and avenues be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 287.

By the same—

Resolved, that the lamp post and lamp now standing on the sidewalk a short distance north of No. 1109 Broadway, be removed and placed in front of such number, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 288.

Resolved, That Eighty-third street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Eighty-third street, from Third avenue to Fifth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues cross-walks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 239.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

Resolved, That West Broadway, from Chambers street to Canal street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That West Broadway, from Chambers street to Canal street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed:

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 240.

By the President—

Resolved, that Madison street, from Pearl street to Grand street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks in said street, and in such other intersecting streets and avenues, be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council assembled:

That Madison street, from Pearl street to Grand street, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks in said street, and in such other intersecting streets and avenues, be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Works, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 241.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

Resolved, That two street lamps be placed and lighted in front of the Reformed Church, situated on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 242.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fourth street, from Tenth avenue to Eleventh avenue, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 243.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Stephen Roberts, for the sum of three hundred dollars, to reimburse him for the loss of a horse, resulting from a collision at the intersection of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, between his own and another vehicle, said collision being caused by a defective condition of the street pavement at that point, said amount to be taken from City Contingencies, or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 244.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Eighty-second street, from First to Second avenue, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That the sidewalks on both sides of Eighty-second street, from First to Second avenue, be flagged, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon, and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore, be it further ordained: That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 244½.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving Forty-fourth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between the railtracks), with wooden pavement known as the Nicholson pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense therefor does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement at the intersecting streets, and conversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stoneblock pavement, be laid or relaid; the same to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That the Commissioner of Public Works be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for bids, and contract for paving Forty-fourth street, from Fifth to Madison avenue (except where now paved with Belgian or wooden pavement, and also excepting the space between railtracks), with wooden pavement, known as the Nicholson pavement, in accordance with the specifications for said pavement now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, and that a contract therefor be awarded, provided the expense does not exceed five dollars per square yard, and that all crosswalks parallel with the line of said pavement at the intersecting streets, and transversely therewith at the commencement and termination thereof, and also all intersections now paved with the Belgian or stoneblock pavement, be laid or relaid, the same to be done under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary, for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantage which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That Henry J. Purroy be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of Patrick McMullen, who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said resolution be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, McDonald, and McCarthy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

INVITATIONS.

The President laid before the Board an invitation from the Committee of the St. Ann's Congregation to attend the opening of their fair, in the Academy of Music this (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 273 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of the Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 21, 401,	B	$700 00
" "	C	[illegible]
" "	D	250 00
" "	E	250 00
" "	F	275 00
		$1,700 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under Section 30, chapter 4 article 2, of Revised Ordinances approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 18, 394.	A	[illegible]
" "	B	3,133 00
		$3,215 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Lexington avenue opening as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4 article 2, of Revised Ordinances approved March, 15, 1866.

In the matter of Lexington avenue opening—

Ward No. 48,	A	[illegible]
"	B	[illegible]
" 49,	A	125 00
"	B	375 00
" 50,	A	375 00
"	B	124 00
		[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Twelfth avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department under section 3, chapter 4, article 2 of the Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Twelfth avenue opening—

Ward No. 7,327,	A	$30 00
"	B	1,564 00
		$1,594 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. [illegible], 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2 of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 21,[illegible],	D	$272 00
"	G	[illegible]
"	H	19 00
"	I	[illegible]
"	K	44 00
"	L	36 00
"	M	36 00
"	N	36 00
		$508 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of Second avenue sewer opening, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
No. 237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4 article 2 of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15, 1866.

In the matter of Second avenue sewer, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets.

Ward No. 20,	A	[illegible] 31
"	B	30 00
		$411 31

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionment of assessment in the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
237 Broadway,
New York, Oct. 18, 1870.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

I herewith transmit to your Honorable Body a statement of the apportionment of assessment made by this Department, under section 30, chapter 4, article 2, of Revised Ordinances, approved March 15 1866.

In the matter of St. Nicholas avenue opening—

Map No. 21,365,	B	$100 00
"	C	200 00
		$300 00

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Garry moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from further consideration of petition of Benjamin G. Arnold to erect a bay window and two entrances on the building northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Benjamin G. Arnold to erect a bay window on the building northeast corner of Madison avenue and Fortieth street, the same to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that said papers be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, and Feitner.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Mulligan, Durnin, Garry, Thomas Duffy, and McCarthy.

The same was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

G. O. 246.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert C. Morris to substitute an ornamental gaslamp, of a style and size to be approved by the Commissioner of Public Works, for the lamp now on the northeast corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 247.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Citizens' Savings Bank to place and keep two gas lamps in front of their premises, on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Canal street, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the portion of Seventy-fourth street included between Madison and Fifth avenues be hereby known and designated as "Kirkpatrick place."

Assistant Alderman McCarthy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was so referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Joseph Gardener be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in the place and stead of William Seebach, deceased.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy.

And the same was so referred to the Mayor for approval.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the name of Samuel V. Logan, recently appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, be and is hereby amended so as to read Samuel B. Logan.

Assistant Alderman Durnin moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That James B. Bulloch be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the city and county of New York.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was so referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Ferdinand Kurtzman be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the city and county of New York, in place of John Rogers, who has failed to qualify.

Assistant Alderman Reilly moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Healy, Hampson, Pecher, Mulligan, Barker, Reilly, Littlefield, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, Thomas Duffy and McCarthy.

And the same was directed to be sent to the Mayor for approval.

G. O. 248.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the west side of Eighth avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 249.

Resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-sixth street, from the Eleventh avenue to the North river, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre where not already done, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, in Common Council convened:

That Forty-sixth street, from the Eleventh avenue to the North river, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under such directions as shall be given by the Commissioner of Public Works, who may appoint an Inspector thereon and one of the City Surveyors.

And whereas, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty deem it necessary for the more speedy execution of the said ordinance, to cause the work necessary for the purpose above specified to be executed and done at their own expense, on account of the persons respectively upon whom the same might be assessed.

Therefore be it further ordained, That the Board of Assessors be and they are hereby directed to make a just and equitable assessment of the expense of conforming to the provisions of this ordinance among the owners or occupants of all the houses and lots intended to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as nearly as may be, to the advantages which each may be deemed to acquire.

Which was laid over.

G. O. 250.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Benjamin F. Brady be and he is hereby appointed Record Clerk of the Common Council, and Leslie Irving be and is hereby appointed Deputy Record Clerk of the Common Council, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the Record Room (Room No. 12½, City Hall), and to collate, label, index and file, chronologically, all the records of the Common Council, and to have the care and custody of such records; they shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned them by the Clerk of the Common Council; the Record Clerk shall receive as compensation a salary equal to the salary now paid the First Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and the Deputy Record Clerk shall receive an annual salary equal to that now paid the Sixth Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, payable, respectively, monthly, from the appropriation for salaries, Legislative Department, and to date from June 1, 1870.

Assistant Alderman McCarthy moved said resolution be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said resolution be amended by adding thereto the following resolution:

Resolved, That Laurence E. Hill be and is hereby appointed Document Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to collate, label, index, and file, chronologically, all the papers and documents of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and to have the care and custody of all such papers and documents in the office of the Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen; the salary of such clerk to be equal to that now paid to the Deputy Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, payable monthly, from the appropriation for "Salaries—Legislative Department," and to date from June 1, 1870.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And as thus amended, the paper was then laid over.

(CONTINUED.)

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A General Assortment of New Work Constantly on Hand.
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Brewers and others, in need of any of the above articles, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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GAELIC DEPARTMENT.

EADMONN AN ĊNUIC.

A ċoil álainn ḋeas
Na ḃ-fáinnidé ġ cas,
Is breáġ 'gus is ġlas do ṡáile;
Is dá ḃ-faġainn-se ó ċeart
Cead ṡnaoṁ leat,
Is éadrom tapaiḋ ṡiúḃailfinn;
Do ṡiúḃailfinn-se leat
An Ṁuṁain ar fad,
Dá d-trian agus leaṫ na h-Éireann;
Is do ṡínfinn ort
Mo ċroiḋe 'gus mo ċorp,
A ṡtoda na m-ban gan aon loċt.

A ċailín óg ṡéiṁ
An d-tuigeann tú féin,
Gur duine mé tá ar buaiḋreaṁ,
'S go ḃ-fuil mo ċáirde go léir
A ḃ-feirg liom féin
Cionn tusa do ḃeiṫ dá luaḋ liom?
Ar ṡaiḋḃreas an t-saoġail,
A leinḃ ġil mo ċléiḃ,
Ní ċreidfinn-se scéalta fuara ort,
'S gur b' é iomad na m-bréag
Do ċuir sinn araon
A ḃ-fad ó n-a ċéile a n-uaigneas.

'S a ċailín óg ṡéiṁ,
An d-tuigeann tú féin
Gur duine me tá ar sliġe doċais?
Muna b' ionann is an té úd
Do b' aiṫnid agat féin
Agus d' fág faoi ġnaṫ ḃróin tú—
Tá do ṡúil mar an smeár,
Is do ġruaḋ mar an caor,
'S is breáġ iad do ḃéid-se, óig-ḃean;
'S gur b' é gáire geal do ḃéil,
Tug bás dona céadaiḃ—
Oċ! mo ġráḋ 'gus mo ṁíle stór tú.

A ġráḋ 'gus a ċuid,
Ná déan féid súd,
Aċt tréig-se do ḃaile dúṫċais
'S tair 's an áit-se na ḃ-fuil
Na gárta ag an lon,
Is uḃla ann ar toir 'n a g-cúplaiḃ.
Tá an t-éan ann is binne,
'S an féar ann is glaise,
Tá an cuiċín ar ḃárr an tír-ġlinn;
'S go lá an ḃáiṫ ní ṫiocfaiḋ,
An bás ar ár n-goire
Ar lár na coille ag súgraḋ.

Agus raċamaoid anois,
Gan ṁoill ar bioṫ,
Faoi ḃláṫ na coille craoḃuiḋe;
Is fuar agus is fliuċ
An uain-se tá againn
Agus gluaisimíd le n-a ċéile.
'N uair ċuala sí sin
An fuaim ag an g-coill,
'S na crainn ag bualaḋ a ċéile,
"S é mo ḃuaiḋreaḋ-sa," ar sí,
"An ċuaċ an lon ḃeiṫ ar gor
'S gan an lon ḃeiṫ ag teaċt dá féaċaint."

A ċuid agus a ġráḋ,
An ag cur suas díom atáir,
'S náċ mise do ṡáṫ ċéile;
'S náċ fear mar atáim
Do b' ḟeárr leaṫ d' fáġail,
Aċt mo ṁalairt as áit éigin?
Anois tógfaḋ-sa an spád
Agus romarfaḋ an bán,
A biad cumasaċ lá an ċéacta;
Agus ainnir ċiúin, tláṫ
Na ḃ-fad-ḟolt m-buiḋe, m-breáġ,
Mo ḃeannaċt-sa go lá an ḃáġ leaṫ!

NED OF THE HILLS.

My darling one fair,
Of ringletted hair,
And brightest and rarest eyes glowing,
If lawful for me,
To fold arms with thee,
How lightsome would be my step going.
I'd roam, love, with thee,
Through Moona's broad lea,
And Eri's thirds three, ever thoughtless,
The world wide I'd trace,
For one dear embrace,
Thou silk of the fair and the faultless.

Dost know, dearest maid,
How deep I'm betrayed,
Through insult and shame forced to fallow,
How friends turn away,
Nor brother will stay,
Because I mavourneen would hallow,
But not for the gold
The world wide can hold,
I'd hearken to cold words of thee, love,
'Twas falsehood's dark art,
That tore us apart,
In loneliness wide as the sea, love.

Dost know, sweetest girl,
As bright as a pearl,
That I'm on the highway of ruin?
Too like him, you know,
Whose hand, stricken low,
Defeat, shame and woe has left you in,
Your eyes black as sloes,
Your cheek like the rose,
And teeth than the snowy flake whiter,
And sweet sunny smile,
That hosts would beguile,
[illegible]

My bosom of life,
Give over this strife,
And quick from your old homestead going,
Take hitherward wing,
Where green linnets sing,
And clustering cling the apples growing,
Where feathered birds woo
The green grass dew,
And aye the cuckoo is cuckooing,
And never good, 'sdeath!
Shall cold, callous death,
Disturb with his breath our wood-wooing.

Come, darling, away,
Without more delay,
Through woods thick with gray and brown heather,
This cave damp and old,
Is gloomy and cold,
Away, with hands holding together,
But, hark, as she hears
How wildly careers
The tempest through veering boughs sweeping,
She cries, thrilling through,
"Ah, where's the cuckoo?
And singing birds, too, are they sleeping?"

Dear treasure of mine,
And heart's love divine,
My fortune and fate thou wilt share not,
But choose for thy mate,
A man of proud state,
And whence he may come thou wilt care not.
For me there's the spade,
To dig the hard glade,
And handle the plough-handle clever;
O, fairest of mould,
Of ringletted gold,
Farewell then at once and forever.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A German who went to hear Nilsson says he does not like her because she is so tall and slim. He wants a singer who looks like a "fodder bed mit a string tied around der middle."

Wrong Sort of Song.—"May I sing, ma?" asked a young lady of four years, who had been taken to church by her mother, and whose bump of music was doubtless excited by the performance to which she was listening. Ma, whose eye was upon the pastors in the next pew, of course said "Yes," as all indulgent mothers do; and little hopeful, with a strong voice, commenced "Up in a Balloon." "Hush! hush!" said ma, "don't sing that!" Pausing a moment, the young vocalist struck up "Not for Joe," and was immediately hustled out of the sanctuary.

Rather.—Said Fred, "I should rather be a wild turkey and live on prairies, than be a tame turkey and be killed every year."

Sky Terrier.—A little boy, six years old, and a little girl, eight, were looking at the clouds, one beautiful summer evening, watching their fantastic shapes, when the boy exclaimed, "Oh, Minnie, I see a dog in the sky." "Well, Willie, replied the sister, "it must be a sky-terrier."

One for 'Pothecary.—A country apothecary, not a little distinguished for his impudence, in the hope of disconcerting a young clergyman whom he knew to be a man of singular modesty, asked him, in the presence of a large company, at a public assembly, "Why did the patriarchs of old live to such an old age?" To which the clergyman replied, "I suppose the ancient patriarchs took no physic."

Ruling Custom.—A wager was laid on the Yankee peculiarity to answer one question by asking another. To decide the bet, a Down Easter was interrogated. "I want you," said the better, "to give me a straightforward answer to a plain question." "I kin du it, mister," said the Yankee. "Then why is it New Englanders always answer a question by asking one in return?" "*Du they?*" was Jonathan's reply.

Judging by Appearances.—Some years ago there arrived at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, an odd-looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the crowds of well-dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed to have just sprung from the woods; his dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of a needle for many a long month. A worn-out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled to his shoulders; a large knife hung on each side, balanced by a long rusty tin box on the other, and his beard, uncropped, tangled and coarse, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of the thick dark locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This being, strange to the spectators, seemingly half civilized, half savage, pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked around for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnance to receive this uncouth form among his genteel visitors, but a few words whispered in his ear satisfied him; and the stranger took his place in the company, some shrugging their shoulders, some staring, some laughing outright. Yet there was more in that one man than in the whole company. He had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes; learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his presence; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter when the fashionables who laughed at him, and many much greater than they, shall have been forgotten. From every hill-top and deep, shady grove, the birds, those blossoms of the air, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn; the oriole carol it from the slender grasses of the meadows; the turtle-dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking-bird pour it along the air; and the imperial eagle, the bird of Washington, as he sits far upon the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempest and the storm. He was John J. Audubon, ornithologist.

As music breaking o'er the heart,
Rich with its thoughts and sympathies,
So may thy moments come and part,
Leaving the memory of bliss.

And, as the west wind wandering
Freshly thro' sunshine, flowers, and balm;
So, 'mid the sweets in life that spring,
[illegible]

Rhyming Writing.—[illegible] the implements used in writing among the Hindoos, and they may often be seen walking along their native streets writing a letter. Neither desk nor table is needed, the leaf being supported on the middle finger of the left hand and kept steady with the thumb and fore-finger. The right hand does not, as with us, move along the surface, but, after finishing a few words, the writer fixes the point of the [illegible] in the last letter, and pushes the leaf from left to right, so that he may find the line. [illegible] are rendered legible by besmearing the leaf with ink like fluid. A letter is generally finished on a single leaf, which is then enclosed in a second, whereupon is the address.

Admirable English.—A French lady, on her arrival in this country, was careful to eat only such dishes as she was acquainted with, and being on one occasion pressed to partake of a dish new to her, she politely replied, "No, I thank you, I eat only in acquaintance." She thought she had expressed herself in admirable English.

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